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THE TIMES

Mrs Shirley Williams outlines her new approach, page 12

Mr Whitelaw expected to announce inquiry into Brixton riots today

After a second night of violence in Brixton Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, is expected to announce today that a government inquiry is to be set up into the riots. He reported back to Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday after touring the area. Tension remained high in the district last night as running battles developed between police and black youths. By late last night there had been 254 casualties and 168 arrests.

Running battles in streets for second night

After three days of violent confrontation between hundreds of police and black youths the streets of Brixton, south London, late last night began to quieten, leaving the memory of the worst public disorder seen in mainland Britain for years.

The first reaction of the Government is expected to be the announcement today of a public inquiry into the reasons for the riots which led to over 200 casualties, more than 150 arrests, and scenes of desolation after looting and arson.

The worst damage occured on Saturday night and yesterday there were hopes that the violence had subsided. But as evening aproached trouble broke out again with sporadic running battles.

The new violence broke out as the local community was still trying to repair the damage left by Saturday night's riot, in which 192 people were injured, 106 people arrested and well over £1m worth of property was destroyed by arsonists or stolen by looters.

Police had cordoned off the Brixton area throughout the day, and were keeping a watch from a helicopter hovering constantly overhead. They were ready to move, often in up to 12 vans, at the slightest sign of trouble.

Trouble started again late yesterday afternoon. In one incident around 5 pm, a police van was reported to have been overturned outside a public house in Atlantic Road, and later skirmishes started outside the town hall, where a crowd of at least a thousand people, including many sightseers, had gathered.

Scotland Yard said last night that 62 people had been arrested in yesterday's clashes. Twenty-four civilians and 38 policemen were injured.

In the Railton Road area police coaches were attacked and police with riot shields met a hail of bricks and stones.

As police in one part of the road were busy talking to residents trying to calm the situation, bricks and bottles from the supply of ammunition that still carpeted the devasted area were hurled at coaches, smashing windows.

Police with riot shields and dustbin lids for protection pushed the crowd back, splitting them into sections and driving groups of running black and white youths away into the side streets before regrouping around the mass of police vans parked along the road.

After about two hours of intermittent clashes police with riot shields succeeded in clearing many of the youths down Effra Road. They surged back towards Railton Road where most of the youths seemed to be bent on congregating.

A man with a megaphone called on the crowds to assemble in Railton Road, scene of the previous night's riots.

In one incident five policemen and one policewoman, none carrying riot shields, tried to arrest a black youth outside a disused church, now a community centre, opposite the town hall. The group was immediately surrounded by crowds who hurled bricks at the officers and police reinforcements ran quickly to their aid.

Mr Rudy Narayan, a well-known black barrister and convener of the newly-formed Brixton Defence Committee, last night accused the police of "rampaging round Brixton looking for war", when there would have been no breach of law and order otherwise.

The committee was set up at 7 pm last night, at the Melting Pot Foundation, a community centre on Railton Road. According to Mr Narayan, "At three minutes to seven, about 20 waiting to go into the meeting".

The defence committee, set up to ensure proper legal backing for the hundred and more black people said to be in custody issued a call to black communities in 25 other cites and towns, to attend a meeting in Brixton next Sunday.

Yesterday's troubles flared as the police in force appeared to be trying to arrest youths who had been seen making trouble earlier and also responding to isolated attacks made on them for no apparent reason.

Many of the people on the streets were in their teens. Blacks and whites were there in equal numbers, often running in groups of a dozen or more, carrying missiles in their hands, which they threw away as soon as police arrived.

By Martin Huckerby, David Nicholson Lord, Stewart Tendler, Nicholas Timmins and Fred Emery

Many people in the approaches to Brixton, down the Coldharbour Lane and Brixton Road itself, stood quietly but clearly expecting a renewal of Saturday's violence. Both blacks and whites could be seen walking around as if it were a normal Sunday evening.

Tensions were very high wherever violence did erupt. Local inhabitants of all ages, both black and white, would come out of their houses to deplore both the police action and the action of youngsters, often less than 15, who would lob a brick or a stone, only to have it trapped by a riot shield.

One woman, who like most people in the area, refused to be named, said that fighting had broken out just round the corner, between groups of youths, where previously a small band had been playing music in an attempt to bring local inhabitants and police together and teduce tensions.

A snatch arrest of a black youth took place on the corner of Coldharbour Lane and Atlantic Road. A bystander, who appeared to have some authority over many of the young people who were hanging about, said that the arrested man had been very excited, but had done nothing wrong.

A government inquiry into the Brixton riot is expected to be set up and possibly announced today when Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, makes a statement to the Commons. That emerged last night when Mr Whitelaw, after visiting Brixton, reported to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, at 10 Downing St.

Mrs Thatcher, who had returned early from Chequers, was reported to be concerned.

Ministers acknowledged that the confrontation had not been between black and white communities, but a straight outpouring by young blacks, some of them extremely young, against the police.

It was accepted that the Government would have to do something more than was done in the aftermath of the Bristol riot a year ago.

Of the 192 injuries in Saturday's rioting 165 were police officers of whom 18 were still in hospital yesterday. Constable Danis Ozols, based at Kensington police station, had an emergency operation late on Saturday night after receiving a fractured skull. Yesterday he was still in a very serious condition at King's College Hospital.

More than a hundred people had been charged, mainly with public order offences. Seven south London courts will deal with the cases at 14 hearings. Four of the courts are juvenile courts.

A breakdown of the addresses of the people charged showed that well over half came from the immediate area of Brixton and its surrounds. All the accused but nine came from south London.

The Opposition is likely to call for an inquiry into the riots. Mr John Fisher, MP for Lambeth Norwood, was in the Brixton area on Saturday night, helping to take one injured man to hospital. He said "What has happened shows a devastating distrust and discontent."

As Mr Whitelaw prepared his statement for the Commons today several local MPs and black leaders said the violence owed much to the frustrations of unemployment and police tactics. They also spoke of the danger signals which had been ignored, noting the warnings that had been given over the years to successive governments.

Mr John Fisher, Labour MP for Lambeth, Norwood, which includes part of Brixton, said the damage was the worst he had seen in peacetime. What had happened showed "a devastating distrust and discontent".

Mr John Tilley, Labour MP for Lambeth, Central, said that after the Bristol riot last year he had warned Mr Whitelaw that if no action was taken on unemployment there would be new outbreaks.

Mr David Lane, chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, echoed the suggestion of desperation and frustration.

Several of the immigrant and black leaders rounded on politicians and the police for their tactics at the beginning of the trouble. Councillor Russell Profitt, spokesman for a meeting of London's black and Asian councillors yesterday, said that claims by Sir David McNee, the police commissioner, that the violence had been the work of outsiders intent on agitation was "self defeating and facile".

Mr Wilford Gibson, Assistant Comisioner at Scotland Yard, said the violence started on Saturday at about 5 pm, after a police sergeant had been struck on the head with a brick. The sergeant had been making an arrest after an attack with bricks on a police van.

He said reserves came under attack from stone throwing youths. The officers held the line until reserves had been brought in from throughout London, and then they mounted a counter-offensive to clear the main roads.

An injured policeman said in hospital yesterday that he saw a colleague engulfed in flames after his riot shield was hit by a petrol bomb. Constable Robert Saunders, aged 21, based at Brixton, said at King's College Hospital that other officers threw the man to the ground and put out the flames with their tunics.

Night watch: Police with riot shields against the Brixton skyline.

Tiles torn away in launch of shuttle

From Michael Leapman
Cape Canaveral, April 12

The second try at launching the space shuttle Columbia was a success today but it was marred two hours later when photographs from space showed that some heat-resistant tiles had been ripped from its tail section.

But Mr Leroy Day, director of systems management at the space centre at Houston, said the missing tiles were "not critical" and there was no danger to the craft or to the crew.

If the tiles had fallen from the front of the underside of the shuttle, it would have been extremely worrying. The extreme heat at those points when Columbia reenters the atmosphere at the end of its mission might have set the shuttle on fire.

At the tail end, though, the worst that could happen would be slight damage to the skin beneath the tiles, Mr Day maintained. Pictures of the gaps left by the tiles were relayed to Houston by television cameras on the craft.

The television photographs show that 13 or 15 tiles are missing or damaged. Photographs of the rest of the exterior of the spacecraft will be taken by high-resolution ground-based cameras to see if any more are damaged. These cameras belong to the Air Force, and are normally used for military surveillance.

Other tests were being carried out—studying films of the launch and making temperature and other readings to see if any other tiles had been damaged or loosened in more critical areas.

Mr James Smith, an expert on the tiles, said that in some areas of the craft where the fuselage is extra thin, just one missing tile could cause a [illegible]. But Mr Neil Hutchinson, the mission director, said: "We have no reason to believe we have any more tile problems anywhere. People aren't running around thinking about any doomsday thing."

The 3,200 silica tiles have been the chief cause of the delays, at high cost, in the development of the reusable shuttle, which was originally planned to go into space three years ago. It has proved extremely hard to stick them to the surface of the craft firmly enough to prevent them being shaken loose by buffeting.

Future flights will carry a repair kit to allow astronauts to replace missing tiles in space. No such kit is on this maiden flight.

The discovery of the missing tiles came after the initial phase of the launch had gone superbly. After lift off, the booster rockets were shed as planned over the Atlantic and are being recovered. Then the fuel tank, its load of 1,500 tons of liquid hydrogen used up in the first 8½ minutes of flight, was ejected in the Indian Ocean.

Then, the clam-like doors above the cargo hold were opened successfully, baring the empty hold-space. Radiators in the doors sent heat from the craft out into space, keeping its temperature down to an acceptable level.

Commander John Young, the senior of the two astronauts, reported that 11½ minutes after lift-off, there was considerable vibration but no damage to sensitive instruments.

After having to call off the launch on Friday because of a last-minute computer problem, the Cape Canaveral technicians breathed a sigh of relief when the Columbia rose from its launching pad less than four seconds after the planned time of 7 am (1 pm British Summer time). An impossibly bright shaft of flame spurted from its rear. There was a roar and rumble as the space ship, clasping its giant fuel tank and twin booster rockets, climbed into the sky, leaving behind a heavy, straight pillar of thick, white smoke.

Doctors said that at the time of the launching, Captain Robert Crippen, the pilot, whose first voyage into space this is, had a pulse rate of 130—nearly twice normal. The hearts of space officials here, who know the future of the space programme depends on a successful completion of this mission, can scarcely have beaten more slowly.

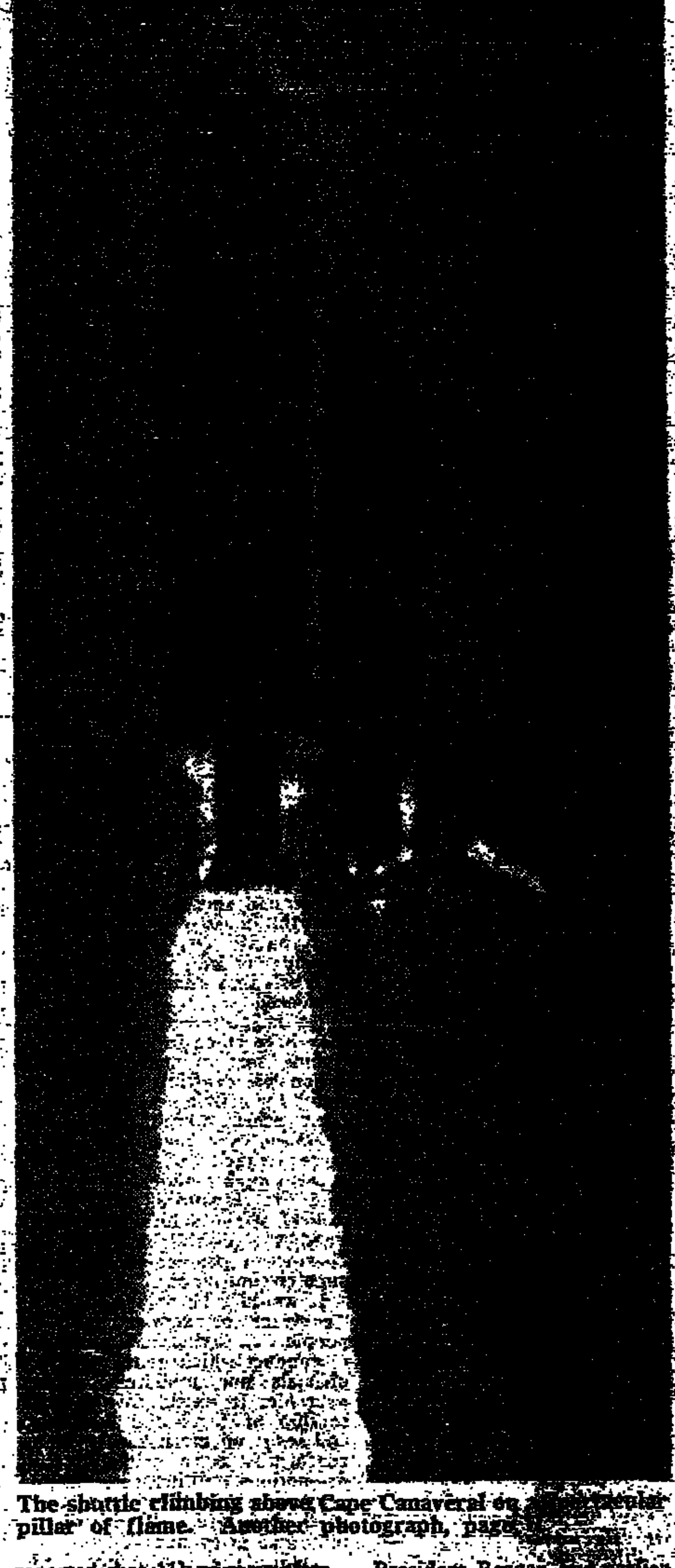
President Reagan had earlier set the tone for regarding the launch as a national triumph. In a message to the astronauts, he said: "Through you, today, we all feel as giants once again. Once again we feel the surge of pride that comes from knowing we are the first and we are the best, and we are so because we are free."

America has launched vehicles and men into space before but has never had a craft it could bring back. This is the shuttle's unique quality. The mission will have succeeded only when it reenters the Earth's atmosphere on Tuesday and lands in California.

The crew had their own theory about what went wrong on Friday. On previous space flights the traditional astronauts' breakfast was steak and eggs.

On Friday, Young and Crippen had bacon and eggs instead. Today they switched back to steak and the Columbia sailed away on time.

Military implications, page 12



The shuttle climbing above Cape Canaveral on a spectacular 'pillar' of flame. Another photograph, page [illegible]

Two Soviet musicians seek asylum

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, April 12

The son and grandson of Dmitri Shostakovich, the late Soviet composer, were being kept in an undisclosed spot in Bavaria today after defecting.

Mr Maxim Shostakovich, aged 42, who is the conductor of the Soviet Radio Symphony Orchestra, and his son, Dmitri, aged 19, the orchestra's pianist, slipped away after a concert in Bavaria last night and asked for asylum.

Nuremberg police said that after a concert in Fürth civic theatre, the two men travelled with the orchestra by bus to Nuremberg, checked in at an hotel, and then turned up at the local police station.

Bavarian and federal authorities declined to give any further information about the two, except to say that they were "somewhere in Bavaria" and that their request for asylum was being examined.

A spokesman for the Nuremberg police said strict instructions had been given by the Foreign Ministry not to say anything more about the case. A Foreign Ministry official said: "You can understand this is politically a very delicate matter".

Joe Louis dies in Nevada

Las Vegas, Nevada, April 12.—Joe Louis, who held the world heavyweight championship longer than any other man in boxing history, died today. He was 66.

A family friend said he had a heart attack at his home and was taken to hospital, where he was pronounced dead. Only hours before he had attended the heavyweight championship fight between Larry Holmes and Trevor Berbick.—UPI.

Obituary, page 14

Union backs 24-hour strike at banks

From David Felton
Labour Reporter
Blackpool

Leaders of the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union last night sanctioned a 24-hour strike next week to be followed by an overtime ban and work-to-rule by 3,000 staff in high street banks in several parts of the country.

The union executive also gave approval for a ballot of all its 72,000 clerical and managerial staff in the five main English clearing banks, with a strong recommendation for national industrial action—probably prolonged strikes.

Operations of the Access credit card are also to be disrupted next week by the 24-hour strike which will be followed by more strikes on rotation within different departments.

Mr Leif Mills, general secretary of BIFU, said: "We are confident that the action will be very effective."

The date for the strike will not be announced until Wednesday "to give the banks as little time as possible to prepare for it", said Mr Mills.

The executive, meeting in Blackpool on the eve of the union's annual conference, also demanded a firm guarantee that strikers would not be victimized.

BIFU is pressing for an improvement on the employers' "final" 10 per cent pay offer, accepted by the Clearing Bank Union. The employers are to impose the deal without BIFU's agreement.

The one-day strike will hit banks in Yorkshire, Merseyside, the West Country, Midlands, and the West End of London.

Mr Haughey hails Sands win

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The mood of Protestants and "loyalists" in Northern Ireland has hardened abruptly and dangerously after the Provisional IRA's election victory in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, inflicted further humiliation on the Unionist camp on Saturday by issuing a veiled prediction that progress would be made towards a united Ireland within a year.

He said of the Fermanagh poll, won by Mr Robert Sands, the Maze prison hunger striker: "I am certain it was not a vote for violence. To represent it as such would be tragic. We asked people to abide by the political process and the ballot box, so we have to accept this as the result and deal with it as such."

There is widespread fear in loyalist paramilitary circles of the possibility of an increased campaign against Republican activists.

Such is the mood of bitterness that the political wing of the Ulster Defence Association, biggest of the Protestant paramilitary forces, is in danger of collapsing under pressure from the military wing. An emergency meeting has been called this week to consider its future.

Unionist politicians were in disarray last night over what to do about the election of Mr Sands, aged 27, a member of the Provisional IRA for the past nine years.

He appealed in a statement smuggled out of the H block, where he is on the forty-third day of his hunger strike, for British politicians to resist moves to unseat him.

The Official Unionists' leadership is to have consultations today with other parties at the invitation of Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the Commons.

Mr James Molyneux, the party leader, said last night: "Ideally, we want the House to be unified about this. Unilateral action by us to seek Mr Sands's expulsion is possible; we will know more tomorrow".

Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said that he would oppose any attempts to expel Mr Sands.

Mr Haughey, who seems to be encouraging speculation of a general election in May or June, told the party's annual conference in Dublin that in a year "we may begin to see in a clearer light the end of the road on which we have set out".

That reference to Irish unity removes any doubt that Mr Haughey might refrain from making Northern Ireland and the Dublin-Westminster talks the key issues in his election campaign.

Commons move, page 2

Strike leaders walk out over 7% offer

Leaders of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, one of the unions due to disrupt ports and airports with industrial action over Easter, are protesting at being offered the same pay increase over which they are leading strike action. Full-time officials walked out over an offer exactly like the Government's 7 per cent Page 2

Mao dispute resolved

All national newspapers in China carried an authoritative article assessing Mao Tse-tung. Its publication, together with the appearance together in Peking of Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Deng, suggests that differences within the leadership have been resolved Page 5

Basque party ready to survive coup

The Basque Nationalist Party is taking the threat of another military coup attempt in Spain so seriously that it has drawn up plans for a possible underground organization Page 5

Healey attack on left

Mr Denis Healey made an outspoken attack on "authoritarian extremists" in the Labour Party. They were willing to pursue their arguments to the point of wrecking the party, he said Page 2

Syria answers US

The American belief that the Soviet Union is a source of danger to the Middle East has been rejected by President Assad of Syria. Washington has criticized the Syrian presence in Lebanon Page 6

BR seeks tax on firms to save London lines

British Rail is to seek a payroll tax on London industry, banks, stores and insurance groups to help to finance the South-east commuter service. It also wants a contribution from the rates of such commuter centres as Brighton Page 3

Salisbury: A new white party, aimed at bridging the gap with the blacks, is being formed in Zimbabwe 6

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 22, 24; Commercial properties and services to the business world, 8; Appointments, 8, 22

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Key Civil Service union staff reject 7% offer

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Leaders of one of the main Civil Service unions who threaten to disrupt ports and airports over Easter are in dispute with their own officials over a pay offer exactly like the Government's 7 per cent proposal.

Full-time officials of the 109,000-member Society of Civil and Public Servants, including Mr Gerry Gillman, the general secretary, staged a half-day walkout in protest at being offered the same increases over which they are leading strike action.

The entire union staff of 120 stopped work at lunchtime last Friday. They belong to the Association of Professional Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff, and they argue that it is wrong for the SCPS to emulate Mrs Margaret Thatcher's pay restraint policies.

Pay for the officials is linked to an appropriate grade in the Civil Service. Negotiating officers are paid £9,000 to £14,000: the general secretary is paid assistant secretary rates, which range from £16,500 to £19,000.

The SCPS national lay officials were offered the same as the GGovernment has offered its 530,000 white-collar employees, 7 per cent from April 1. The union traditionally gives its officers the same pay rises that they negotiate for their members, but that link is being called into question.

Just when the Civil Service unions are striving to restore the relationship with private sector pay movements, their negotiators are turning away from their own link with wage rises in the Civil Service.

Mr Len Keeping, the SCPS president, who chairs the union's "management", said last night: "We are disappointed at the walkout. We are still in discussions with them."

Further talks on their pay claim are to take place tonight, on the eve of an intensified round of industrial action that will cause delays at ports and airports over the next week.

Civil Service unions have announced that working to rule by customs staff and lightning strikes by immigration officers will hold up an estimated 500,000 travellers over the holiday period.

The action marks a fresh departure in the campaign by the Council of Civil Service Unions to force the Government to increase its 7 per cent pay offer and restore arbitration and the machinery for comparing salary movements with those in the private sector.

Until this, the sixth week of the selective strike campaign, the unions have insisted that their action was designed to affect the Government and not the public.

Airports named by the unions as involved in the working to rule by customs officers and walkouts by immigration staff will be: Heathrow, Gatwick, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Luton, East Midlands, Aberdeen, Liverpool, Hurn, Leeds, Exeter, Cardiff, Birmingham, Newcastle and Prestwick.

Ports where action is being called are Dover, Ramsgate, Folkestone, Harwich, Weymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, Newhaven, Avonmouth and Felixstowe.

Steel union faces call for review of affiliation

By Our Labour Editor

Mr William Sirs, the steelworkers' leader, yesterday issued a warning that moderate trade unions may defect to the Social Democrats "unless the Labour Party gets back to its traditional values of democracy".

His union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, faces a move by Teesside steelmen to force through a review of party loyalty, including the issue of possible affiliation to the SDP.

The initiative comes in a motion to the union's annual conference, to be held in Bournemouth, and the union's conference arrangements committee has to decide in two weeks whether the challenge to Labour Party affiliation is to be permitted to go on the final agenda.

In a wide-ranging political article for *ISTC Banner* being published this week, Mr Sirs says: "We now see the condemnation of the Social Democrats by the Labour Party, and while this is to some degree understandable, we should remember what led to the split.

"And let us be honest, unless the Labour Party gets back to its traditional values of democracy, tolerance, fair-mindedness and understanding, we shall see more and more comrades leaving the party and joining the new group."

Mr Sirs, who has identified himself with the right-wing caucus seeking to reverse the decision by the Wembley special party conference depriving MPs of the main say in electing Labour's leader and deputy leader, insists: "I have no intention of leading my union in any other direction than that of the Labour Party. I prefer to fight from within.

"There is a great danger, however, that if the changes in Labour Party policies are such that they may be unacceptable to the British workers, some trade unions may find it difficult to align themselves any longer with Labour because the Labour Party we used to know will have perished."

Recalling his open alignment with such figures as Mr Terence Duffy, of the engineers, Mr Sidney Weighell, of the railwaymen, Mr Roy Grantham, of the white-collar union, Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs, Mr Sirs said: "There were others who would privately agree with us but would not publicly take a stand.

"However, the split has done one good thing. It has mobilized some of those in the Parliamentary Labour Party who spoke with us in private but who were unwilling to speak out aloud."

Mr Sirs conceded that the attraction of the Social Democrats is "bound to be very very strong to many people in this country" if Labour Party moderates do not succeed.

Mr William Sirs: Foresees danger for Labour.

'Mrs Thatcher's secret weapon'

Mr Healey lambasts party militants

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

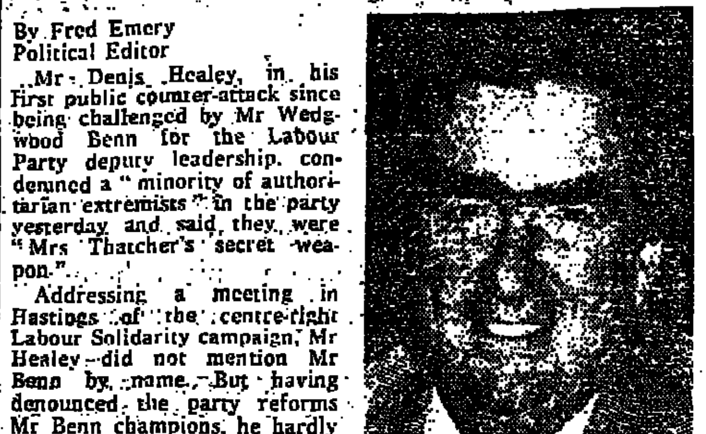
Mr Denis Healey, in his first public counter-attack since being challenged by Mr Wedgwood Benn for the Labour Party deputy leadership, condemned a "minority of authoritarian extremists" in the party yesterday and said they were "Mrs Thatcher's secret weapon."

Addressing a meeting in Hastings of the centre-right Labour Solidarity campaign, Mr Healey did not mention Mr Benn by name. But having denounced the party reforms Mr Benn champions, he hardly needed to.

Mr Healey said that some were determined to pursue their argument "even to the point of wrecking the party altogether, rather than accept defeat". The argument was between those for and against parliamentary democracy, he said.

Mr Benn, of course, insists that he stands by parliamentary democracy, as do most of his allies. But Mr Healey offered no distinctions in attacking Mr Benn's cherished reforms.

He declared: "That system is now challenged by a minority of authoritarian extremists who believe that politicians should be responsible not to the mass of the men or women who elect them but to tiny caucuses of militants; that the secret ballot for which the Chartists fought and died should be abolished so that these caucuses can victimize MPs or councillors of whom they disapprove: that councillors should be forced to swear oaths of loyalty to these caucuses".



Mr Healey: "A sour and intolerant sectarianism."

Mr Benn: Unnamed object of the attack.

Mr Healey continued on: "This authoritarian minority argues that parliamentary democracy is incapable of producing real progress; that every Labour Government since the war was a failure which betrayed the working class; and there is no difference between Mrs Thatcher and Jim Callaghan or Michael Foot; that socialism cannot be achieved through the ballot box".

"The British people would never vote for a party which held those views.

Yet, Mr Healey contended, "they do not care whether the Labour Party wins the next election or not . . . they do not care how many of our supporters turn to other parties, how many of our active members give up in disgust at their sour and intolerant sectarianism".

A former Benn ally, Mr Eric Heffer, seemed to distance himself from the challenger in a speech on Saturday. Also speaking in Hastings, Mr Heffer said: "We must not believe that any one individual totally embodies party policy and must be blindly followed", a clear reference to Mr Benn. Further: "Nor must we be misled into thinking that any one individual is in so total disagreement with party policy that he must be regarded as an enemy", a reference to Mr Healey.

Whitehall official wants guide for conduct over threat of tyranny

From Peter Hennessy
Brighton

What should a civil servant do if he or she was required to suppress the truth or discovered a government was moving the country secretly towards tyranny?

The question was raised on Saturday by Mr John Ward, general secretary of the top officials' union, the Association of First Division Civil Servants, in an address to a Royal Institute of Public Administration conference at Sussex University, in Brighton.

Mr Ward said that under present Civil Service rules an official who felt the tasks he was required to perform were unethical had the choice of sacrificing his career by resigning, or of leaking the information to the press. That was unethical and unconstitutional.

"It could indeed be argued that if a government were, for example, clandestinely moving towards a more authoritarian state, the civil servant would have a duty to speak out to warn the unsuspecting public. But this raises the question of to whom ultimately a civil servant owes his loyalty."

Faced with instructions to present government policy in a way that suppressed relevant facts or involved lying, could it be argued that a civil servant was the trustee of Parliament and public when ministerial policies failed to take their interests into account, Mr Ward wondered.

He suggested that the time may have come for establishing "some sort of machinery for action less drastic than resignation" for officials who believed their ethics were being compromised by a government they were obliged to serve. After presenting his paper, Mr Ward said he favoured the more radical of the solutions he outlined, the establishment of a charter to protect officials in such circumstances.

It would take the form of a "contract of service to the people . . . laying down a code of conduct which neither senior officials nor ministers might overrule. It would forbid censorship of facts and opinions and insist on merit rather than conformity as a criterion for promotions, and institute machinery in which there was staff participation to deal with discipline and grievances".

Earlier the conference had heard a plea from Mr Robert Worcester, managing director of Market and Opinion Research International, that the Civil Service Department lift its ban debarring opinion pollsters from having access to senior civil servants in their official capacities.

The ban was imposed in 1978 by Sir Ian Bancroft, Head of the Home Civil Service, after Mr Worcester had requested permission to conduct a follow up to a survey on civil servants' attitudes towards business, which had originally been carried out under the authorization of Sir Ian's predecessor, Lord Croham.

Pressures on police: Mr Barry Pain, Chief Constable of Kent, gave a warning on Saturday of the danger of pressure groups being taken over by politically motivated people who would distort their aims frequently, with the aim of bringing the police into disrepute.

He told the Brighton conference: "What should be of concern to all is the growing number of pressure groups whose manipulators recruit sincere, well intentioned people to help to obscure their real motives, which are usually political, behind a respectable façade.

Mr Pain, who is vice-president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said he believed the police were a target because they represented the established rule of law.

From the grassroots: After the euphoria, the hard graft of politics

Building up a national SDP organization

By Ian Bradley

The Social Democrats (SDP) have now reached the difficult stage when the glamour of their launching is wearing off. They must get down to the hard graft of building a national organization and formulating detailed policy.

Members of the Gang of Four were making clear at the end of last week that they regard the party as well on course to reach their target of a membership of 63,500 (that is, 100 members in each parliamentary constituency) by the end of the year.

Social Democratic groups have sprung up in many constituencies, some of them before the launch of the SDP. They will have provisional status until they elect officers and committees. The timetable for the elections is likely to be as follows.

Computerized SDP circulars with the names and addresses of those who have joined the party in each constituency will be sent next month to the steering committee of the nearest provisional local group.

Public meetings will then be held, at which more local members will be recruited and nominations sought. Officers and committees will be elected on a system of proportional representation and possibly by postal ballot.

That is expected to be completed by July, when it is hoped that the party will have a fully fledged and properly constituted system of local branches.

The SDP has decided to organize itself initially on an area rather than a constituency basis. The areas will be shire counties, metropolitan districts and London boroughs. One of the main reasons for choosing that structure is to facilitate agreements with the Liberals.

The argument is that if party members regard themselves as attached to a larger area they will not mind so much if a Liberal stands in their own particular constituency, since there will be Social Democrats standing in the area.

It is too early for the party to assess the geographical spread of its membership and to rebut the impression of many outside observers that it is strong in the South and weak in the North.

However, Mrs Shirley Williams admitted at a press conference to launch her book last week that there was less support in Scotland than in the rest of Britain.

As the only political party in Britain with a fully computerized list of members, the SDP is intending to use postal ballots and referendums to consult its members and formulate policy.

It may dispense with the traditional custom of national party conferences at seaside resorts in the autumn, although there are likely to be regional conferences and a national council.

Use of equally sophisticated techniques involving new technology is likely to be a feature of the work of the Radical Centre for Democratic Studies, a small "think tank" which, although separate from the SDP, is working in conjunction with it in the areas of electoral research and policy making.

The centre was set up in March last year by Mr James Daly, a senior lecturer in industrial relations at the North East London Polytechnic, and acted as an unofficial research organization for Mr Roy Jenkins when he was in Brussels.

It has recently published a voting study, *The Road from Limehouse to Westminster*, by Mr Michael Oakeshott, a former Labour parliamentary candidate and political adviser to Mr Jenkins, which argues that a Social Democrat alliance with the Liberals is likely to win between 103 and 399 seats at the next general election.

The centre's next publication will contain the detailed results of an opinion poll carried out in Paddington, London, which was reported in *The Times* on April 7. It suggested that the social democrats would come a close second to Labour in the Greater London Council election in the borough next month.

Mr Daly feels that polling is going to become a much more important element in politics. He says: "Canvassing and door-knocking are a thing of the past. I think politics is going to be increasingly dominated by small pressure groups with good research back-up rather than enormous party organizations."

The centre, based in the front room of Mr Daly's home in Chiswick, lives up to the "small is beautiful" philosophy of its founder.

He hopes that it will soon be publishing discussion papers on the health service, Northern Ireland and unemployment.

Lead in petrol is likely to be reduced soon

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A cut in the amount of tetraethyl lead allowed in petrol as an anti-knocking agent is expected to be imposed shortly by the Government.

The new level, to be introduced gradually between now and 1985, will reduce the quantity of additive from 0.40gm a litre to 0.15gm, which is the standard adopted in West Germany and proposed by advisers on environmental pollution to the European Commission.

A final decision is expected by the Cabinet after Easter; and it is a response awaited for 13 months since a group of doctors and scientists chaired by Professor Patrick Lawther, of St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, reported on the effect of lead contamination on health, and particularly of the risks to children.

One of their main recommendations was a progressive reduction in the amount of airborne lead; but the committee considered lead pollution from a wide variety of sources, including old water pipes, lead-based paints, industrial emissions and car exhausts.

While acknowledging that organic lead used in petrol is a highly poisonous compound known to cause brain damage, the committee is not prepared to give an unqualified endorsement to studies suggesting that contamination, by accumulating very tiny amount of lead from petrol, is a cause of mental retardation.

The studies that have shown a connexion between a low IQ in some children and the amount of lead found in their bodies, monitored by examining their teeth, are highly circumstantial. But the case against lead, from cases of acute clinical poisoning in areas where old lead plumbing exists and paint is flaking from poor housing conditions; and from the growing evidence of sub-clinical effects from airborne dust, has convinced the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of the Environment that tighter regulations are needed.

Resistance comes from the Treasury, the Department of Energy and the Department of Industry, who argue that the cut in lead level from 7,000 tons a year to about 2,500 tons a year, would cost £200m. That would be for the extra oil needed in the refining process to produce petrol suitable for car engines.

TUC march wins a blessing

Long-term unemployment is an "afront to human dignity", Merseyside church leaders of all denominations say in a statement today. They support the TUC's unemployment protest march from Liverpool to London which begins on May 1.

They say that they do not regard the march as party-political and that daily they see the dispiriting effect of unemployment on Merseyside.

The statement said jobless statistics gave a very inadequate picture." They cannot convey the affront to human dignity of long-term unemployment, the hopelessness which arises from this waste of God's given gifts, the frustration of man's creative instincts", it added.

The church leaders, however, questioned the realism of the TUC's call to "demand a return to full employment". They said: "To us it seems unlikely that with the introduction of new technology there will ever be a return to full employment in the old terms".

The statement was issued by the Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard, the city's Catholic Archbishop, the Most Rev Derek Worlock, the chairman of the Methodist Church's Liverpool district, Mr Norwyn Denny, the Moderator of the Mersey Province of the United Reformed Church, Mr John Williamson, the Baptist Union North-West area superintendent, Mr Trevor Hubbard, and Commander Lilly Farrar, of the Salvation Army.

280-mile route: Union leaders in the North-west yesterday drew up plans for the march. About 500 people, mainly young unemployed, are being recruited to walk for 29 days. They are expected to be joined by well-wishers.

March jobless figures misleading, MP says

By Our Politcal Editor

The Government was accused yesterday of "cooking" last month's unemployment total by carrying out, unannounced, a special review of the register designed to remove people who do not claim benefit.

Mr John Grant, a Labour spokesman on employment, said that was done "to ensure that last month's total stayed unexpectedly, if narrowly, below the 2.5 mililon mark in advance of the TUC's week of activities".

Mr Grant conceded there was nothing improper about checking the registers of those seeking work to ask if they still needed it. But he said: "It was highly suspicious that such a stringent scrutiny should be mounted at this time."

He maintained that it was "deplorable and deceitful" of Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, not to have disclosed in the Commons that the figure was affected by the special review.

Mr Prior had approved instructions for the review to be conducted in February at Jobcentres throughout the country, he said. It was only in a parliamentary answer to a Scottish MP, however, that "belated confirmation" of the review had been given.

Mr Prior left for a visit to West Germany last night and was unavailable for comment.

Owen promise of big reforms if elected

By Our Political Editor

The Social Democrats would not shrink from introducing substantive constitutional reforms, including devolution, if elected in 1984, Dr David Owen said in a speech on Saturday.

"It must grapple with both devolution and decentralization, recognizing the distinctive and differing needs of the two nations, Scotland and Wales, and of the English regions," he said.

"It must, in accepting the need for a two-Chamber Parliament, introduce substantive reform of the House of Lords to make it a more credible second chamber, which no sensible person would wish to abolish.

"We must fact the need for an extension of genuine industrial democracy, not based on single-channel trade union representation, but in the last analysis on the right of the individual worker voting in a secret ballot to exercise his or her democratic right.

"Such a package of radical reform is a major political challenge. It will not be easy to achieve the right balance but it must be done. The growth of the corporatist state and of Whitehall centralization must be stemmed.

"We will need to develop in an open dialogue with the people of this country these reforms so that when we introduce them as a government in 1984 they are supported and sustained by the British people

Expulsion of Mr Sands not expected

By Our Political Editor

Mr Robert Sands, the H-block IRA hunger-striker, appears likely to remain an MP until he dies or otherwise relinquishes his seat, it was learnt last night. The Government is in no rush to act, and the Labour Opposition does not favour expelling him from the Commons.

The matter will be discussed today at Westminster between Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the Commons, and Mr John Silkin, Labour's shadow Commons leader. Mr Pym will also meet separately Mr David Steel the Liberal leader, and Mr James Molyneaux, leader in the Commons of the Official Ulster Unionists.

Ministers, determined not to overreact, did not get in touch with the other parties at the weekend. Believing it to be primarily a matter for MPs, they have no wish to seem to prescribe action, or inaction.

However, Labour's reluctance to expel was explained as a determination not to allow Mr Sands to appear an even greater martyr than he was seeking, or allow him to make a fool of the Commons by getting continually reelected. Legislation will not apparently be contemplated for some time.

'Parallel' for Scotland in Ulster

From Ronald Faux
Glasgow

The Rev Ian Paisley told a Protestant rally in Glasgow on Saturday that violence from Northern Ireland could spill over to the mainland.

"I can see a sad parallel between what happened in Ulster 10 years ago and what is happening now in Glasgow", he told a crowd of about 1,500 on Glasgow Green.

Mr Paisley had been prevented from heading a march through the city by a three-month ban on public processions in Strathclyde imposed by Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, under the Public Order Act. The ban was introduced on April 3 ahead of a procession through Glasgow planned by republican supporters.

He attacked the meeting between the Prime Ministers of Britain and Ireland as a treacherous conspiracy to sell Northern Ireland out.

The rally received less support than expected but caused some disquiet among community leaders in the west of Scotland, where eight weeks ago violence erupted when a march in support of the IRA hunger strikers clashed with a "loyalist" counter-demonstration and 150 were arrested.

Unemployed youths hold first national rally

By Mark Jackson,
of *The Times Educational Supplement*

Four thousand unemployed teenagers who rallied in Hyde Park, London, yesterday to demand jobs, cheered pop stars and politicians who told them they had a right to work.

Forty coaches brought contingents from all over Britain, including Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, including school-leavers accompanied by their teachers and youth workers. One group had taken 10 days to march from Doncaster, South Yorkshire.

Mr Eric Varley, Shadow Secretary of State for Employment, said government schemes for the young unemployed, however useful, were no substitute for real jobs. "Putting people to work is not only productive, it also makes for social cohesion and social harmony", he said.

The Bishop of Stepney, the Right Rev James Thompson, said that if the young spoke out for themselves the Government would have to listen. He asked: "Why is it that the Stock Exchange today is higher than it has been for several years? What is the capital being used for?"

Mr Peter Hardy, Labour MP for Rother Valley, said that although the Labour and Liberal parties had provided speakers, the Conservatives had declined.

The rally, the first national demonstration by the young unemployed, started as an idea by Rotherham youth services for a purely local meeting.

Mr Roger Hope, the organizer, a Rotherham youth officer, said: "It just snowballed. We got offers of support and help from all over the country."

Printing unions to decide policy on 'Observer' bid

By Our Labour Editor

Printing union leaders are to meet tomorrow to draw up a comonm submission to the monopolies commission on Lonrho's attempt to buy *The Observer*. They are likely to oppose the takeover bid by Mr Roland (Tiny) Rowland on the ground that it would concentrate ownership of the press into too few hands.

National officials of all the main newspaper unions, including the journalists, have been called to the talks at TUC headquarters by Mr William Keys, general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades and chairman of the TUC printing industries committee.

The printing unions are not aware of any "live" rival bids, although Associated Newspapers, owners of the *Daily Mail*, are said to be interested, as well as an unnamed wealthy firm with international publishing interests.

Mr Keys said the printing unions had further reservations about Mr Roland on the score of his "political stance in Africa"; but he would be equally opposed to a takeover by Associated Newspapers, because such a change of ownership would also lead to greater concentration.

If the monopoliess commission allowed the Lonrho bid to go ahead, the printing unions would want assurances of independence and editorial integrity "no less than those Rupert Murdoch had to give when he took over *The Times*."

Dispute forces Glasgow to boil its water

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

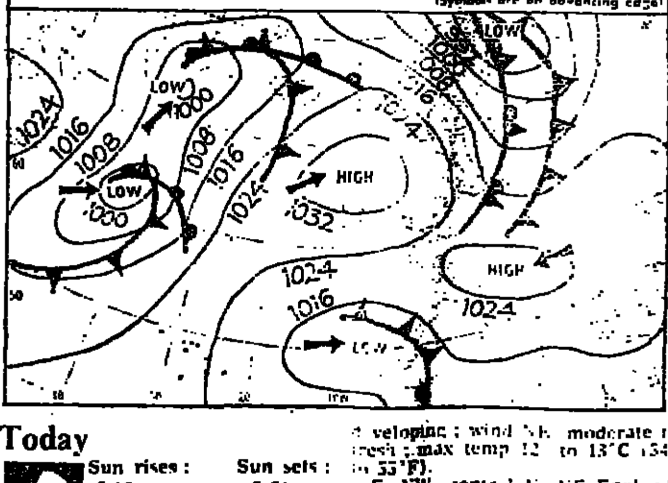
People in Glasgow were warned yesterday to boil tap water because of an unofficial strike from today of 250 water workers, who want a £5 bonus included in basic pay.

Because no overtime is being worked and no repairs will be carried out on fractured pipes, water may be contaminated.

People on the north side of the city should have started to boil water from noon yesterday.

Meter call: Householders who want them should be allowed a meter to record how much water they use, the National Water Council says today (the Press Association reports).

Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY

... period[ic]al rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 6.10 am — Sun sets: 7.34 pm
Moon sets: 4.11 am — Moon rises: 1.33 pm
Full moon: April 19.
Lighting up: 8.24 pm to 5.38 am
High water: London Bridge, 9.3 am, 6.2m; 10.08 pm, 5.9m. Avonmouth, 2.47 am, 10.1m; 3.45 pm, 10.1m. Dover, 7.12 am, 5.3m; 7.52 pm, 5.3m. Hull, 2.16 am, 6m; 2.41 pm, 6m. Liverpool, 7.23 am, 7.4m; 8.14 pm, 7.3m.
1ft = 0.3048m   1m = 3.2808ft

An intensifying anticyclone will reach N Britain, dominating the weather over all parts of the United Kingdom.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, SE England, East Anglia: Mostly dry, rather cloudy, perhaps a few bright or sunny intervals; wind NE, moderate, increasing to fresh; max temp 11° to 13°C (52° to 55°F).

Central S, SW England, Midlands, S Wales: Dry, rather cloudy at first, sunny intervals developing; wind NE, moderate to fresh; max temp 12 to 13°C (54 to 55°F).

E, NW, central N, NE England, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Dry, bright or sunny periods, wind NE, light to moderate; max temp 11 C (52°F).

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny intervals; wind NE, light, increasing to fresh or strong; max temp 12°C (65 to 57°F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, N Ireland: Dry, bright or sunny periods; wind mainly variable, light; max temp 9° to 11°C (48 to 52°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Most places dry with some sunshine and normal temp; parts of S and SE occasionally cloudy with a little drizzle.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, light becoming fresh or strong: sea smooth, becoming moderate or rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, NE, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY: MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

[illegible]

Saturday

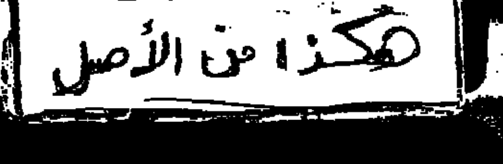
London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 20°C (68°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 13°C (55°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 66 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, 0.31in. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 3.6hr. Bar, mean sea level 7 pm, 1,009.3 millibars, rising.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 17°C (63°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 10°C (50°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 56 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 3.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,019.7 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.600; Belgium B frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.00; Dublin Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 5.50; France Frs 5.00; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 2.75; Iran IR 1.55; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1400; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Ll 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 6.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar DR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.50; Singapore $2.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; US Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 6.00; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslav Din 50.

All subscription rates on request.



BR seeks tax on City and West End to save commuter service

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

British Rail is to seek a payroll tax on West End stores, City banks and insurance companies and central London industrial firms to help to meet the cost of its south-east commuter services.

It also wants a contribution from the rates from places as far out as Brighton, Portsmouth, Reading, Bedford, Peterborough, Cambridge and Ipswich.

It argues that without the railway commuter service, those places would be considerably less prosperous. The railway is an essential part of their infra-structure and they should pay to maintain it.

That is the main plank of a fresh approach to be made by British Rail to the Government, MPs and public in an effort to save its threatened London commuter services, which lose £150m a year on £350m fare revenue, and at £90m a year are receiving less than half the investment they need.

The £150m support grant paid by the central Government must be increased to between £230m and £280m by 1983 if the services are not to be cut again and again, as they were last winter.

To ask the commuter to pay all the extra is not a practicable course, British Rail says. That would require a 25 per cent *fare rise on top of inflation*, which many people would refuse to pay. Traffic would decline and services would take another plunge.

Giving the whole bill to central government would be regarded by many as unfair, British Rail says, because that means the transfer of resources from country to town, *from* depressed provinces to the relatively prosperous capital, and from poorer to better-off members of the community.

Although only 400,000 people use the commuter services each day more than a million are regular users, and all 17 million in the south-east commuter area benefit one way or another, British Rail says.

Without them City firms would not get their staff, and West End stores, restaurants and theatres would lose both staff and customers. Towns farther out would lose income in the form of rates and consumer expenditure that the commuters' pay packets provide.

"The question is", a senior British Rail manager said, "are the *services to be allowed* to decline and rot, or are they to be maintained to a similar standard to other areas of life in the South-east? If the latter, who benefits, who pays?

"London exists only because people are prepared to live in Haslemere and travel to work. Tunbridge Wells exists only because people are prepared to live there and spend money earned in London."

For its part, British Rail is prepared for a significant management reorganization, with the establishment of a new London and south-east business sector separate from Inter-city freight and provincial services, and separately responsible for *the services it provides and the* commercial and grant-aid revenue it absorbs.

It is also determined to fight for further significant productivity gains, including widespread operation of one-man trains. But it says that the benefits from higher productivity would be largely absorbed by *higher real earnings for* the smaller workforce

Photograph by Brian Harris

"Desert island" job: Mrs Carol Warman getting help on Saturday when her week's supplies arrived on the lonely Skokholm island. Though only three miles off the Pembrokeshire coast, it can be cut off by storms sweeping in from the Atlantic. Mrs Warman is leaving after two years during which she and her husband worked as warden and cook, catering for summer visitors who took birdwatching and natural history courses.

Aerial fleet on standby to disperse oil slicks

By Our Shipping Correspondent

Britain's capacity to fight coastal oil pollution will boosted by the impending award of an important contract to private industry for a fleet of aircraft to be kept at instant readiness around the coast.

This switch to an air response marks a significant advance in pollution control. The aircraft will be used not only to spot and monitr oil slicks, but also to combat them with the help of recent advances in the chemical composition of dispersants.

The contract, worth about *about £750,000 a year*, provides for six or more specially equipped twin-engine aircraft to be stationed at three airfields strategically sited in relation to the main areas of pollution risk. One will probably be in Kent, one in Cornwall and a third in north Scotland.

There will also be a chain of smaller support airfields around the coast from which the aircraft will operate during an incident, serviced by road

The aerial fleet will not replace the seaborne force of tugs and naval vessels used in the past, but will spearhead any future assault on oil slicks round the British coast. There *will still be up to forty seagoing* tugs at coastal points, 25 of them equipped with dispersant.

The new thinking since Britain set up a full-time marine pollution control unit under the Department of Trade two years ago is that a purely seaborne response is too slow and erratic even when *helped by spotter aircraft*. Dispersants need to be active within 48 hours before spilled oil emulsifies, spreads and resists dispersion.

The contract requires the capacity to deliver 10 tons of dispersant an hour within an hour of the alarm being sounded up to 100 miles out to sea.

Immigrants stay on months too long, report says

Thousands of immigrants are *taking advantage of* Britain's over-worked immigration service and staying in the country months longer than they should, the Home Office said on Saturday. The immigrants simply appeal against deportation or a refusal to vary their stay, whatever the merits of the case.

The Home Office discussion *document says there* were nearly 18,000 new appeals in 1979; but 16,530 were still unheard by the *end* of the year.

The system should be streamlined the report says. It recommends that appeals against deportation and refusal to vary stay should be merged into one right of appeal. Spoken hearings should be dropped in cases which can be settled by checking documents; and a time limit on providind grounds for appeal should be introduced as well as curbs on late appeals and those from short-stay visitors.

Mr Ian Martin, general secretary of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, described the report as "abysmal."

He said that for the Home Office to be responsible for the appeals system was like "entrusting a review of criminal court procedures to the police and prosecuting counsel".

Dearer Metro

The price of BL's most popular Metro model, the Metro L, was raised on Saturday from £3,564 to £3,730.

Editor rebuked for 'crude repetition'

Sir John Junor, editor of the *Sunday Express*, has been condemned by the Press Council for a "crude and indefensible repetition" of an innuendo for which the council had already condemned him.

The council upheld a complaint by Lancaster Gay Switchboard and Mr A. W. Cooke, community action officer, Lancaster University, that the newspaper effectively reprinted implications which the council had found to be untrue.

The Press Council earlier upheld a complaint by the switchboard, Mr Cooke and another, that the editor's comments on the switchboard implied that it operated a contact service for sexual purposes.

Reporting that ruling, the *Sunday Express* published the council's adjudication in full but with a footnote. In it Sir John asked whether homosexuals got in touch to exchange knitting patterns and, noting that Mr Cooke found it insulting to compare the Gay Switchboard with a whorehouse, agreed that it was insulting, to the whorehouse.

The Press Council's adjudication was: "Sir John Junor's footnote to his newspaper's report of the Press Council's adjudication contained a crude and indefensible repetition of the innuendo, for publishing which the Press Council had already condemned him. It condemns *him again*: the complaint against the *Sunday Express* is upheld."

In brief

Ban plea to avert Southall march

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has been asked by the Londdon Borough of Ealing to ban all marches for *12 days* up to the GLC elections on May 7. The New National Front plans a march through the Southall area on April 25 in support of its GLC candidate.

The march, if held, would mark the second anniversary of the Southall riot, in which Mr Blair Peach, the New Zealand school teacher, died.

Hurt climber rescued

An injured climber, Mr Martin Joyce, aged 21, of Toddington, Bedfordshire, was rescued by helicopter after he had fallen 50ft on Dinas Cromlech, above the Pass of Llanberis, Gwynned, on Saturday. He was "*fairly comfortable*" in hospital yesterday.

Bus drivers attacked

Bus crews in Sheffield, alarmed by recent incidents in which a driver was shot at with an air rifle and another attacked with acid, are to meet the passenger transport authority today to seek action to *curb the* violence.

Oil pollutes harbour

A large area of Christchurch harbour, Dorset, has been polluted by diesel oil leaking from the tanks of a partially submerged 40-ton dredger stranded stranded on a sandbank four days ago.

Spray peril to bees

Farmers, spraying contractors and bee keepers were warned by the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday to take precautions to prevent Britain's honey bee population from being seriously damaged by the careless application of pesticides.

Mock air attacks

A three-day "realistic" test of Britain's air defences is to start today, with mock attacks on United Kingdom targets being staged by aircraft from seven Western air forces. RAF radar stations at Boulmer, Wold, north Yorkshire, will be "raided".

Press Council censures 'The Sun' over payment for series on Mr Biggs

The Press Council censured *The Sun* today for "inexcusably" paying for and publishing material by Ronald Biggs; repeating, the council's adjudication says, an offence for which the council strongly condemned the same newspaper 10 years ago.

The council, after consulting *newspaper editors, published in* 1966 a deeclaration of principle on payment for articles. Its provisions include: "No payment should be made for feature articles to persons engaged in crime or other notorious misbehaviour where the public interest does not warrant it".

In 1970 the council upheld *complaints aagianst The Sun* for publishing the memoirs of Mr Biggs, who had escaped from prison. It rejected the ditor's argument that because *The Sun* paid money into a trust fund for the Biggs childreen the series was outside the scope of the declaration.

Last February *The Sun* published, over five days, a feature entitled "Ronnie Biggs: My story", announcing that a book by him was being serialized exclusively in *The Sun*.

Mr Henry Douglas, legal manager, said that while *The Sun recorded* the council's conclusions on the earlier complaint it did not accept them. The newspaper did not accept that this year's series infringed the declaration of principle.

The newspaper contracted a normal commercial agreement with the publishers of the book, on which it drew for back*ground*. It believed that how the publishers apportioned the money paid was a matter between them, the author of the book and Mr Biggs.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

The Sun published serialized extracts from a forth coming book written by an escaped prisoner convicted of taking part in the great train robbery. Although the newspaper paid the publisher of the book rather than its author for the right to do this, the Press Council is satisfied that Mr Biggs, the advertised author, reaped advantage from the payment.

Effectively the publication was a flagrant violation of the council's declaration of principle that payment for feature articles should not be made to persons engaged in crime or notorious behaviour and that it deplores publication of personal articles of an unsavoury nature by persons who have been concerned in criminal acts or vicious conduct.

In this case neither payment nor publication can be justified as being in the public interest.

The Press Council censures *The Sun* for inexcusably repeating an offence for which it was strongly condemned by the council 10 years ago.

McNee defence of the police challenged

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Almost 99 of every 100 complaints against the police alleging assault during the past 10 years had resulted in no prosecution, Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham, West, and campaigner about deaths in police custody, says in a letter to Sir David McNee, Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

Mr Meacher criticizes Sir *David's reply to disclosures in The Times* of a Home Office research unit study alleging grave defects in the way assault complaints against the Metropolitan Police are investigated.

Sir David said in a statement: "All allegations of assault by police are meticulously investigated and the reports are submitted to the *Director of Public Prosecutions* who may, if he so wishes, require further information or other witnesses to be interviewed".

Saying he has grave doubts about the effectiveness of the system, Mr Meacher has sent to Sir David a dossier of 43 cases from different parts of the country, chosen *from* 150 sent to him, as containing "detailed, precise and hard enough evidence as to be fully credible".

Mr Meacher says: "In most cases those who made the complaint did use the official complaints *procedure*, but in almost every case entirely in vain. Given a record of this kind, I do not see how any fair and objective person can say that the system works satisfactorily and needs no change."

For most of the past 10 years, there had been some 2,500 to 3,000 assault complaints against the police each year. Yet according to the Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, QC, *only 364 had led to prosecution*.

"In the case of 98.7 per cent of complaints there has been no prosecution. I quite understand that a certain proportion of complaints against the police are malicious, but I do not think that can account for a proportion anywhere near 98.7 per cent.

"Would you therefore conclude that these figures show that in 99 assault complaint cases out of every 100 the police are in fact blameless, or do they show rather that there must be major deficiences within the current system of investigation?"

Mr Meacher also notes in his letter that there were 63 deaths in custody in England and Wales last year, including 20 in the Metropolitan Police district alone, far more than in any other year in the last decade and more than double the average annual rate in that period.

Sir David also said that all complaints were submitted to the Police Complaints Board "who also have power to ask for further inquiry to be made, if desired, and may direct that disciplinary proceedings be instituted".

Mr Meacher replies: "In fact, out of 12,000 complaints processed annually by the PCB they have requested further information in about 50 cases a year (less than 0.5 per cent) and recommended disciplinary charges in 15 cases a year (0.1 per cent)."

Because there is a rule preventing policemen being put into double jeopardy by having a decided case heard again, he says, the board is more or less precluded from having any independent role.

Mr Meacher also challenges Sir David's statement: that "instructions require that any prisoner complaining of assault, or showing any sign of injury, must be seen by a doctor".

Mr Meacher quotes a case from his dossier to show other*wise*:

"He was stopped while in the car, as a passenger, driven by his wife. He was asked to take a breathalyzer, since the policeman suggested he and his wife had changed seats (though this would have been impossible with the police car on their tail), but refused. He was then taken to the police station, and assaulted in full view of his wife. He received *black eyes, broken nose*, perforated ear drums, broken tooth and innumerable bruises. Photographs of his injuries were later taken by his wife. He was held at the police station for 16 hours, and only when the shift changed was he allowed to protest to a senior officer and get hospital treatment."

A number of other cases in the dossier tell a similar story, Mr Meacher says. "In the light of such evidence I believe there is a clear case for providing a statutory right for persons in custody to call a doctor."

MPs likely to urge rise in jobless benefit

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Backbench MPs are expected to demand when the Finance Bill has its second reading today that cuts in unemployment benefit should be restored before the benefit becomes liable for tax.

They will remind ministers *that the cut in real value last* November was said to be an interim measure pending the move to bring the benefit into taxation. They will also cite official statistics showing that the value of unemployment benefit compared with earnings is now lower than at any time during the 1970s.

The Bill proposes to bring unemployment benefit and supplementary benefit for strikers' families into taxation in 1982. There is no objection from any political party to the principle of taxing benefits; but there is widespread concern that it is being proposed when unemployment benefits have been cut by 5 per cent in *real terms*.

In a briefing sent to all MPs the Child Poverty Action Group argues that the first claim on the £200m to £250m expected to be raised from taxing the benefits should b en restoring the real value of unemployment benefit. That would mean adding £1 a week *for a single person and* £1.65 for a married couple to unemployment benefit in 1982, on top of the rise for inflation due that year.

The group says that on Government estimates, restoration would cost £45m, little more than a fifth of the expected saving from taxing benefits.

The briefing also says that most families will pay more tax as a result of the freezing of personal tax allowances.

Ae report to MPs from the Low Pay Unit which urges them to reject the freezing of personal allowances. If that measure goes through, the report says, the combined effects of the last two Budgets will mean that only those earning £325 a week or more will pay less tax than befort the Government took office in 1979.

Eye-witness

Looters moved in as the flames spread

By Martin Huckerby

At 8 pm on Saturday night Brixton was burning. A pillar of smoke, hundreds of feet across, rose into the darkening sky; its base was tinged with red from the fires in Railton Road. Further north more smoke climbed from the blazing buildings in Brixton centre.

Police in strength occupied the north end of Railton Road, and screened some of the side roads, but along much of the length of this street of sleazy shops, old terraced houses and derelict sites the mob ran wild.

At the south end of Railton Road, at the junction with Shakespeare Road, there were no police. The only sign of authority was an abandoned fire engine astride the junction, its windows smashed and its wrecked equipment strewn across the road.

The view north up Railton Road was of an inferno, a tunnel of fire through the smothering smoke. Red hot debris dripped from a series of burning buildings along both sides of the road. Amid the roaring of the flames and crashing of collapsing buildings there were screams and shouts.

Despite the furnace of heat, figures could be seen running through the smoke, hurling missiles at unseen police. At one point the splash of fire from an exploding petrol bomb pierced the swirling smoke.

Three black men, one carrying a case of whisky, grabbed hold of me, wrenched my notebook away and hurled me away from the area, past a crowd of local residents, black and white together, standing watching the blaze in horror-struck silence.

At 8.15 pm, halfway along Railton Road, where Leeson Road links it to Mayall Road, the rioters ruled. At least five upturned cars, several burned out, stood in the short length of Leeson Road as running figures, mostly black but a few white, whirled back and forth.

On the corner of Leeson Road and Mayall Road the three-storey Windsor Castle public house stood with smashed windows and broken down doors. The street outside was littered with broken bottles and an emptied cash register. From the top storey smoke began to trickle from a smashed window.

Some of the side streets leading into Railton Road from the west were the province of the rioters. I was chased out of Barnwell Road by a gang of shouting black youths; in the next street, Effra Parade, a police cordon barred the exit from Railton Road.

At 8.35 pm, the George public house, at the junction of Effra Parade and Railton Road, was being consumed with flames, a gutted fruit machine lying outside. Across the junction a car spares shop and a newsagents blazed in unison.

In between stood a gutted fire engine, and around surged rioters and police, the latter trying to protect firemen as they sought to stem the flames.

At 8.40 two black men, both by no means youths, had been dragged out of the fighting and were loaded into a police van; one was screaming "They are kicking me" when all the police were doing was marching him to the van.

By 9.0 several police moved down Effra Road towards the centre of the riot, many lacking riot shields and equipped only with plastic milk crates or wooden boxes to protect themselves. Within minutes there was a line of police oficers sitting with bandaged heads on the kerb beside a police first aid van. A woman emerged from a houet near by to ofer drinks.

More vanloads of police moved down towards the riot as the roofs of burning buildings collapsed into the flames.

At 9.22 the Brixton shopping centre appeared almost calm by comparison to Railton Road. Rubbish was strewn across the main A23 Brixton Road; burglar alarms rang vainly from looted shops; and knots of youths, black and white, drifted along in the almost complete absence of police.

Down the shopping street of Coldharbour Lane, linking the main road with Railton Road, fires burnt on both sides.

In the main road, youths and girls, black and white, climbed into the shattered windows of Dolcis shoe shop, calmly selecting particular shoes before loading them into Dolcis carriers bags. Along Electric Aveune, the centre of the open air market, loters climbed in and out of shops, completely untroubled by police.

By 9.30 one or two police stood nervously in Brixton Road. One uniformed constable said to a white teenager clutching four packets of cigarettes: "I don't want to know; I can't do anything about anything tonight."

At 9.40 several dozen police with riot shields moved into Brixton Road from the south, pushing through the mainly black crowds milling around. In the distance youths and older men could still be seen humping goods out of wrecked shops.

As the police began clearing the entrance to Coldharbour Lane, two milk bottles came flying out of the retreating groups. A police constable was carried away unconscious by four of his colleagues.

At 9.53 more police charged across Brixton Road, pursuing a group of youths into Brighton Terrace to the west. Private cars were still travelling along the main road, crashing over rubble and jinking to avoid running police.

From Effra Road to the south a shower of rocks and bottles suddenly came flying in at the crowd and police alike. Waving truncheons, dozens of police rushed wildly in pursuit.

More police, hastily brought in as could be seen from the white shoes of one constable, were gradually taking over the shopping centre but violence kept re-occurring. At 10.30 a freelance photographer, Mr Neil Martinson, of Hackney, was attacked by police with truncheons after he had taken pictures of them arresting a black man. His motor cycle jacket and helmet saved him from serious injury.

By about 11 pm the violence and the looting began to die away. Police were posted outside the many looted jewellers, outside Woolworths where the aisles were covered with scattered sweets and cartons, outside Currys, where empty cartons for radios, calculators and food mixers filled the gutters.

In Electric Avenue the street was awash with broken glass, smashed display cases, discarded jeans and sweaters, and empty Easter eg cartons.

As least half the shops in the market area bore evidence of looting, or just pure destruction, as in the case of the Consumer Advice Centre. Away from that area of concentrated looting, the damage was less but many of the stores on Brixton Road had gaping windows and tumbled display cases. No jewellery shop appeared to have escaped unscathed.

By 11.15 Railton Road appeared quiet, littered with upturned burnt-out cars and, at the north end covered with thousands of rocks and pieces of brick which had been taken from the adjoining derelict sites and hurled at police.

Further south firemen continued to fight the fires, slowly bringing them under control. The Windsor Castle public house had virtually disappeared: just a pile of rubble lay where it had been, two broken gas mains flaring amid the debris.

Eventually the firemen succeeded but too late to save most of the gutted buildings. At midnight they were still playing hoses on the smouldering wreckage

Along the gutters in the centre of Brixton there were fragments of glass and empty cartons smeared with blood, indicating that at least some of the looters paid a price for their spoils.

Outside the Windsor Castle pub police fall back under a hail of bricks and petrol bombs.

Photograph by Terry Fincher

Two citizens of Brixton

How the reggae music soured for Mrs X

By Robin Young

Mrs X is a young white "professionalish" woman living in Brixton. She moved there about four years ago, from a house half a mile down the road.

"That little distance was like a quantum leap," she says. "Suddenly we were in a black neighbourhood. All our neighbours are black. At first it was like reggae music, quite light, happy and relaxed. Perhaps I was a little starry-eyed.

"Over the last year it has become increasingly heavy, more and more aggressive. We have seen this coming."

A year ago Mrs X was mugged, in Coldharbour Lane, a street where shops were burnt and looted on Saturday night. "Three young blacks attacked me. Nine others stood by and jeered. They took my handbag, and beat me up into the bargain. It was a racialistic attack.

"My black neighbours were very sympathetic and appalled it should have happened to me. But now I cannot get on to a bus or into a Tube train without a feeling of panic, and I seize up whenever I see a gang of black youths. Of course I see a lot of gangs of black youths.

"I cannot help feeling resentful about this. I think: 'This is my country. This is my town. I am not going to be terrified here'. Then I smile at a young black boy in the street, perhaps 10 years old, and he looks back at me with a look of just pure loathing. It is terrifying.

"The families here are black middle class. Our neighbours are keen gospel evangelists. On the other side the woman actually works in an organization to promote racial harmony. But in the schools it is all the teachers can do to keep order, and when the kids go out on the streets there are no jobs, and nothing for them to do, not even a leisure centre to go to.

"The young ones start their cash flow going by pickpocketing. Later on they probably become pimps, with gold chains and bracelets. Dope is part of their life. Smoking weed makes them quiet. To crack down on that is stupid.

"It's not the parent's fault. You can't blame the teachers. Any decent teacher should want to go to an area where they can really do some teaching. Unemployment? But if you created 5,000 jobs tomorrow, would the black kids be qualified for them?

"And the police, poor sods, see every one at their very worst, so that their whole lives are a daily diet of dreadfulness. The muggings, crime and violence are escalating. Until now the blacks' weapon has been knives. They are just beginning to get guns, and last night we had petrol bombs.

"It horrifies me to find the deep well of hatred and resentment I have within me. But we want to start a family. I do not think I could possibly have children here."

Only way, says jobless Mr T

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr T, a young, sharply-dressed Guyanan black said yesterday as he surveyed the looted windows and debris-littered streets of Brixton: "It should have happened a long time ago, to sort things out. Something should have been done about this place long before, maybe now it will happen."

He refused to give his name: "I don't trust the police. They might come and pick me up."

Age? "Twenty-five and out of a job", he said. He had five O-levels and a qualification in electronics and engineering from technical college but has been unemployed since he left college three years ago.

He was not involved in Saturday night's riot but "to be honest I would approve of what's happened. It's the only way people can put across their case. They can go to their MPs, go to their councillors, but nothing happens. The only way they can express their feelings is like that".

He arrived in Britain 11 years ago, aged 14. Two months after arriving he was arrested on "sus", gazing, he says, at a guitar in a music shop for which he had paid the deposit. He was not convicted.

"Now I don't consider myself British.

England had no future. His, he said, would lie in going abroad back to Guyana.

"I want to contribute to life, and do something constructive, rather than end up in England and do what these kids did. I might end up doing that."

"There's injustice for both the black and the white. There's no prejudice between black and white in Brixton. People are all in the same boat. It's not a racial problem, it's a social, a political problem.

"Brixton is a nice place. It's a very good place to live. You have got all types here it's a place where you can learn.

"But there is no future. You go for a job they don't want to give you a job, probably because you are black or something. I have given up hopes for applying for jobs. It's a waste of time."

Communities and the police

Are there lessons in the way Handsworth became quieter?

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

British policing is based upon the ability of the community to police itself. That tradition goes back to Saxon times. The most dangerous outcome of the Brixton and Bristol riots is that they indicate the consensus is no longer strong enough to restrain overt law-breaking on a large scale.

The question is why that happened. One clue lies in the similarity of incidents at Bristol in 1980 and Notting Hill in 1970 which preceded violence there. Both concerned cafés. Both were to do with visits by the police in search of drugs. The events indicated how black people and police mirror each other in some important respects which discloses one of the reasons for a cause of conflict.

The young policeman on the beat represents an authority that the blacks feel has neglected them. He, like the young blacks, is blamed for the run-down nature of the locality whose decline white people associate with their presence.

Both blacks and police are stereotyped—the blacks by colour, the police by uniform. That is, all blacks are thought to be similar. So are all police.

The young black retreats to his "territory", there to say he has been called a "coon". The policeman retreats to his canteen saying he has been called a "pig". Another similarity is in the nature of the communities. A senior officer on a course at Bramshill Police College said: "Don't forget we're a tribe. We're a minority." Many other senior officers say the same.

Some black people complain that police loyalty to each other goes further than it should and, for example, leads them to defend each other when there is a complaint against one of their number. The police deny this is taken to the point where injustice results.

Why are young Asians not the same? The answer they give is twofold. The first is that the Asians knew they were different when they came to Britain. They spoke a different language, they had different religions.

They brought with them a welfare system and strong family support. Those family ties have acted as a powerful restraint upon law breaking because of the shame that would bring. But there are signs of those restraints breaking down, as young Asians educated here want greater freedom.

The second wave of Asian immigrants from East Africa knew how to work with British institutions and were mostly skilled and sophisticated.

Young black people brought up here obviously feel they have a right to stay in Britain and are angered by political speeches which suggest otherwise. But even those West Indians who were born abroad and came here felt they were "British". Some of their parents ate roast beef on Sundays, and celebrated until quite recently Queen Victoria's birthday and expected to be treated as British: they were not. Alienation may also be suffered by young black people who were left behind as children in the West Indies while their parents came here for work.

In the West Indies, under the extended family, they were treated with affection but with strictness. Years later, perhaps, when they arrived disorientated in more liberal Britain, their mother is hardly known to them: it is difficult for her to assert her authority. I have seen tragic examples of mothers concerned about the alienation of their children but unable to do anything about it.

For the police there have also been changes. If young blacks are acting suspiciously and a young policeman is concerned about the possibility of being attacked—as many now are—he can call up reinforcements on the radio. I have seen them arrive with lights flashing and sirens blaring causing more trouble than was initially there. Some officers, calling panda cars "ice-cream wagons", think they have distanced police from the public.

There has now been a counter-revolution within the police. Beginning in Scotland, so-called "community policing" has now spread. This is conscious aid given by the police to build up the community, where it is weak or non-existent.

Mr John Alderson, Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, has taken up the idea strongly. The question is whether such an approach could be used in a comprehensive way in a run-down city area.

Mr John Brown, director of the Department of Social Policy at Cranfield Institute of Technology, described Handsworth sub-division of the West Midlands Police in Birmingham, where just such an experiment is taking place in community policing, as a place in which problems of immigrant settlement (West Indian and Asian), unemployment and housing stress, crime and disorder, meet and compound each other.

He made a study there in 1977 (*Shades of Grey*—Cranfield Institute). Crime levels were high. Street robbery and theft, much of it committed by youths of West Indian origin, were of particular concern. Public order was threatened

In a paper given in October at the University of Messina, Mr Brown wrote: "To revisit Handsworth is to find signs of change. Though unemployment, particularly among young West Indians, continues to rise, sharply in recent times, overall crime levels stay fairly constant; and more significantly, street robberies and thefts have notably declined.

"More people are about the streets by day and by night. Disorders and threats of disorder, from demonstrations and protest marches, have also declined; and there is evidence of growing trust and cooperation between police and community.

"This was symbolized by the Handsworth Festival of July 1980, a celebration of a great range of community activities in the local park, which concluded with hundreds of community leaders, black, brown and white toasting the local police commander as the prime mover in the festival organization."

Police have contributed to school programmes and to leisure and sports activities for young people; there are links with the social services through joint consultation on young offenders and through training exchanges; with the probation service through a victim support scheme; with ethnic minorities through collaboration in dealing with community problems and through encouragement of self-help schemes: with housing authorities through discussions on the control of "squats".

"As a result of this community involvement, police in Handsworth are able to act with *greater confidence* and with greater public backing, and to harness more effectively both community co-operation and community resources in containing crime and disorder."

Mr Brown pays tribute to the sub-divisional commander, Superintendent David Webb, who, he says, has made himself a reference point for community thinking and action through the range and quality of his personal contacts with community leaders.

That is how Superintendent Webb has helped to reduce local hostility and "aggro", inducing greater compliance and co-operation. The CID has had some notable success in the detection and arrest of local key offenders. And his permanent beat or neighbourhood police officers have developed closer operational contact in schools, temples, shops, clubs and neighbourhood associations and on the streets.

The Chief Constable of the West Midlands Police, Sir Philip Knights, has framed a community policing project in the Lozells area of Handsworth

The Metropolitan Police are also putting men back on the beat. They are also involved with local agencies and youth, where that is possible. What Handsworth appears to have shown is that race relations has once more demonstrated an old truth: that the police function best when they are part of the community, something the British wanted when the police were formed.

Overcrowded Brixton

Anger at move to correct housing imbalance

By John Young, Robin Young and Diana Geddes

Brixton lies at the heart of the London borough of Lambeth, which is the most heavily populated in the capital. The town hall stands beside the main A23 London to Brighton road, only 200 yards from the main shopping area which was badly damaged and looted on Saturday night.

For a quarter of a century or more it has experienced a steady inflow of blacks, predominantly of Jamaican origin, and a corresponding exodus of whites.

Although Lambeth as a whole has a smaller proportion of blacks than some other London boroughs, there are parts of Brixton where it is thought to be as high as 70 to 80 per cent.

In normal times Brixton is in appearance little different from any other working class inner city district. But there is considerable domestic overcrowding, a low rate of home ownership and a higher than average amount of privately rented accommodation.

Some months ago, in an effort to correct the racial imbalance, the council indicated that it would reserve 30 per cent of council accommodation in more salubrious parts of the borough for blacks. That created a furore among whites, but has had little practical effect since the council has been forced to give priority to rehousing the mainly white tenants from older estates which are emptied for redevelopment or modernization.

The result has been to increase the feeling among blacks that housing in areas like Clapham and Streatham is effectively reserved for whites, while they themselves, if they qualify at all, are offered only flats on unpopular estates, like Loughborough in Coldharbour Lane.

Unemployment among young blacks of 18 and under has almost doubled in the past year, and is said to be three times as high as among whites. That combined with bad housing, does much to explain the increasing crime rate. Yet it is claimed that, while Brixton has a high incidence of street robberies and muggings, blacks commit fewer crimes like burglary than whites.

Mr Donald Varma, careers officer for the Brixton area, said that 784 young people aged 16 to 19, more than half of them black, were now registered as unemployed about double the number at the same time last year. Yet there were only 13 job vacancies.

The situation had altered dramatically over the past 12 months, and he expected it to get a lot worse. Most companies had closed their books and were taking no more applications from pupils due to leave school this summer. The outlook was grim.

Young blacks were two to three times more likely than young whites to be unemployed. That was partly because they had fewer academic qualifications, but also because of racial discrimination by employers.

In 1979 Lambeth borough council set up a working party on community-police relations. The council cited "growing concern over the deterioration in the relations between the police and the community, particularly the black community".

It concluded: "The condition of community police relations in Lambeth is extremely grave. This situation is created by the nature of the police force and basic policing methods."

Because of the political polarization within the council, the riots are bound to provoke accusations and counter-accusations from the two main parties.

Mr Bryn Davies, deputy leader of the council, said yesterday that without doubt reductions in public services were an element in creating the mood that led to the disturbances.

But his main criticism was of the police, of whom he and his colleagues had been highly critical for some time.

Mr Robin Pitt, leader of the Conservative group, accused his Labour opponents of taking every possible opportunity to denigrate the police and to represent them as an "alien force". He also believed that the hostility of the black community to the police had been fostered by "pressure groups which have preached violence and anarchy."

Miss Mary Scott, head of Norwood School for Girls in Lambeth until her retirement last summer and a member of the management committee of a new youth and community group in Brixton, said that the biggest problems in Brixton were unemployment, housing and police relations, not education.

"Police relations have been very bad. The moment the special patrol comes into Brixton, the atmosphere is electric. Some of the police school liaison officers are very good and come regularly into the schools, taking part in lessons, arranging football matches, going out on trips and so on.

"That is magnificent work, but I do not feel it is appreciated enough in the police stations. The regular police have not done enough to try to understand the black community."

Brixton's tensions summed up in two faces on Saturday.

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BAOR may be reduced to three divisions and lose 1,000 posts

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The number of divisions in the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) will almost certainly be cut from four to three under defence plans which will be announced by the Government later this year.

The reorganized divisions would be larger than the present ones, but the withdrawal of a divisional headquarters alone would dispense with more than 1,000 posts as the Army fights to curb rises in manpower and money.

It will reverse the decision to change from three large divisions to four smaller ones, which was taken as part of an earlier economy scheme resulting from the last defence review of 1974-75.

The Royal Navy is drawing up proposals that will include the introduction of smaller and cheaper vessels in an attempt to carry out Nato tasks more economically in future.

Still more fundamental changes are likely to be announced by Mr John Knott, Secretary of State for Defence, in the summer.

None is likely to feature, however, in Mr Nott's first defence White Paper which he is due to present to Parliament on Wednesday. A preamble by the Secretary of State will explain that the White Paper this year should be seen as a holding operation while he and his ministerial team prepare their long-term strategy.

The Services are presenting various options to Mr Nott and his men. They will make their decisions after the long-term costings review in midsummer.

The costings review is an annual exercise in which the Ministry of Defence examines its "cash profile" over the next 10 years and makes what adjustments it can to avoid any insurmountable peaks in defence spending. It also looks at the likely gap between costs and commitments in the present financial year, a gap that could yawn awesomely wide in 1981-82.

Mr Nott's chief ambition is to minimize the annual agony by pruning commitments where possible and making Britain's contribution to Nato more cost effective. Last week in a speech in Bonn he pointedly reminded the Allies that some countries (obviously Britain) were being forced to spread their resources too thinly over a range of tasks, and that Nato needed to prepare for a decade of dramatic change.

He is expected to return to the theme at the Nato Defence Planning Committee meeting in Brussels next month.

The results of his defence review, although the word "review" is virtually banned within the ministry, should be announced before MPs start the summer recess. That is Mr Nott's intention, anyway, although many remain sceptical about whether he will manage to meet the deadline.

Sources confirm that, despite the need for economies, the government decision to procure the Trident nuclear missile from the United States to replace Polaris as the country's strategic deterrent in the 1990s is regarded as sacrosanct.

Far more likely is that Mr Nott will warn Nato ministers next month that Britain must make some changes in its contribution to the forward defence of central Europe or to the protection of the eastern Atlantic sea lanes.

Meanwhile Mr Nott has also to decide between now and midsummer how far the Services can be endowed with the capability for military intervention outside the Nato area.

The term "rapid deployment force" has become almost as embarrassing as "defence review" within the ministry. A Government that is trying to reduce commitments is hardly in a position to take on any more.

Amid all the back-pedalling that is now evident in Whitehall after Mrs Margaret Thatcher's heady speech in New York, there are also signs that the Government would like to make British forces more mobile than they are.

County council elections: Cheshire

Fight for votes will be over unemployment

By John Chartres

The prospect of the county of Cheshire, once described by an early historian as "the seed-plot of gentilitie" coming under Labour control is concentrating a number of minds in the still delectable corner of the North-west of England.

The county is still thought of as being primarily rural, though partly inhabited by those whose forebears made a great deal of money in and around Manchester and Liverpool during the Industrial Revolution and who chose wisely to live upwind of the smoke from the mills and factories.

The Labour Party's present confidence of winning the county council elections on May 7 is partly based on the facts that since the 1974 local government reorganization the nature of the county has altered substantially.

The rich pastures of most of the Wirral peninsula were surrendered to the recently created Merseyside Metropolitan County Council and many of the well-heeled voters living in Hale Bowdon and Altrincham are now living and voting in the Metropolitan borough of Trafford, within the metropolitan county of Greater Manchester.

On top of that, Cheshire's county boundaries were moved north of the River Mersey to embrace such difficult employment areas as Widnes (nearly 4,000 job losses in the past 18 months) and Warrington (4,000 job losses).

In addition, there have been serious unemployment problems in the often unrecognized industrial areas in the centre of the "old county"; places like Crewe (4,000 job losses) and Northwich (3,500 job losses).

Both the main party leaders, Mr Allan Richardson, Conservative, and Mr Charles Hayward, Labour, agree on one point: that the county council election will be fought on the subject of unemployment in the North of England; and that whatever the Conservative controlled county council has done, either well or badly, will be of little moment.

Mr Richardson thinks a lot of the voting will simply be "agin the Government". He and his supporters know they will have to work very hard to get their voters out, and to explain on the doorstep the local successes they claim on the general theme of "value for money" in terms of rates.

Cheshire County Council has kept its precept rise down to 3 per cent. *Mr Hayward thinks* that Labour could win up to 40 seats in Cheshire and Mr Paul Carmody, the very professional full-time agent for the north-west region of the Labour Party, whose predictions have seldom been wrong in this correspondent's experience, has set a number of hearts fluttering by a firm prediction that the Conservatives' heartland of Cheshire is due for a rude awakening.

The possibility of Cheshire, like neighbouring Merseyside, becoming a "hung" council, remains a possibility however, because of the strong intervention by third party candidates; 39 Liberals and 16 others including three, perhaps prematurely, carrying social democratic colours.

There are 71 electoral divisions in the county under the recently revised boundaries; there had been 67. The Conservatives and *Socialists* have put up 70 candidates each and the grand total of 195 is the highest since the "new" county was created in 1974.

Need for £2m Severn flood scheme questioned

From Arthur Osman
Shrewsbury

Shropshire is expected to question the viability of a proposed £2m outline flood alleviation scheme for Shrewsbury, mainly because it is 35 years since the town was severely flooded by the River Severn.

Shropshire's planning and transport committee has already expressed grave doubts. This week the county council's policy and resources committee is expected to agree.

The council has been *told* that it might be asked to contribute towards the scheme as it would be one of the main beneficiaries.

An official of the Severn-Trent Water Authority, which has drawn up the outline scheme, said yesterday: "We have had to defer the scheme from our *current five-year* programme because of economic pressure, but clearly Shrewsbury will again one day be badly flooded.

"If they want to take a calculated risk, that is a matter for them, and we would not go ahead if they did not want it. But we *would prefer to* safeguard them."

It was suggested yesterday that since the last big flooding in 1946 and 1947 river flow control had become more sophisticated.

The building of the Clywedog Dam and more effective control of Lake Vyrnwy, which supplies water to Liverpool, had helped.

Other factors were a considerable increase in the abstraction from the river for domestic and industrial water supplies. Large investment had also been made in protection in rural areas in Shropshire and elsewhere.

A report to the policy committee said it should ask whether there *was still a* real need for such a scheme, bearing in mind the capital sum involved and the potentially significant environmental impact.

Three low lying areas of the town had always borne the brunt of the main flooding. The Severn-Trent authority, which inherited the problem on its formation in 1974, has deleted expenditure in its current five-year programme; but it has allowed for further investigation and detailed design by allocating limited funds.

A county official said that with the present economic conditions and pressure on the water authority's resources, and with the 35-year period since the last big flood, the county's attitude was thought to be a risk worth taking.

Putsch case lawyer gets death threat

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, April 12

One of the lawyers defending men charged in connexion with the recent attempted coup has been threatened with death and his dog has been poisoned.

Señor Fermín Maestre, who represents Lieutenant Pedro Izquierdo Sánchez, a *Civil* Guard officer, who allegedly took part in the takeover of the Spanish Parliament on February 23, said his German shepherd dog recently died after being given poisoned food.

Señor Maestre said he later received a message, made of letters cut from newspaper headlines, which says: "After your dog, you're next".

In another development, legal action has bene contemplated over the publication of an article signed by one of the most prominent coup figures, Lieutenant - *Colonel Antonio* Tejero, and which appeared yesterday in the Madrid and Seville editions of the monarchist newspaper *ABC*.

The Attorney General has been asked to act against those responsible if evidence can be found of a violation of the law. In Seville, two left-wing political parties filed a complaint, Alleging that the article involved an "apology for terrorism" and "incitement to subversion".

In the signed article, Colonel Tejero attempted to justify his actions as the leader of the group of paramilitary Civil *Guard policemen who held* hostage the Government and the Lower House of Parliament as part of an attempted military takeover. He described the attempt as a patriotic act and expressed no regret.

With a touch of pride, he recalled in the article how he was punished *in the Basque* province of Guipúzcoa and transferred to Malaga for tearing down the red, white and green Basque flag after it had been declared legal.

He was punished in Malaga for breaking up a political demonstration of "Marxist rabble-rousers", which had been authorized by provincial authorities; and punished in Madrid for writing to King Juan Carlos in an appeal for rejection of the Constitution, which he considered godless and destructive of national unity.

He was court-martialled and briefly imprisoned in Madrid for participating in the abortive "Galaxy" plot he said.

Klansmen injured

San José, California, April 12.—At least three members of the Ku-Klux-Klan were injured when counter-demonstrators threw bottles and cans during a rally here. Police arrested 26 of the 1,500 people who came to prevent the rally.

Basque nationalists plan coup survival strategy

From Richard Wigg
Vitoria, April 12

The Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) take last February's failed military coup so seriously that they have decided to devise a strategy for survival in case another coup succeeds.

They believe their region's autonomy would be one of the first casualties of a military takeover to save Spanish unity.

The decision to prepare to protect their leaders' lives and keep the party organization intact underground was taken at an extraordinary conference of the party, which ended here last night.

It had been called to study the ruling regional party's reaction to the events of February 23 and the Madrid government's decision to send troops to the region after the military wing of *ETA*, the *Basque* terrorist organization, decided to step up its campaign of violence after the coup attempt, and killed two army colonels.

An important section of the PNV, headed by Señor Zabier Arzullus, the president, said the party was engaged in a struggle with ETO fars the allegiance of of the Basque people, but it could not give complete support to the fight against "violence" if the Madrid government was simultaneously engaged in undermining the Basque autonomous government's powers.

The PNV is a middle-of-the-road Christian democratic party.

Reporting on the autonomous government's *first year in office*, Señor *Carlos Garaikoechea*, the Chief Minister, said that since January there had been no transfers of power by Madrid to his administration.

The PNV is the first party in Spain to have organized a special conference to analyse the coup attemp.t

PNV leaders have been disappointed that West European political parties did not clearly tell Spain's top generals what would happen if they were tempted to stage another coup, such as barring entry to the EEC.

Señor Arzallus said: "We have lived through February 23 and we have *no* guarantees there will not be another coup. If it were successful, our party would be faced with clandestinity, prison or exile before a dictatorship. We should ourselves be in the same camp as those with whom we are supposed now to be fighting.

"If there was a solid political situation created by Madrid with the autonomy process, then all would be clear for us here."

The PNV was prepared to collaborate with the authorities in the intelligence field, telling its supporters to pass on what they saw happening around them, who the "Etarras" were, and how they were organized, to the *extent that the Madrid authorities* gave the Basque government effective power to act with the national police forces through an autonomous Basque police force.

But it was hypocritical, he said, for Madrid to come to the PNV "in extreme situations like the present" when it had consistently delayed solutions to the Basque problem in the past.

"We are convinced autonomy is the most secure road to take for eradicating terrorism. There are no other short-term solutions", Señor Arzallus said.

Together again in public, the diminutive Mr Deng flanked by Chou En-lai's widow and Chairman Hua.

Party rivals appear together in public for first time in five months

Chinese settle differences about Mao's role

By Francis Deron
of Agence France-Presse
Peking, April 12

The Chinese Communist Party appears to have largely resolved the thorny problem of *Chairman Mao Tse-tung's place* in its history and the issue of his succession, observers here said today.

Their comments came after the publication by all national newspapers of an important article by General Huang Kecheng on the "mistakes and *achievements*" of *Mao*.

This issue was believed to have been the subject of disagreement in the past few weeks within the Chinese leadership, which is dominated but not completely controlled by Mr Deng Xiaoping, the party vice-chairman and architect of the anti-*Mao campaign*.

The account given by General Huang held Mao partly responsible for the 20 years of catastrophe China had suffered, first in the economic field with the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958 and then in the political field with the Cultural Revolution from 1966-1976.

Mao was blamed for having *launched these two campaigns.* The Chinese authorities have just admitted that the first movement has cost the country about 100,000m Yuan (£30,000m) and the second almost degenerated into civil war.

However, much of the blame was put on the Communist Party for approving the "erroneous" decisions of Mao who, the article said, was acting with good intentions.

Observers believed that the compromise language was aimed at avoiding the ill-will of the extremely sensitive Maoist faction within the leadership whose support was badly needed for China's modernization.

The release of General Huang's article yesterday coincided with the first joint public appearance for about five months of Mao's chosen successor Chairman Hua Guofeng and Vice-Chairman Deng.

The two developments suggested that top-level agreement *had been finally reached on an* official assessment of Mao's place in history.

Mr Hua, who is expected to *resign* from the chairmanship in favour of a protégé of Mr Deng, was believed to have previously refused such a display of unity.

He had virtually disappeared from the public scene since January 25 when Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, a prime mover of the Cultural Revolution, was tried and given a suspended death sentence that will probably become life imprisonment.

He appeared beside Mr Deng and the man who is going to succeed him, Mr Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the party, at a funeral service for Mao Dun, the writer. Observers regarded their appearance together as a key step in the process of convening the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee.

In addition to the power transfer from Chairman Hua to Mr Hu, the meeting will have to *approve the verdict on Mao.* The plenum had been expected since the beginning of the year.

The Chinese Army, which has been trained in Maoist schools, has been reluctant to follow Mr Deng's pragmatic policies or accept the more severe judgments regarding Mao.

Observers found it significant that it was a military man, general Huang, who had been entrusted with the task of presenting the final assessment on Mao in his article, originally printed in the Army's newspaper *Liberation Daily.*

The general, himself a victim of Maoism who was dismissed in 1959 after opposing the "Great Leap Forward", emphasized that Mao's mistakes were secondary compared with his achievements.

Air incidents cast shadow over Athens meeting

From Marco Modiano
Athens, April 12

Repeated Turkish violations of Greek air space in the Aegean in the past week provoked a formal protest to Ankara, and also fears that such incidents might sour a promising round of Greek-Turkish talks which begins in Athens tomorrow.

The talks, at the level of air traffic services, are designed to elaborate a system for the exchange of flight information over the Aegean. Such a system should allay some security preoccupations, especially on the Turkish side.

Mr Andreas Papandreou, leader of Pasok, the main opposition party in Greece, called for a postponement of the Athens meeting in view of repeated and "provocative" violations of Greek air space by the Turkish Air Force on April 8.

The opposition leader pointed out that these violations had followed closely a Greek gesture of goodwill which eased the access to Aegean international air space for Turkish military aircraft. "The Government does not seem to have learnt the lesson that concessions and gestures simply whet Turkey's appetite", he stated.

A Greek Government spokesman confirmed that Turkish military aircraft taking part in an exercise had violated Greek air space over the Aegean islands on six occasions on April 8. In five other instances they had penetrated the Aegean air space which comes under Greek jurisdiction for air traffic control purposes, with*out submitting flight plans in* advance.

On six of these occasions the Turkish aircraft had been intercepted by Greek fighters and escorted out of the area, the spokesman explained. In the other five violations there had been no time for interception.

There has been considerable progress in settling the Greek-Turkish differences over Aegean air traffic in recent months. It was hoped that this week's talks in Athens would have produced such concrete results that when the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers met again in Rome early next month, they would be able to announce the elimination of this issue from the list of Aegean disputes.

The fact that the Greek Government refrained from publicizing these violations until they were disclosed by the *leader of the Opposition* suggests that the damage may not be irreparable.

Avalanche kills skiers

Davos, Switzerland, April 12.—Five people skiing on the Piz Grialetsca were killed in an avalanche.

Japan demands prompt US explanation of collision

Tokyo, April 12.—A joint Japanese-American search found no trace today of the two men missing from the crew from a Japanese cargo ship which sank *after a collision with an* American nuclear powered submarine on Thursday.

Mr Taizo Noguchi, the captain, and Mr Sumio Matsuboshita, first mate, have been missing since the collision between the 2,350-ton Nissho Maru and the submarine George Washington.

Thirteen other crew of the Nissho Maru were rescued by a Japanese destroyed early on Friday. Officials said today that the missing men were presumed to have been killed in the collision.

Japan will seek an early explanation for the collision, Foreign Ministry sources said today.

An explanation would be sought before the talks between President Reagan and Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, due to be held in early May. Japan is expected at the talks to be asked to increase *defence spending*, the sources said.

Opposition parties here will question the Government tomorrow about the sinking of the *cargo ship.* They are also expected to oppose an increase in Japanese defence spending, the sources said.

Mr Masayoshi Ito, the Foreign Minister, yesterday asked Mr Mike Mansfield, the American Ambassador to Japan, for a thorough investigation of the *collision and for compensation.*

Mr Ito is said to have told Mr Mansfield that it had taken the United States 35 hours to notify Japanese authorities of the incident and he asked whether the submarine had tried to rescue the Japanese crew.

After passing on messages of regret from the Reagan administration, Mr Mansfield promised a quick report on the incident and said "the issues of liability and compensation will be addressed and handled promptly through established channels", according to the sources. —UPI and Reuter.

Peking–Hongkong link

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, April 12

The Peking *People's Daily* has opened its first bureau in Hongkong. Two *correspondents for* the official party newspaper, who already have joined the Foreign Correspondents' Club in Hongkong, will be covering news from the South-East Asian region as well as from the colony. They will have direct telephone and Telex connexions with the Peking *head office.*

The British Embassy in Peking formally approved the application to open the bureau, which has been welcomed as further evidence of the continuing promotion of neighbourly relations between Hongkong and Peking.

Concurrently, Hongkong's two leading communist dailies, *Ta Kung Pao* and *Wen Wei Pao*, have established their bureaux in Peking, also for the first time.

Recently some Western newspapers have been closing their Hongkong "China-watching" offices and *transferring to* Peking. But most foreign correspondents would prefer to be still based in Hongkong.

More Thais involved in foiled plot

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, April 12

The senior military officer conducting an official inquiry into the recent attempt to overthrow the Thai Government indicated today that more people had been involved in the plot than at first thought.

"What we have seen is only the tip of the iceberg," said General Saiyud Kerdpol, Chief of Staff of the Supreme Command. He added that he would "flush out those in hiding to prevent another attempt to overthrow the Government."

Everyone who appeared to have been *involved* would be investigated no matter how prominent and influential they *were, he said.*

Until General Saiyud's statement fewer than 300 were thought to have had an active role in the abortive coup. So far 35 men have been charged with offences ranging from creating unrest to treason.

The Government has transferred large numbers of military and police officers and civilian officials in the past few days. A cavalry regiment was abruptly moved out of Bangkok to new quarters 70 miles away in an attempt to neutralize its influence. Its commander was one of the coup leaders and is still at large.

The Government is clearly in a dilemma over how to treat those found guilty of the most serious charges. Official statements indicate that death sentences are unlikely except possibly in the case of General Sant Chitpatima, the Army Deputy Commander in Chief, who led the coup attempt.

Although the Government in Malaysia denies it, General Sant is believed by Thai officials to be in that country.

Hint that Prince may tour Commonwealth nations

From Our Correspondent
Wellington, April 12

Officials travelling with the Prince of Wales, who flew to Australia from Christchurch this *morning*, do not rule out the possibility of his making a tour of the main Commonwealth countries soon after his wedding in July.

The Prince told a farewell state dinner in his honour last night that the next time he came here he would be accom*panied by his bride. The visit* has been an unqualified success. In 12 days he saw a great deal of the country.

He caught trout, played polo, visited an agricultural show, attended concerts, danced at Government House, had a drive named after *him* in a Maori settlement on the shores of Lake Taupo and was honoured by Otago University. He drew large crowds wherever he went

The Prince amused dinner guests by saying he had talked a lot of "unmitigated rubbish" *on his popular* walkabouts. Invariably when he asked youngsters what they would like to be they would reply: "A prince."

Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, who was the host at the dinner said a less formal dimension had become *noticeable in Royal visits over* the last 30 or 40 years but without detracting from the dignity of ceremonial occasions.

Australia arrival: The Prince arrived in Canberra today and almost immediately turned a very formal welcome into informal confusion with a 15-minute walk among the spectators.—UPI.

Liberals change tactics but Lévesque party likely to be reelected in Quebec

From John Best
Ottawa, April 12

The Parti Québécois is likely to be reelected in Quebec by a clear majority.

Two opinion polls, published at the weekend, indicated that only a last-minute voting shift could keep the separatist party from a second consecutive victory over the Liberals in tomorrow's provincial election.

One survey gave the ruling party, led by Mr René Lévesque, the Premier, a 14-point margin over the Liberals. Another gave it an eight-point margin. The Union Nationale party was running a dismal *third in the polls.*

Mr Claude Ryan, the Liberal leader, is continuing to profess optimism. He said his party's *own surveys* **showed a wide** margin in favour of the Liberals.

During the final days of the campaign, issues relating to Quebec's place in the Canadian confederation, have played an increasingly prominent part. Earlier, economic and administrative issues predominated.

Last week Mr Ryan surprised many people by announcing that if elected, he will find a "quick agreement" with Mr Pierre Trudeau, the federal prime minister, on patriating the Canadian constitution from Westminster.

It was a surprising announce*ment because Mr Ryan had* been almost as critical as Mr Lévesque of the federal constitutional plan.

The *Quebec Premier* was quick to condemn Mr Ryan's apparent change of heart: "This means literally that he is ready to barter away some of the fundamental rights of Quebec which would be torn apart by that charter of rights (part of the Trudeau proposals)", Mr Lévesque said. Mr Ryan has repeatedly said that if Mr Lévesque were reelected, he would call another referendum over Quebec sovereignty. Last year voters in the province rejected the Lévesque proposal for Quebec separatism.

The Premier has said, however: "I must repeat that there will be no *referendum* during a second mandate."

Sri Lanka faces breakdown in power supplies

From Our Correspondent
Colombo, April 12

With Sri Lanka facing the prospect of a complete breakdown in power supplies and a total blackout in a fortnight, President Jayewardene today took over the functions of the Minister of Power and Energy.

In the last few weeks the country has undergone its worst power crisis and for the first time power cuts are not being relaxed even for the Sinhalese and Hindu new year holidays today and tomorrow.

So far only factories operating in the free trade zone 20 miles north of Colombo have been exempted from the power cuts,

Americans stay out of Chad after brief foray

From Ian Murray
Ndjamena

Mr Geoff Canose, the rangy young American temporary Consul to Chad, put on a suit for the first time in a month early last week and went visiting.

Since he arrived in the area in mid-March his only view of *the country in which* he is meant to represent American interests has been across the muddy waters of the Chadli river from the Cameroon shore. It is not an over-informative view.

The river shrinks daily in the heat and across it swarm the dugout *perogi* canoes in a curving line, so densely packed they almost form a floating bridge. On the far bank can be seen the white wall of the Chad President's palace and the bullet-scarred buildings round the landing point.

Since the diplomatic missions prudently pulled out of Ndjamena last year when the fighting started, this is the most reliable view of the capital available. Nearly everything else has had to be picked up from the never ending stream *of rumours that cross* back and forth in the *Perogis*.

So last week the State Department in Washington said it was time to cross the river from Kousseri and have a real look at what was going on. The old embassy Peugeot 504 estate was dusted off and a chrome rod screwded to the front mudguard.

The embassy driver's only remaining uniform was unfortunately in the wash, but "Old Glory" was clean and flew bravely from the chrome bar as Mr Canose boarded the makeshift car ferry and crossed into Chad.

They paid a courtesy call on the Foreign Ministry and then went on a drive round the wrecked city. As the old Peugeot passed showing the flag astonished soldiers in the streets stopped, stood to attention and saluted. Sweating inside his unaccustomed suit the young American consul waved back.

The lack of security and government direction in Chad make it unlikely that the United States will be quick to reestablish a mission inside Chad. The trip across the river was no more that that of a man dipping his toe in the water to find out if the bath is too hot—and there is no question but that it still is.

The Chad Government is desperately anxious to see foreign diplomats return to their capital. It is actively wooing the French and has had their embassy cleaned up, is delighted that the Nigerian Ambassador is in temporary residence and is pleased about overtures from the North Koreans. If the foreign community will return the image of the Government will be helped.

But the foreign community for the moment prefers to stay in Kousseri, sifting rumours. The French, with a *chargé d'affaires* and representatives of the Deuxieme Bureau, naturally have the strongest representation. The Americans are the flag carriers for the rest of the Western world.

Two bus crashes kill 75 people

Karachi, April 12.—Forty-two people died when a bus left a bridge and plunged into an irrigation canal in Larkana, 250 miles north of here, a Pakistan Government spokesman said.

From Manila it was reported that 33 people were killed and 18 injured when a bus went out of control and fell *into a river* bed in the northern Philippines. —Reuter, AP.

Mr Haig is convinced allies back tough line

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, April 12

Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, has returned to Washington from a gruelling tour of the Middle East and western Europe convinced that America's allies are pleased with the more robust foreign policy being pursued by the Reagan Administration.

On the final lap of the trip yesterday, the proverbial senior official flying on the same aircraft as the Secretary of State told reporters that the visit had set a new tone for Washington's relations with its allies.

All of the nine capitals which Mr Haig had visited had appeared to welcome the Administration's tougher policy towards the Soviet Union, the senior official said.

He regarded the plethora of western warnings to Moscow about the dangers of Soviet intervention in Poland as a significant factor in deterring any such move last week.

The official also said he believed that coordinated western pressures and appeals to the various interested parties to stop last week's outbreak of fighting in Lebanon had helped to achieve a partial ceasefire in that divided country.

In response to questions from reporters, the official acknowledged, however, that some of the West Europeans were opposed to an overemphasis by by the West on the threat of Soviet military action in Poland.

The West Germans, in particular, believed that too much American bluster directed at Moscow could prove counterproductive and actually trigger Societ intervention in eastern Europe.

During the eight days that Mr Haig was out of the country, he managed to stay out of the unflattering limelight which had covered him continually during the period immediately preceding and following the assassination attempt on the President.

Now that he has returned to the domestic political fray, attention will focus inevitably once more on the delicate and occasionally fractious relationship between Mr Haig and other members of the Administration, including Mr George Bush, the Vice-President, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, who also returned from a week-long overseas tour to western Europe this weekend.

Suggestions for resolving Lebanon crisis

Syria rejects Washington's view of the Middle East

From Tewfik Mishlawi
Beirut, April 12

President Assad of Syria, who is facing increasing international pressure over his army's presence in Lebanon, has rejected the American view that the Soviet Union is a source of danger to peace and security in the Middle East.

Speaking in Damascus at the opening session of the Palestine National Council—effectively a Palestinian Parliament in exile—President Assad said that the recent tour of the Middle East by Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, was aimed at "building armies to fight the Soviet Union on behalf of America in order to preserve American interests in the region".

The Americans "want us to forget the Israeli occupation of Arab lands", he said.

"You are fighting your struggle with Soviet weapons, we are fighting our struggle with Soviet weapons. Now, the Americans want to convince us that the Soviet Union is our enemy."

Mr Haig did not visit Syria during his recent tour, which took him to Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. But he criticized Syria's military action against Lebanese Christians in Beirut and the eastern Lebanese town of Zahle.

After Mr Haig's criticism of Syria, a Senate foreign relations subcommittee in Washington called for a total halt of American aid to Syria, amounting to $130m (about £60m). The full Foreign Relations Committee has also called for the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon, accusing them of becoming "occupiers" rather than "peacekeepers".

In a weekend statement, Mr Haig said the United States might support an expanded United Nations peacekeeping force in Lebanon if the fighting in this war-torn country continued.

"We discussed a role for the United Nations in the situation, and perhaps it will be necessary, if the parties themselves cannot deal with it effectively, to consider a peacekeeping force of some kind", Mr Haig said.

The suggestion was welcomed by the right-wing Lebanese Christians, who have been campaigning for a bigger international role to resolve the six-year-old Lebanese crisis. However, it has been strongly criticized by Lebanese leftists and by some newspapers in other Arab countries.

Mr Chafik al-Wazzan, the Lebanese Prime Minister said: "There is no need for an independent initiative on Lebanon without a prior request and approval of the . . . legitimate authorities."

France, which Mr Haig said was "coordinating" with the United States for a greater United Nations role in Lebanon, has also been criticized by left-wing leaders in Lebanon.

Kuwait today officially opposed what it called the "internationalization" of any Arab problem, insisting that solutions to such problems should be reached "within the Arab framework".

Syria has about 23,000 troops in Lebanon, who are there with the authorization of the Arab League and the Lebanese Government to police a 1976 ceasefire that halted 19 months of hostilities between Lebanese factions.

The latest Syrian-Christian clashes in Beirut and Zahle have, however, created doubts about Syria's peacekeeping role.

In view of the widely varied positions about the proposal for an expanded international peacekeeping force and the discouraging experience of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil), a bigger United Nations role appears to be too difficult to achieve.

"It would require at least 100,000 troops and a lot of military equipment to keep the peace in Lebanon," a western diplomat in Beirut said.

Second time lucky: Commander John Young (front) and Captain Robert Crippen head for a second countdown and a successful launch.

White House welcome as President returns

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, April 12

For the first time since the attempt on his life two weeks ago President Reagan spent a full day in the family quarters of the White House today recuperating from his injuries. "He's in great shape and looks great", Dr Daniel Ruge, the President's personal physician, said after examining his patient.

Mr Reagan woke up at 6.50am after a restful night in time to watch the televised launching of the space shuttle from Cape Canaveral. The President spent the rest of the day relaxing with members of his family.

He returned home yesterday after walking stiffly but confidently from hospital with his wife, Nancy, holding his right arm and his younger daughter, Patti, holding his left.

"I walked in here and I'm going to walk out", the President quipped to doctors and nurses who gathered in the lobby of the George Washington University Hospital to bid him farewell. When a reporter shouted a question at him asking what he intended to do when he got home, Mr Reagan smiled broadly and said he would sit down.

After the five-minute car ride to the diplomatic entrance of the White House, Mr Reagan was greeted by a big blue and white banner proclaiming "Welcome Home, Mr President", and by most of his senior advisers, including Mr George Bush, the Vice-President.

During a last hospital check yesterday doctors discovered that a final spot on the President's injured lung, probably consisting of dried blood or scar tissue, was clearing up. "Things should move along very quickly move", Dr Dennis O'Leary the chief hospital spokesman, said.

Of the other three people injured during the assassination attempt, only Mr James Brady, the White House press secretary, remains in hospital. He is still making a slow but sure recovery from a bullet wound in the head. The Washington policeman and the Secret Service agent who were protecting Mr Reagan are also recovering at their homes.

As he continues to gain strength, Mr Reagan will be spending much of his time in a freshly decorated solarium on the top floor of the White House.

For the next week at least, the President will follow the light daily schedule he established in his hospital suite, namely to meet a few aides and advisers and to read important state documents for a couple of hours or so.

The President's advisers hope that Mr Reagan will feel well enough to deliver a short televised address to the nation calling for support of the Administration's controversial economic programme before members of Congress return to work on the package.

It is generally acknowledged by both Mr Reagan's doctors and advisers that the President will not be travelling far from the White House for the next few weeks at least.

Threat to President: A Pennsylvania man, who was arrested yesterday for allegedly threatening to kill Mr Reagan, was being held in Montgomery County Prison, Hatboro, today on charges of assaulting two police officers.

A Secret Service spokesman said James McCaughey, aged 42, would be charged in Philadelphia tomorrow with threatening to kill the President.

Mr McCaughey is the fourth Pennsylvanian to be accused of threatening the President since Mr Reagan was shot in Washington on March 30. Charges of threatening the President were brought last week in the state against Robert Wilson, aged 39, of Freeland; Steven Seach, aged 58, of Paoli; and Edward Richardson, aged 22, of Drexel Hill.—AP and UPI.

US denies switch in African policy

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, April 12

President Reagan's Africa envoy said today that there had been no shift in the policy of the United States Administration in favour of South Africa. Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State-designate for African affairs, was speaking after his arrival in Salisbury on the fourth stop of a 10-nation tour to review United States policy in Africa.

He said President Reagan and senior White House officials had made it clear that there was no question of an "endorsement of apartheid or a tilt towards South Africa."

Dr Crocker has come to Zimbabwe to meet Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, after stops in Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia, against a background of deep concern among leaders of the front-line states over what is seen as a new climate of support in Washington for South Africa, specifically over Namibia.

It was reported here that in Lusaka yesterday President Kaunda had asked Dr Crocker what Western countries had in common with South Africa. "Western civilization is based on Christianity and there is nothing in apartheid that is Christian", the President said.

The issue of Namibia will be the main theme of the talks here and in other regional capitals, with Dr Crocker trying to get support for an all-party constitutional conference leading to internationally supervised elections.

The American proposal will not be well received by front-line leaders who are likely to see it as a step back from the United Nations Security Council resolution on the disputed territory.

Dr Crocker turned aside questions on a possible role for South Africa in containing the Soviet Union's advance in Africa. While the United States did not want to see Soviet expansion anywhere, he said, his main task was to "explore the threads of the Namibian negotiations."

He continued: "We bring some thoughts of our own. Also we want to listen and learn."

Another important aspect of the discussions, although Dr Crocker said he did not plan to discuss it here, is the American proposal to rescind the Clark amendment that prevents the President from supplying assistance to the Unita guerrilla movement in Angola. Black leaders are disturbed by the proposal

Israel wants Syrians replaced by UN force

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, April 12

Israel today offered its conditional approval for the reported French initiative to deploy a new United Nations peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

At the weekly Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem, ministers stipulated that the new force should replace Syrian troops in Lebanon rather than try to separate the warring Syrian and Christian forces.

Another stipulation was that the international force should be confined to the north, where the Syrians and Christians are actually fighting, and not deployed in the relatively tranquil zone near the Israel frontier, controlled by Major Saad Haddad's pro-Israeli militias.

The Cabinet did not formulate a policy formally since it had not received any official notification of the American-French plan.

Well-placed Israelis said they did not believe there was a chance in the world that Syria would accept the United Nations force as a replacement and there was only a slight chance it would agree to a buffer force.

Syria's ultimate goal was to eliminate the Christian minority and take over Lebanon, whose independence had never really been recognized by Damascus, they said.

The position of the parliamentary opposition is close to the Government's. General Haim Barlev, Defence Minister in the Labour Party's shadow Cabinet, said in an interview that the Syrians were not doing their job as a peace keeping force and had in fact been primarily responsible for the butchery.

"An outside force instead of the Syrians would enable divided Lebanon to revive".

But Mr Barlev did not reject a United Nations buffer force. "It's second best", he said.

Mr Mordechai Zippori, the Israel Deputy Minister of Defence, said a buffer force would be useless.

Reaffirming Israel's commitment to the Lebanese Christians he explained: "The state of Israel will make every political effort to prevent the Syrians from destroying the Christian minority."

Ambassador to go: Mr John Robinson, the British Ambassador to Israel for the past year, has informed the Israeli Government that he will retire from the Diplomatic Service later this year.

The ambassador tonight dismissed press reports that he had resigned suddenly because of Israeli cmoplaints that he was pro-Arab.

Mr Robinson said he had wanted for some time to retire early since Israel was his fourth senior position. He added that he was asked to stay on until after the June 30 general elections here and had agreed to do so.

Israeli officials denied that complaints had been lodged against the ambassador.

Paratroops tighten noose around besieged city

Beirut, April 12.—Syrian paratroops and tanks tightened their noose around the Christian town of Zahle today and gained control of mountain supply routes used by the rightist Phalangist militias who are defending the city.

Security sources said the Syrians landed paratroops on the hills around Zahle and sent tanks and military reinforcements for a "final push to drive the Phalangists out of Zahle and its surrounding regions".

The militias acknowledged the Syrian advances on the ground, but said: "Our situation is not desperate and we can—and will—continue to fight for a long time to come."

Phalangist and Lebanese government sources reported intermittent artillery and mortar battles on the hills around the besieged city, the scene of the largest Syrian offensive against the militias since the Beirut fighting of 1978.

The clashes continued despite a ceasefire agreement which halted the Syrian artillery barrage against Zahle after eight days of fighting for control of the city of 200,000 inhabitants, 33 miles east of Beirut.

More than 260 persons have been killed so far in the battle for Zahle and in clashes between the Phalangist militias and the Syrians in Beirut.

In the capital, heavy fighting broke out between Syrian peacekeeping troops and Lebanese Army regulars along the "green line" dividing Christian east Beirut from predominantly Muslim west Beirut the state-run radio reported.

The Syrians have justifed their thrust against the Phalangists in the Zahle region by saying that the city is vital for their national security. Zahle is only 10 miles from the Syrian frontier.—UPI.

Prisoners of conscience

Sudan: Yusif Himat Hassan

By Caroline Moorehead

An extremely sick man, suffering from a stomach ulcer and a hiatus hernia, is being held in Kober prison in Khartum, ostensibly for belonging to the banned Arab Baath Socialist Party.

Yusif Himat Hassan, aged 40, a former assistant bank manager, has neither been charged nor tried since his arrest in May, 1979.

The Sudanese national security law permits unlimited detention without charge, and hundreds of government opponents are being held under its powers.

These include members, or alleged sympathizers with banned political parties like the Arab Baath Socialist Party, which opposes the terms of the Camb David agreement between Egypt and Israel. The Sudanese Government supports the agreement.

Mr Hassan received some treatment for his illness, which makes him constantly sick, in the military hospital in Omdurman at the end of last year; but in January he was returned to Kober prison, which has few medical facilities.

He is now believed to be getting worse. Doctors have recommended an operation, but Mr Hassan has refused, because the authorities will not agree to release him for treatment under conditions that he can accept.

Stoning sentence

Abu Dhabi, April 12.—An Islamic court here has sentenced an Omani couple to death by stoning for committing adultery, the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* reported.

952 million Chinese lead population table

Washington, April 12.—China now has 952 million people followed by India with 643 million, the World Bank reports.

These figures far exceed that of the third ranking nation in population, the Soviet Union, with 261 million people, followed by the United States with 218 million and Indonesia with 135 million, the bank said.

Brazil comes sixth with 119 million followed by Japan (114 million), Bangladesh (84 million), Nigeria (80 million) and Pakistan (76 million).

Next comes Mexico with (65 million), West Germany (61 million) and Italy (56 million). Britain is in fourteenth place with 55 million, ahead of France with 53 million.

These figures in the fifteenth edition of the *World Bank Atlas*, represent the latest information on the world's population, the World Bank said.

In Europe, Spain ranks fifth in population after West Germany, Italy, Britain and France with 37 million people, followed by Poland with 34 million, Yugoslavia and Romania with 21 million each, East Germany (16 million), Czechoslovakia (15 million), the Netherlands (13 million), Hungary (10 million), Belgium with (nine million) and Sweden (eight million).

In Asia, the Philippines has 45 million, Thailand 44 million, and South Korea 36 million.

Restraint on Poland at E Berlin congress

From Timothy Garton Ash
Berlin, April 12

The opening speeches at the East German party congress this weekend, the latest in the season of Soviet block party congresses, were most interesting for what they did not say.

Unlike President Husak in Prague last week, Herr Honecker, the East German party leader, devoted only one short and comparatively mild passage to expressing "brotherly solidarity" with "Polish Communists (and) all Polish patriots . . . who are committed to defending and strengthein socialism in their country."

Mr Mikhail Suslov, leader of the Soviet delegation, spoke of "grave concern" about the Polish situation, but expressed the hope that Poland's Communists and "true patriots" would find a solution themselves. For Moscow's hardline ideologist this was a restrained commentary obviously taking its tone from President Brezhnev in Prague.

Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski, leading the Polish delegation, was greeted with noticeably less ecstatic applause than Mr Suslov. As a moderate in the Polish Politburo his speech differed from that of the hardliner, Mr Stefan Olszowski, in Prague by emphasizing the ability of the Polish party to find "a political solution".

Nobody spelt out the alternative "solution", although Mr Karoly Nemeth, the Hungarian representative, said Polish Communists must "bring their ranks to order".

Herr Honecker's retincence was surprising in the light of reliable reports that East Germany argued for military intervention in Poland at last December's Moscow summit of the Warsaw Pact. It may simply be that, as one official put it, "Dr Husak has said all that needs to be said".

Yet, there are indications that the East Germans are reckoning how high the cost of intervention would be for East Germany itself.

The congress, impressively staged managed under the motto "Forward on our well tried course", is unlikely to bring about any big changes on the domestic front. The most substantial discussion will concern the next five years' plan which was produced with difficulty just before the congress began.

Herr Henecker and his, by Soviet standards, youthful team (the average age of the Politburo is 60), are firmly in the saddle. Here, as in Moscow, the regime is waiting with bated breath on events in Poland.

France told to live boldly

40,000 Gaullists hail M Chirac in Paris

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 12

To fill the Paris Parc des Princes for a political rally on a glorious spring afternoon in the Easter school holidays was a bold gamble for M Charles Pasqua, the campaign organizer of M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist candidate for the presidency. But he won it hands down yesterday with a show in the best Hollywood tradition.

The stadium holds 50,000, and there were 40,000 enthusiastic Gaullist militants and supporters there to acclaim their hero, waving tricolors, shouting slogans, blowing trumpets and letting off crackers: "Chi-rac, Chi-rac", they chanted, and "*On va gagner*" (We shall win).

It was a cross between a cup final and the circus scene in *Ben Hur*. All that was missing, one commentator remarked, was the Goldwyn roaring lion.

M Pasqua had done things in a grand way. Seventeen special trains and hundreds of buses had brought supporters in from all over the country. But then, it is often claimed this champion of campaign managers could stage a monster rally in any rural backwater of the country.

The football pitch was dotted with hundreds of tricolor balloons, and the candidate's name was spelled out in huge letters on the turf. All the advertising around the galleries had been covered up with streamers proclaiming "*Chirac Président*" in tricolour letters.

The show began after lunch and a variety concert given by leading pop stars. Then political speeches by a broad assortment of politicians favourable to the Mayor of Paris, alternated with addresses by leaders of the arts and the stage.

When the atmosphere had been suitably warmed up for the star turn of the day, a dozen present and past French Olympic champions carrying lighted torches did a triumphal sprint around the pitch. A cream coloured rostrum replaced the small dais from which others had spoken, and M Chirac appeared on the monumental, tricolour draped podium.

Just at that moment, a white veil was lifted from a gigantic "*Chirac Président*" inscription behind him. Dressed in a new light grey suit, and holding his wife Bernadette by the hand, he gave a "V" sign with both arms outstretched, while the acclaim rose up to him.

He looked for all the world like the young hero who had come to brush away resignation and moroseness, and scatter the "merchants of illusion", as he called them.

French Presidential Election

"Tomorrow will be the victory of France, the victory over disappointment, the victory over anxiety", he exclaimed. "You feel that everywhere something important is taking place. You know that from now on there is a new way.

"On the one side there is the change dangled before your eyes by those who would lead the country straight to economic bankruptcy and political adventure. . . . On the other, there is the illusion of continuity, for the pursuit of the policy conducted for so many years would lead to the regression of industry, the worsening of unemployment, and the weakening of the international position of France."

Although he deliberately refrained from giving the crowd, which was longing for it, a chance to boo the name of M Giscard d'Estaing, the meaning was clear. "I am not one who proposes a middle way", he went on. "France needs a great cause. The important thing is faith—faith in progress, faith in justice, faith in the greatness of France."

More must be done to increase employment, he said, and "it is not good enough to do as well as Germany". The government must do more for social justice and solidarity, through participation of workers in management, through a real regional reform, through a check to bureaucracy which led to creeping socialism.

France must also do more for her independence, her defence, and for peace. She must have a clear and resolute foreign policy and not try to please everyone all the time.

It was not the easy way out, he declared. "To the so-called realism of resignation, I wish to oppose the genuine realism of determination.

"Come to me all of you who want to live boldly. Come, the future belongs to you", he concluded to a torrent of applause, the singing of the "Marseillaise", and the release of coloured balloons to carry his message symbolically to the four corners of the country.

Leading article, page 13

New white party in Zimbabwe planned

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, April 12

A prominent member of the Rhodesian Front Party has resigned his seat in Parliament to form a new party aimed at bridging the gap between whites and the two main parties that make up Zimbabwe's coalition government.

Mr André Holland, who was a deputy minister in the government of Mr Ian Smith and a staunch supporter of the party leader, said he had decided to resign because the party was no longer performing a positive function.

The Rhodesian Front, which holds all 20 seats in Parliament reserved for whites under the Constitution, has been the dominant, sometimes sole, political voice of white opinion since 1965.

In a letter to Mr Didymus Mutasa, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, which was published this morning, Mr Holland said white MPs needed to establish with the Government a relationship based on "mutual trust, respect and the real needs that the two races have for each other".

Whites wanted a positive and alternative lead from a figure in their community, he said.

In a statement this afternoon, Mr Holland said the response to his resignation had been enormous and he had decided to go ahead with the formation of a new party, to be called the Democratic Party.

Its policy would be "to offer back the hand of genuine friendship extended by Mr Mugabe." In general it would support the Government, while making criticism when necessary.

A meeting is to be held later this week to elect an interim leader and plan to contest two by-elections with the Rhodesian Front.

In spite of the dominance of the Rhodesian Front, there are grounds for the belief that a more moderate party might erode its backing.

Mr Holland said today that he had gained the impression that the white commercial sector felt its best interests were not being represented in Parliament.

He was also concerned about the number of skilled people leaving the country because they were uncertain about their future. He put this down to a poor performance by Front MPs.

The alternative to mutual cooperation was a relationship based on "bitter insults and recriminations", an apparent reference to frequent clashes in Parliament between Front MPs and Government speakers.

Welfare cuts likely under Tokyo plan to curb spending

From Peter Hazelhurst
Toyko, April 12

After transforming Japan into the world's most efficient industrial power, the country's thriving private sector may soon be asked to take over many of the Government's floundering and debt-ridden public corporations.

And much to the chagrin of Japan's Communist and Socialist forces, the conservative ruling Liberal Democratic Party is also toying with the idea of abolishing free textbooks for schoolchildren and free medical care for the aged.

In essence these drastic proposals have been put forward because the Government will be confronted with staggering debts of £30,000m in deficit financing this year. It now readily admits it can no longer afford to run the inefficient public sector

The proposed measures have touched off a storm of protest, but the alternative is worse. If nothing is done, the Government will face the awesome task of juggling with accumulated public debts of £206,000m by the end of 1984.

Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, has therefore asked a committee of successful businessmen, led by Mr Toshio Doko, the former president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), to draw up plans to streamline the administration.

Communists and Socialists are up in arms but Mr Suzuki has declared that he is determined to reduce deficit spending this year "even if I have to stake my political career on the plan".

Although the committee of hard-bitten businessmen have not yet presented the Government with an official plan, Mr Doko has already outlined some of the proposals.

In sharp contrast to trends in Western Europe, the Government will be asked to turn over a large segment of the public sector to private enterprise. It includes a part of the national railways, the salt and tobacco monopoly corporation, the two corporations which control domestic and international and telecommunications and the electric power resources corporation.

"The Government is sympathetic to the plan. The private sector has proved itself as the most efficient means of providing Japan with a flourishing economy and it is obvious that a large part of the public sector is floundering", Mr Doko told a group of Japanese businessmen recently.

The Government has also been urged to reduce the level of deficit financing this year by abolishing or amalgamating 12 ineffectual government agencies. These include the agricultural land development corporation, the employment promotion agency and the anti-pollution authority.

If the draft plan is accepted, the Government will sell three per cent of its stock in Japan Air Lines to private investors and at the same time cut back on the social welfare programme.

At present about 10.4 million of the 117 million population are 65 years of age or older. As a result, government spending on welfare, mainly on pensions and medical care for the aged, nearly doubled between 1976 and 1980 to £13,300m.

Mr Doko's committee has apparently also come to the reluctant conclusion that the Government can only hope to move out of the red if it reduces or abolishes subsidies to depressed industries, such as textile manufacturers.

Two would-be candidates lose appeals

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, April 12

The Constitutional Council has rejected the two appeals by would-be candidates in the French presidential elections, whose names were excluded from the official list.

One was M Jean Marie Le Pen, the extreme right-wing National Front candidate, and the other M Raymond Fouquet, the candidate of the Association of Users of the Public Services. Both had failed to obtain the necessary 500 signatures of parliamentarians and mayors of to qualify for registration.

There will therefore be only 10 candidates in the running

Kenya woman sentenced for divorce case remarks

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, April 12

Three High Court judges have committed Dr Wangari Mathai, Professor of Veterinary Anatomy at Nairobi University, and chairman of the Kenya National Council of Women, to prison for six months for contempt of court. The case has attracted much interest.

Dr Mathai was recently divorced by her husband, a businessman, when Mr Justice Chesoni held that adultery had been proved. In an interview published in a local magazine, Dr Mathai said she had not committed adultery, and said the court's finding could only be explained by either corruption or incompetence.

A motion for contempt was filed by the Attorney General, but when Dr Mathai submitted an apology, she added: "I would be being dishonest if I were to say that I feel my divorce case was handled competently or honestly. Of that dishonesty I am not capable."

The High Court judges, Mr Justice Simpson, Mr Justice Platt and Mr Justice Nyarangi, held that this aggravated the contempt, and sentenced Dr Mathai to six months' imprisonment and fined the editor of the magazine *Viva*, 10,000 shillings (about £540).

Tasso
Jackson's Lane

Irving Wardle

The 259 Theatre Company are claiming this as the London *première of Goethe's Tasso*, and I await the counter-claims with much interest as the work strikes me as one of perennial topicality. An account of Tasso's life at the court of Ferrara, it was written over the French revolutionary period during the early years of Goethe's employment at the court of Weimar. It is, in other words, a declaration of independence by an emerging Romantic who was still in the pay of an eighteenth century patron. The parallels between Ferrara and Weimar are so *obvious that they might have* been construed as an insult, but for the paranoid character of Tasso himself, who was forever suspecting plots on his life, and once drove his aggrieved master to comment: "He ought to know that if such had been our design nothing would have been easier than to effect it."

Goethe took pains to develop this side of his hero to the full, so that any objection by the ducal Karl August could be met *with the* disclaimer that *Tasso* was *well known* for harbouring ungrateful suspicions.

The course is *thus* clear for an examination of the condition of the dependent artist. Tasso is surrounded by apparent love and care on all sides. Not *only* is he cherished by his ducal patron; he spends the days in flattering conversation with the princess and the Duchess of Sanvitale, who treats him as a master-mind and crowns him with the laurel chaplet for the first draft of his epic. Even at this *stage* he is discontented, as he knows the work is incomplete; and his fool's paradise collapses with the return of the Duke's Secretary of State, Antonio, a courtly man of action who *endures the* master-poet's offer of friendship with a supercilious smile and then refuses his hand. Tasso challenges him, for which he is put under house arrest. Then the Duke *grudgingly gives him* a leave of absence to go to Rome and finish his work; at which point Tasso commits his second and fatal error by making a pass at the Duke's *sister*.

In other words, poets may bestow immortality on their patrons, but not aspire to any form of social equality. "I still *regard you as mine even when* you are abroad", declares the Duke.

Tasso was one of the first plays revived by Peter Stein's West German Marxist company, and its fable applies to artistic patronage in all times and places. The *main objection* to Adam Ambery-Smith's production is that it is set in a *never-never land of scaffolding* furniture and gauze-draped body stockings. It is a rough show, but the performances of Gary Cleaver and Tim Heath disclose enough of the play to make one long for a major company to rediscover it.

The Accrington Pals
Warehouse

Ned Chaillet

Accrington rallied like no other town to the call to arms in the First World War. In a matter of days volunteers created their own battalion and went off to train and fight as the Accrington Pals, 700 strong. But no town sends so many men off to war without leaving suddenly hollowed families behind, with children separated *from their fathers and women* from their men.

Peter Whelan's play introduces the men who went off to battle, and follows them into the trenches, but, although his men are real enough and varied enough to emerge as individuals, his story is about the women left behind.

Some of them may be intended to be typical, and there are character sketches that are mere jottings, expanded by the careful performances in Bill Alexander's production. More important, however, there is a real creation of a woman outside the society of Accrington, a character isolated and distrusted. Her distance from the other characters is *observed*, developed tenderly in the writing and the performance, and is rich in commentary on the shift of morals, values, and society that the war engendered.

Because it is a play in which the particular is important, Mr Alexander's production lingers on details that create a sense of truthfulness. He is aided by the spare ingenuity of Kit Surrey's *design and* the barely tangible echoes of distant events provided by *John A. Leonard's* sound design, which brings the rumble of warfare into scenes of hearthside conversation and delicately amplifies the remote sound of lovemaking as the spinster, May, haltingly rejects the clumsy advances of her young cousin, an artistically distracted lad preparing to leave for combat.

May is far from articulate about her frustrations and, when she tries to bend from the upright path she has followed in order to find independence, she *alienates* the people closest to her.

Janet Dale inhabits the character with a taut restraint that seems to contain all the tensions of a life that has lost touch with the world around. She has found strength, but at the loss of human contact. The other performances in *The Accrington Pals* are balanced portraits of people in a mortally wounded society, but Miss Dale illuminates them.

LPO/Jochum
Festival Hall

Noël Goodwin

A conductor needs to be as sure of his orchestra as he is of himself to launch the players directly into the demands of Richard Strauss's *Don Juan* in place of a more conventional overture. Eugen Jochum obviously had the fullest rapport with the London Philharmonic from the *outset of his concert* on Friday.

His performance of the Strauss tone poem not only had a keen response from the orchestra, in individual passages as well as in ensemble attack, but it also put the emphasis on musical worth more than on portrait painting. Not that the character aspect was neglected, with ardent feeling *in the love scene and an urge* for adventure throughout, but the conductor avoided sentimental indulgence in favour of communicating his own sense of enjoyment in the music's nature and purpose.

He was, indeed, almost visibly able to relax with the aid of a chair on the podium, an unaccustomed feature for him which I understand was primarily to take the weight off a foot suffering from the after-effects of minor surgery. It must nevertheless be a very special delight, which those who make music for themselves can perhaps best share, to bring about the resplendent ease of spirit and mellowness of phrase with which much of *the D major symphony* of Brahms was invested in the second part of the programme.

I rejoiced particularly to hear the way in which he brought the long phrases of the first movement to their serene conclusion and began the second with the care for niceties of inner balance that characterized the performance as a whole.

To what extent his unusual seating of the violas on his right, but *outside* the cellos, contributed to that I am not certain, but there was no denying the richness of lower sonority in the second movement and finale, though the grazioso third movement might have been more delicately pointed.

The Emperor Concerto of Beethoven brought the return of the Brazilian pianist Jacques Klein, who can be heard again here later this month. He is not a demonstrative player, but neither was he as tidy in relationship to the orchestra as the very familiarity of the work requires. The chief quality of his *contribution was* the smoothly engineered passage work on the keyboard, once past a splashy opening, and a well articulated left hand.

Rip, Rig & Panic
Primatarium

Richard Williams

Rip, Rig & Panic, whose imaginative name is borrowed from the title of an old Roland Kirk album, *contain two members* of the now sadly defunct Pop Group, a remarkable ensemble who anticipated by a couple of years the current pop craze for "tribal" music, costumes and behavioural patterns. Unfairly maligned for their woolly but well-intentioned philosophizing, the Pop Group will at some time in the future be seen to have achieved an excellence and exerted an influence out of all proportion to their narrow reputation.

Bruce Smith, the drummer, and Gareth Sager, the multi-*instrumentalist, are plainly in*tent on using the new group to make further explorations of the best ideas of the old. Now joined by a tenor saxophonist, a bass guitarist and a pianist, their music is more emphatically than ever an attempt to mate the wild surfaces of post-Coltrane jazz with the hard dance rhythms of funk.

The choice of the Primatarium in King's Cross for their London debut was typically adventurous, but it must also be said that the organization was characteristically chaotic. Lengthy periods of silence, of darkness, and sometimes of both together punctuated the evening, which also featured the intense folk-derived music of Tymon Dogg and a discothèque run by Donovan Letts, who spiked his dub-reggae tapes with shots of Public Image, Eno/*Byrne and* the Meters.

Rip Rig & Panic chose to perform without lights, so that the audience could watch the Primatarium's *slides of* monkeys and jungle scenes, projected on to a large screen behind the band. Sometimes the effects were complementary, in a simple but pleasing way; shots of rain forests, for example, were accompanied by a full-bodied saxophone invocation reminiscent of Pharaoh Sanders's work.

Smith's *feverish drumming* and Sean Oliver's impressively pugnacious bass operated together in the manner of Ornette Coleman's recent electric bands, laying down purposeful rhythms over which saxophones, guitar and piano engaged in dissonant interplay. Brief sections of massed percussion were suitably inspiriting, as was Mark Springer's piano interlude, which displayed the influences of Don Pullen and Cecil Taylor.

Perhaps the most attractive feature of Rip Rig & Panic's work is their evident unwillingness to turn their spontaneity into a pop formula, an instinct which differentiates them from the likes of Adam and the Ants. Such idealism *may once again* prevent their popular acceptance, but it makes me want to hear them again soon.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from Saturday's later editions

A voyage of exploration through T S Eliot

Andrew Lloyd Webber, and the cat Old Possum left out: Grisabella (who "haunts the grimy Road of Tottenham Court") in John Napier's costume design

Previews of *Cats* start on April 22. The official opening is on May 11.

Berger Paints will not be having their annual sales *conference at the New London* Theatre this year. It is one of a number of commercial engagements which has had to be rehoused to make way for *Cats*, Andrew Lloyd Webber's *first stage musical since Evita*. The New London hardly had a happy opening with Peter Ustinov's *The Unknown Soldier and his Wife* and since that day it has not done much looking *forward. But Cats* could change all that and the New London, substantially restructured to accommodate its feline tenants, is at least going back to being a legitimate theatre.

The idea of using the New London for *Cats* came to Lloyd Webber when he was standing on the centre of its stage: "I had been 'kidnapped' to appear on *This is Your Life* and while the passing parade of long-lost cousins and aunts was going on I took a look around the theatre and realized that it was what we had been *looking for. The* moment the show was over I abandoned Eamonn Andrews—it must have looked terribly rude—and rushed to the telephone to ring Trevor Nunn, who had been working on *Cats* with me, to tell him we had our 'space'.

"We had had a dream of using the Lyceum, but that had proved too big a task. Not that *getting into the New London* was particularly easy. The owners were more interested in *using it as a conference centre*, hence that Berger rearrangement, and we had a bit of a *struggle*. But the *facilities* are marvellous. The whole of the centre of the theatre, including parts of the seating, is now on a revolve and John Napier has created a complete cat world for us."

Cats' eyes are now peeping from posters outside the New London and elsewhere; beneath them come the words LYRICS BY T. S. ELIOT. The idea for *Cats* came when Andrew Lloyd Webber picked up a copy of *Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats* at Heathrow. Half remem*bered words and rhymes, to say* nothing of feline names, came welling back and he realized that there was the basis of a musical there.

"I wanted to compose to an existing text rather than a commissioned one, although it's not quite true to say that I envisaged *Cats* as a musical. It began as much more of a song *cycle in the manner of Tell Me on a Sunday*. Indeed, that was how we tried it out at the summer festival in my house near Newbury. I made 10 settings of the *Possum* poems and Gary Bond, Gemma Craven and Paul Nicholas performed them. T. S. Eliot's widow, Valerie, came down and it was under her influence that the whole thing *became a musical.*

"She brought with her a number of unpublished items, poems and fragments of poems, letters, and T. S. Eliot's lists of cat names. As we talked it became clear that *Old Possum* was conceived as a much larger book. For instance, the opening poem, 'The Naming of Cats', was part of a much longer piece of verse which considered dogs as well. Then there was a letter which gave us the idea for our finale where we hope T. S. Eliot and all the cats will float up over London in a balloon.

"Perhaps most important of all there was a poem about Grisabella, a tarty cat who 'haunts the grimy Road of Tottenham Court'. Eliot deliberately suppressed that in a collection which was basically intended for children. By this time Trevor Nunn was involved. He had written to me after seeing *Tell Me on a Sunday*, saying that he had liked it. I'd seen his production of *The Comedy of Errors*, and later *Once in a Lifetime*, and it was clear that he had all the technival expertise for staging a musical. So it was a natural progression for us to go into partnership.

"Together we made a voyage of exploration through T. S. Eliot, going far beyond *Old Possum*, and we have woven together the text of *Cats* using what is in print already with the fragments, such as the Grisa*bella one, which Valerie Eliot* has given us. Sometimes we have just taken our cue from the poems themselves, such as 'The Songs of the Jellicles':

Jellicles Cats come out to-night,
Jellicle Cats come one come all:
The Jellicle Moon is shinning bright—
Jellicles come to the Jellicle Ball.

"So we are having a Jellicle Ball, eight minutes of sustained music which is at the very heart of the score. I hope that it sounds like the sort of music cats play at night."

Not very much has been heard from *Cats* in advance, unlike *Evita* which was on everyone's lips before the curtain even went up on the first night. There is "Memory", which uses one of the non-*Possum* poems, "Rhapsody on a Windy Night", played by the LPO, but the orchestration is likely to change considerably at the New London. On another *single Paul Nicholas sings* "Old Deuteronomy", which Lloyd Webber reckons is one of his most successful settings.

"*Cats*, I hope, has the strongest *melodic* score I've yet written. If that turns out to be true then a lot of the thanks must go to T. S. Eliot, whose words and rhythms very often dictate the music. And to Trevor *as well. He has* the most remarkable understanding of the music of language and has helped in the constant refinement of the settings. Did you know, by the way, that Stephen Sondheim is a great Eliot fan?

"We've even dared to open with a fugue. I think too that *Cats* offers more opportunities than my earlier musicals. Composing for the dance started to interest me in *Evita* and there's a lot more of it in *Cats*. Cats are athletic creatures, so there has to be dance, but they must never be fey. One of my first tasks was to convince Valerie Eliot that we were not con*cerned with pussycats*—Walt Disney once wanted to film *Old Possum* and he was turned down. What I want are earthy creatures, who are almost human."

During the composition of *Cats* Lloyd Webber tried to forget about other people's ailurophilic music—Prokofiev's for instance, although there is a quote from Rossini's famous duet. Did he come to any view of the feline race?

"I still feel totally neutral about them. We've always had *cats in the family, but the only* one I particularly liked was an old Siamese who had a passion for Tchaikovsky. The waltz from *Casse Noisette* was his favourite. But then he always was a very sentimental creature."

John Higgins

The Crucible
BBC 1

Michael Church

If *The Crucible* were to be written now, what sort of notices would it get? Good ones, no doubt, but not exactly raves. Critics would approve its themes but their praise might well be tinged with a note of condescension. "Well made, a clever plot with vivid characters", they would say, as though Miller had ducked out of technical challenges and relied on mere traditional craftsmanship. Then they would point to the latest offerings at the Cottesloe or the Royal Court, where committed writers are regularly held to break new ground, and they might find Mr Miller wanting. If it were to make its début on television, the broadcasting avant garde would disparagingly label it "naturalistic", and quickly *turn back to the latest electro*nic essay on race, sex, class, Ireland, South Africa or the CIA.

Miller has hitherto never allowed *The Crucible* to be televised, *rightly* fearing its fatal diminution in the streamlining process through which even the best directors our classics. Louis Marks and Don Taylor have amply repaid his trust, and when he views the fruits of their labours he should be well pleased. Their production, which straddled the news last night, was simply magnificent.

Many directors would be tempted to accompany the scenes of adolescent hysteria with flashy camerawork and sound effects; many would would have given us the interrogation scenes with a gimmicky sort of spartan stylization. Marks and Taylor simply let the play orchestrate itself, framing each act with a symbolic *glimpse of dankly rampant* vegetation and dwelling, for the rest, on the faces which utter the words.

But what faces, as terror, suspicion, rage, frustration, vindictiveness and simple nobility were laid bare. And what voices, as the anxious community broke into its individual embodiments of terrified hate. *Michael Harbour and Lynn* Dearth held the centre with heart-warming conviction as John and Elizabeth Proctor. Sarah Berger, the cold contours of whose face the cameras loathed (i e loved) brought to the part of Abigail, and thus to Proctor, that giddy sense of adolescent sexual power which is one of the play's deeper themes. *Daniel* Massey played John Hale, a role smudged in most productions, and subtly brought out its true significance as weakly pharisaical arrogance gives way to a more modern and agnostic view of human frailty.

The play's message, of course, is sickeningly timeless. Inspired by a right-wing witch hunt, it would now put us more in mind of left-wing ones, but its big technical challenge, both to performers and audience, is to demand belief in a world presided *over by a grimly religious* Day of Judgment. It is a tribute to every member of this splendid cast that this challenge was successfully met.

Book review

The English
The Countryside and its people

By Michael Watkins

(Elm Tree Books, £9.95)

The English, the English, the English are best, sang Flanders and Swann, adding that they wouldn't *give tuppence for* all of the rest. Michael Watkins, world traveller and author, feels something of the same emotion. He travelled through England (not Scotland, not Wales) over the course of a year, starting in January in the snow to see if we, the English, still existed.

He limited himself to the countryside of England, and through talking to people he felt represented that countryside, he has drawn from them the stories of themr lives and their villages which make up a mosaic picture, admirably illustrated by Peter Pugh-Cook's beautiful photographs.

For the purposes of the book, you have to accept *his* theory that urban man and suburban man don't count—not having put down the necessary roots into the land and society. Michael Watkins quotes the story of a village ancient being interviewed:

"You must have seen a lot of changes in ninety-six years?" he was asked. "Aye", the sage replied, "and I've opposed every one".

It is hard not to think that the auttor would agree with the old man. He begins with a chapter called The Yeoman, in the village of Dilwyn in Herefordshire. There we meet Mrs Bray at the big house, freezing cold in 14 degrees of frost, one small coal fire and an ancient convector heater in the drawing room, reminiscences covering 70 years. The same names recur in village history—Bray, Lewis, Moore, Bevan, Lane, Griffith, Bradstock. The Lewises, *farmers all, live in the* same house they have inhabited for 300 years, in the past three generations breeding prize Herefords. Leslie Lewis, now in charge of the farm, runs it walking with elbow crutches, having been crippled by polio in 1949. A sad family story is revealed.

There are the Shepherdess, the *Lifeboat* Coxwain, the Publican, Coalminer, Shopkeeper, Parson, Gardener, Landowner, the Meals on Wheels Helper in the list of 18 leading characters. The Landowner is the Marquess of Tavistock, with his reluctant Lady, heir to Woburn Abbey and all that. The Meals on Wheels helper is a delightful young woman in *Penzance, the Cornwall of* "Give a gnome a home" married but divorced, an organizer of hot meals for the elderly, and disabled, ranging from daft Willie, living in the middle of six transistor radios, to Mrs Grosvenor-Smith, ill, elderly, living in a tumbledown house with no money to repair it, but still beautiful.

Michael Watkins manages to draw astonishingly candid stories from them and is equally at home with the simple Daft Willie and the landowner, sympathetic, but not sentimental, viewing the village pond is company with the Village School teacher and the infant class at Flagg, a tiny spot in the Derbyshire Peaks. *His England is touched with* decay, collapsing, the young people leaving the schools closing, council estates cut off from village life, peopled by strong willed eccentrics—or do they seem *eccentric merely* because they are English? Many of them are old and have lost their marriage partner. The hard past is remembered without bitterness, but there is not a great deal of hope, or relish, for what the future will be. As the Country Journalist, Bob Shepherd from Preesall in Lancashire says:

We're like gnats dancing in the sunshine, oblivious of the storm clouds building up.

Philippa Toomey

A corner of Broadway: one of Peter Pugh-Cook's 160 photographs in *The English*

Julius Caesar
Coliseum

Stanley Sadie

The first thing to celebrate about the ENO *Julius Caesar*, revived on Saturday, is its sheer professionalism. Handel devotees have long had to content themselves with the valiant shoestring efforts of enthusiasts; this show, with its smart, costly settings, its skilful and pointed staging, its assured, properly rehearsed orchestra and its assemblage of splendid voices, must be both the despair of those enthusiasts and their justification—for if it goes far beyond what they have managed it also demonstrates that their endeavours were warranted, and that the protestations about the dramatic force of Handel's *music were not just special* pleading.

John Copley's production is an attractive one, visually arresting, worthy of the grandeur of its subject. It is also a little diverse and unfocused: the designers (John Pascoe for the sets, Michael Stennett for the costumes) have gone for brilliance and variety and strong effects and their success is sometimes at unity's expense.

The costumes especially proffer too many styles and periods: I am thinking less of the Egyptians, Ptolemy, his camp followers and his soldiers (though their baggy trousers and Wardour Street leather *tend to exaggerate their absurdity*), than of the over-wide range allowed for the ladies' dresses. The sets have been modified somewhat since the production was first given, at the end of 1979; the metal-screen Mediterranean map, for example, is fortunately abandoned.

On the musical side, too, the *tendency to make as much as* possible of the work, or for preference just a little more than that, is apparent. Thus Charles Mackerras, whose energetic rhythms, airy phrasing and light attack do much towards giving dramatic life to the long evening and to providing as sound a stylistic base as possible in a large house, is also inclined to exaggerate the tempos; slow arias are made slower still, to extract the maximum emotion, and fast ones faster, for maximum vigour.

The cast is exactly as before, but generally more confident. Even Janet Baker, whose Caesar properly dominates the evening, has added to what was already a superb performance, chiefly by subtilizing it in a number of ways, mostly in pointed details of timing in her acting but also with singing more characterful and more suggestive. There is not a note funked or fudged, everything cleanly and truly attacked, the *tone unfailingly full and rich*, the passage-work impeccable.

But she, like all the singers, was given too many hurdles to jump. Sir Charles is of course *right to ornament the music*; but he does no one a service—his singers least of all—by indulging in so much radical rewriting. This often amounts to recomposition: the effect is often wild and distorting, not in the slightest ornamental, and embarrassingly clumsy in the way it sends singers into parts of their compass they rarely *frequent*.

Valerie Masterson as Cleopatra sometimes suffered this way. Her singing was often brilliant, but also very tense and repeatedly troubled by intonation difficulties, yet it always had fire and charm. Sarah Walker, if over-romantic in her opening aria, sang Cornelia with much refinement and distinction; Sextus was vigorously sung (in spite of illness) by Della Jones. John Tomlinson made a sterling Achillas, and John Angelo Messana gave a sharp impersonation of the cruel, crafty Ptolemy even if his counter-tenor lacks the solidity needed for this size house.

The Taming of the Shrew
Sadler's Wells

Judith Cruickshank

I cannot imagine that John Cranko's version of *The Taming of the Shrew* will ever be one of my favourite ballets. The score, Kurt-Heinz Stolze's adaptation of Scarlatti, is thin and fidgety, the choreography inclines to complication for its own sake and I find the "male superior" account of the plot quite insufferable.

Friday's performance by the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet came near to making me change my mind. A guest conductor from Stuttgart, Friedrich Lehn, swept the orchestra along at a spanking pace and the result, while not exactly great music, was at *least* catchy and cheerful. The dancers have entered the skin of the ballet and the choreography now serves as a framework for their own interpretations of the characters.

Margaret Barbieri may not seem the obvious choice for the Shrew and there are people who try to classify her as primarily a romantic ballerina. *They forget the enormous* variety of roles she has already tackled, and that behind the lovely face, there is a fine Italian temperament. Not since Marcia Haydee, the role's creator, have I seen such a gusty Katherina, or one who swung such a mean fist.

Barbieri's Kate, like Haydee's, is never really downtrodden or abused, it is just that things do not always go the way she planned; there are temporary set-backs such as being cheated out of her supper, or having to spend the night on the floor, but she never doubts for *a moment that she* will win in the end. The complications of the choreography seem to hold no terrors for her, even the Bolshoi-style pas de deux, in which she was ably partnered by David Ashmole.

He is a more sensitive Petruchio than most, but also one of the funniest. And, while the choreography does not really suit his style, he copes with it well and there are some thrilling moments.

Saturday afternoon's cast was led by Siobhan Stanley and Carl Myers. This is her first *full-length leading role and she* tackles it very well, giving it both humour and individuality. Myers is a cheerfully charming hero, but with his ability he could make more impression in his solos.

Among the other roles, all well played, David Bintley's Gremio was outstanding, certainly the funniest either Royal *Ballet company* has ever shown and a completely original interpretation too. Christine Aitken makes Bianca the kind of girl who not only wants to keep and eat her own cake, but also the icing on everyone else's.

New trilogy at the National Theatre

A trilogy of short plays by Dario Fo and his actress wife Franca Rame will receive its British première at the National Theatre on June 17, with Yvonne Bryceland as the solo performer. *One Woman Plays*, in an English version by Olwen Wymark, will be directed by Michael Bogdanov. Fo's *Accidental Death on an Anarchist* is still running in the West End

Commercial Property

St Paul's to look out on more changing shapes

More changes are planned in the St. Paul's area, where the Corporation of the City of London is now in the final stages of negotiation with Norwich Union Insurance for a £10m redevelopment at the corner of Ludgate Hill and Old Bailey. Planning permission has been granted for the site, previously occupied by a clothing store and a public house.

The fronts of the public house and No 6 Old Bailey are to be retained and a six-storey, air-conditioned office building with six shops at street level built on the remainder of the site. Altogether, office space will total about 57,500 sq ft.

Architects for the development, which will be known as No 1 Old Bailey, are T. P. Bennett and Son. Part of the old city wall lies within the site and it is hoped to uncover and incorporate it in a terrace for the public house. Care is being taken to ensure that the view up Ludgate Hill towards St Paul's will not be affected by the development, which will have a natural Portland stone facing and a mansard roof. Building is expected to begin towards the end of the year, with completion in about two years. Letting agents are Baker Harris Saunders and Wright Oliphant.

In Manchester the British Rail Property Board has submitted a planning application for the redevelopment of the former Old Swan Hotel and adjoining properties on Long Millgate and Victoria Station Approach.

The site, of about half an acre, is partly owned by the City of Manchester. The BRB is seeking a developer for the scheme, which will combine residential and commercial use within the cathedral conservation area.

Raglan Property Trust has been selected by Newport Borough Council to develop a shopping scheme on a council site within the main shopping area at Upper Dock Street in Newport, Gwent. Raglan's plan provides for 21,000 sq ft of retail space, comprising a 13,500 sq ft store and several smaller shops. The store will have entrances from Austin Friars and the main bus station. The smaller units will be located along Dock Street and at the bus station entrance.

Artist's impression of the proposed new building on the corner of Ludgate Hill and Old Bailey, London.

The development, expected to cost about £1.5m, will start this autumn. Architects are John Brunton and Partners, of Bradford; letting will be through Harnell Taylor Cook, of Bristol.

Good progress is being made in St Albans, Hertfordshire, where Bredero Consulting have been nominated as development partners with St Albans City Council for a shopping scheme in Chequer Street. Planning consent has been granted, based on proposals originally submitted by Bredero and it is hoped building will start early this summer. Architects are the Renton Howard Wood Levin Partnership, and the plans provide for a department store with 100,000 sq ft of retail space, a 35,000 sq ft supermarket and 45 single shops. A multi-storey park will hold 650 cars.

Particular attention is being given to the architectural treatment of the historic buildings on the site. Wright and Partners, of London, are development consultants and letting agents.

An unusual scheme is planned for Richmond, Surrey, where Speyhawk Land and Estates have emerged as successful bidders, at around £2.5m, for the former Post Office and sorting-office site between George Street and Richmond Green.

Planning permission already exists, but Manning Clamp and Partners, architects for Speyhawk, are to lodge an application for a revised layout. Buildings on George Street will be renovated to provide new shopping space on ground, mezzanine and first floors amounting to about 8,100 sq ft, likely to be offered in one or two units. The frontage to Richmond Green is a terrace of Georgian buildings listed grade two — of special architectural or historic interest. These are to be refurbished and extended into a landscaped courtyard to provide about 14,000 sq ft net of air-conditioned offices, plus several residential units.

King and Co acted for the PO. Strutt and Parker, who acted for Speyhawk in the sale, have arranged funding with the Fleming Property Unit Trust and are letting agents for the scheme. Work on the scheme, which has an estimated total capital value of £5.5m, including site purchase, is to start next month.

In Derbyshire, Dimsdale Developments (South East) in conjunction with Crowvale Properties, a wholly owned subsidiary of Associated Newspapers, is to carry out a refurbishment of the former *Derby Evening Telegraph* headquarters on the corner of Albert Street and Exchange Street, Derby. The building became surplus to the requirements of the Associated-owned newspaper when it moved to a new building near by. About 17,700 sq ft, made up of 7,500 sq ft of shops and 10,200 sq ft of offices on the upper floors, will be provided. Work is due to start this month for completion in next January.

The scheme will have an estimated investment value of £750,000 and architects are Archer Boxer Partners; joint letting agents Moult and Benn and Frank Innes.

In Newbury, Berkshire, Maybrook Properties have begun a new mixed development in Bartholomew Street, which is due for completion next January.

The scheme, designed by T. P. Bennett and Son, will provide a 23,000 sq ft retail store; 11,000 sq ft of offices on two upper floors and 140 ground-level parking spaces. The store has been pre-let to B & Q (Retail), at about £90,000 a year. The offices will be available for letting on completion. Maybrook Properties were represented by Hillier Parker May and Rowden and Day Shergold and Herbert, who are retained as joint letting agents for the offices. Buckle and Ballard acted for B & Q (Retail).

Hunting Gate Group has concluded an arrangement with Barclays Bank and Barclays Merchant Bank under which facilities totalling £4.5m will be made available for the group's commercial and industrial developments and property investment programme, in addition to the present £700,000 Barclays arrangement.

And that, readers, is that. This is my final article before retirement. It ends a period of 29 years on *The Times* and 26 years dealing with property matters in its pages. My very best wishes to you all, and as for me — I have had a lot of fun.

Gerald Ely

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Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 30th day of April, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Joseph Beaumont Atkinson of 8 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W1X 9AL, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 3rd day of April, 1981.
JOSEPH BEAUMONT ATKINSON, Liquidator.

Re: C. I. DICKER (CONTINENTAL HAULAGE) Limited and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1981 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 1st day of April, 1981
MRS. J. SMITH, Director

Re: NEWHAM CONTAINERS SERVICES Limited and The COMPANIES ACT 1948
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1981, at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
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Re: E. H. McLAREN & CO Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the COMPANIES ACT, 1948
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before 4th May 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned Mr Bernard Phillips F.C.A. at Messrs Bernard Phillips & Co., New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.
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Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 22

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Football

Robson must return from the dead

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Manchester C 1 Ipswich T 0

Tomorrow Ipswich Town are asked to return to Villa Park, the scene of this, their most harmful accident on a road to three peaks, the League title, FA Cup, and Uefa Cup. The chance of the FA Cup has gone, lost to Manchester City's commendable persistence in Saturday's ungracious semi-final, and as it drifts away on a swell of sympathy the championship seems about to follow. Aston Villa can scarcely fail to profit.

Manchester City's achievement in reaching the final so soon after their prospects for the season were rooted in nothing more fertile than the hope of avoiding relegation deserved greater appreciation. If the weight of broad interest at Hillsborough fell upon a familiar referee, here the emphasis was also diverted away from worthy causes. City, through their manager, John Bond, frankly admitted that they should have been "dead and buried" in the first 20 minutes, but they survived and for the last hour, embracing extra time, they fixed Ipswich with such a determined glare that the victims virtually beat themselves.

Mr Bond could afford his magnanimity. "We know they are a better side than they were today", he conceded. "It really is a shame that all they could be left with is the Uefa Cup." Would he have dreamt of Wembley last October when City were at the bottom of the first division? "Of course, everyone dreams, but "I really thought I might end up at Barrow". Meanwhile, Bobby Robson must finish this season a nervous shell.

In the tone of a lament Mr Robson spoke of lifting his team for tomorrow's probably decisive league game against Aston Villa. He could not have lifted a canary from its perch, and, speaking of Norwich, he still regretted that they would not rearrange a League game which is to be played today week, two days before the Uefa Cup tie in Cologne.

"The Germans must be laughing at our programme", he said, when finally provoked into a castigation of the fixture system, beginning with "this is not an excuse". He said the system "was not in any way helpful to a team going for all the honours".

Ipswich left Villa Park with more wounded. Hapless Beattie on whom they relied for almost all of normal time, crashed to the ground with Bennett, eventually City's most efficient forward, and broke his arm. Wark twisted painfully, but hopes to play tomorrow, though doubtless at less than full pace.

Osman passed the suspension point by having his name taken, but at least disciplinary action takes a week or two to begin. The rest, even the Dutchmen, Thijssen and Muhren, who touched the game with their ingenuity without altering its direction, looked stale and incapable of further trials of endurance.

There was no question that City won through their tenacity, but that is often the simple requirement at this tremulous stage of the cup. Ipswich, despite their jaded finishing, compiled the game's few expressions of thoughtful football. Mariner, while often impotent in front of goal, still had a gentle, smooth touch as cup-tie flak crackled around him.

The hard, down-to-earth men of both sides had the greatest influence. McDonald, the City full back, was a rock; Beattie dominated the centre of the Ipswich defence, and often taught his forwards something about directness; Gow was rugged and practical in City's midfield, and Reid and Caton were impressive in their penalty area. But none of them could resist hoofing the ball when under threat.

Wild swinging at the ball became an epidemic. Brazil succumbed early in the game, missing a wonderful chance to complete Ipswich's promising start. And had Gates hit an inviting volley on target City would not have been given much chance.

As it was, Hutchison cleared a downward header from Beattie and their strength took over. They were fortunate that the referee ignored Gow's destructive intent, specially when stopping Thijssen. Equally, Beattie escaped the rap when battering Bennett. In all, Mr Partridge took a strangely passive line, even refusing to take the name of McDonald for deliberately checking a promising Ipswich move by grabbing the ball.

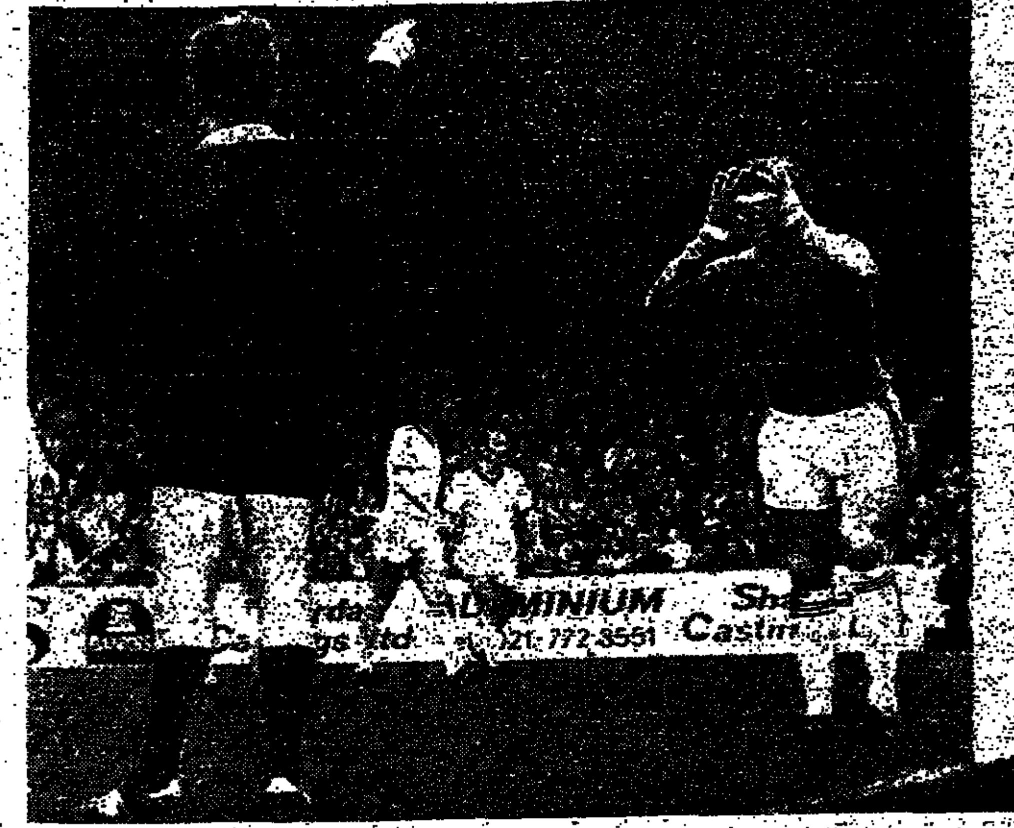
A host of opportunities came out of a succession of untidily conceived attacks from both sides and Beattie remained the most likely scorer. His header from Muhren's free kick reared up from the ground in front of Corrigan not long before he left the field to increasingly despondent and weary colleagues.

In extra time the feeling that City would grab the only goal became irresistible. The Ipswich defence had been backing the ball away for a long time when the referee awarded a debatable free kick allegedly for a foul by Butcher on Bennett who, either way, appeared to be offside. Mackenzie gave a gentle tap to one side and Power struck a conclusive, curling shot beyond Cooper. Mr Robson later heard himself saying: "We've just got to come back here and win on Tuesday. We've got to be tough about it. If Villa beat us, that's the double gone."

MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; R. Ranson, R. McDonald, N. Reid, P. Power, T. Caton, D. Bennett, G. Gow, S. Mackenzie, T. Hutchison, K. Reeves.

IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper; M. Mills, T. Butcher, F. Thijssen, R. Osman, K. Beattie (sub, S. McCall), J. Wark, A. Muhren, P. Mariner, A. Brazil, E. Gates.

Referee: P. Partridge (Cockfield).



Partridge watcher: Cooper trains mock glasses on the referee, who overlooks the point.

Coventry on downhill run with no brakes

By John Nicholls

Coventry 0 Manchester Utd 2

Unless Coventry City can quickly recover the semblance of the form they showed earlier in the season, they will soon be even more dangerously poised near the relegation zone than they are now. The past few weeks has seen their slide steadily down the league table and Saturday's performance gave little indication that the slide can be halted. Manchester United, not an outstanding team this year, were able to look quite impressive and two goals by Jordan made the match safe by half time.

It was not as if Coventry did not make any chances of their own—they did, but were unable to make them count. Their forwards were guilty of just about every failing in the soccer manual, but what they clearly lacked most of all was confidence. There were several occasions when a first-time shot might have caught Bailey unawares, but the player concerned would hesitate or attempt to shift the responsibility of scoring to a colleague and the chance would be gone.

Thomas was an honourable exception to the despairing attitude of most of his team colleagues, and Bannister also never stopped trying. His high crosses, however, proved to be meat and drink to Buchan and McQueen and anything that eluded them was easily dealt with by Bailey. Several times McQueen was seen to be vulnerable to quick, through balls, but this obvious tactic seemed to elude Coventry.

They should have taken note of what their opponents were doing, for even if they could not have copied the slick, intuitive passing of Wilkins, Macari and Coppell they might have absorbed some of their ideas. The two goals came from fairly static situations, seemingly harmless, but transformed into danger by the skills of Wilkins and Jordan.

From a throw-in Birtles nodded the ball back to Wilkins. With time to deliberate he crossed to the far post, where Jordan, on his own, rose to turn the ball into the net. Jordan has been doing this sort of thing for some years now and one would have thought Coventry might have heard about his well-practised art. Seemingly not, for 10 minutes later he did it again, this time from a Wilkins corner.

It was all so easy and Coventry looked thoroughly dejected as they trooped off at half time. They tried hard to get back into the match, but alas, energy and enthusiasm were no substitute for a lack of basic skills and United coasted safely through the remainder of the game.

COVENTRY CITY: L. Sealey; M. Coop, B. Roberts, D. Thomas, P. Dyson, G. Gillespie, G. Bannister, G. Daly, G. Thompson, T. English, S. Hunt.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; M. Duxbury, A. Albiston, K. Moran, G. McQueen, M. Buchan, S. Coppell, G. Birtles, J. Jordan, L. Macari, R. Wilkins.

Referee: S. Bates (Bristol).

New system will help West Ham

By Norman Fox

No more seductive argument could have been put forward for West Ham United's superiority over the rest of the second division than the manner of their winning the championship on Saturday. A 5—1 win at Grimsby, where the local team themselves are contemplating first division football, was the seal on a distinguished season.

With five games remaining West Ham have an 11-point lead over Notts County, a margin that, if maintained, would almost place them alongside the 1974 Middlesbrough side as a team transparently beneath their station. Middlesbrough finished 15 points ahead of Luton Town. They went on to finish seventh in the first division the following season, and West Ham may look ahead to a similar accomplishment.

It was inevitable that the size of their lead would create debate on the true merit of the second division. A sceptical view would take into account the team's few defeats of the season. The most discouraging have come when faced with the outstanding skill of Dinamo Tbilisi in the European Cup Winners' Cup, and the vast experience and might of Liverpool in the League Cup. It was significant, though, that they followed defeat by Dinamo with a remarkable victory in Georgia and forced Liverpool to a replay.

By general consent, few teams of any country would have controlled Dinamo or Liverpool on their winning days, so West Ham should find that next season they can consolidate without slipping into danger. The middle area of the first division is hardly intimidating. Even so, the West Ham manager, John Lyall, will probably take more notice of cautionary comments than he presently cares to admit.

His team contains some older players who have not made a deep impression in the higher division, and young ones who are inexperienced. Brooking and Devonshire broach no doubts, but the questions are whether Cross, who scored four goals on Saturday, will find first division defences so diaphanous, and Allen and Goddard be tough enough to thrive.

West Ham will arrive at a time when a new system of three points for a win is supposed to encourage attacking football, although personal reservations remain, so being adventurous, they should be among those to benefit. They will be more welcome on opponents' grounds than some of the current first division sides. One cannot avoid thinking of Leeds United's attitude to entertainment, an outlook that made Saturday's match at Arsenal so predictable as a goalless draw that one was surprised to hear of complaining spectators.

Moment of untruth. Hibbitt said later that he dived.

A referee in the penalty spotlight

By Clive White

Tottenham 2 Wolverhampton 2

Uncontroversial, non-dictatorial and magnanimous are not adjectives I would associate with Clive Thomas, the referee from Porthcawl. The antithesis of these qualities came more readily to mind in his handling of this FA Cup semi-final at Hillsborough on Saturday.

There is a view that the best referees make themselves as inconspicuous as possible. I am not sure that Mr Thomas shares that belief; because the star performer before an audience of 50,000 and millions more peering through the keyhole of television was unquestionably Mr Thomas. It was the Clive Thomas Spectacular Show. From the moment the curtain lifted until it fell, and even during the half-hour encore, he hugged the limelight like a forgotten Hollywood idol.

His performance was such that one half-expected him to run foul of the law for inciting a riot. Surprisingly, it never came to that and the Tottenham supporters who believed they had been denied their legitimate place at Wembley by a ludicrous penalty award in the ninetieth minute must now tread the high wire again on Wednesday at Highbury.

Not that Mr Thomas could be accused of being biased. Wolves themselves had been the victims of a brutal decision in the thirty-seventh minute when Spurs, through the cunning of Hoddle, had taken their "winning" lead. His pettiness alienated and frustrated the players and was the cause of what bitterness surfaced through a generally clean game.

In the time-honoured cliché it was a match of two halves, or two hours to be more precise, in terms of Mr Thomas's contribution. In the first minute he booked Carr for impeding a free kick. It was a degree of discipline that was unnecessary and unwise; he could not hope to maintain it. But he tried. Before the first hour was complete three more Wolves players, Berry and Gray (dissent) and McAlle (foul), were booked and Spurs had indirectly been given a leg-up with the Hoddle goal.

In the following hour, as if to redress the balance, he booked four Spurs players: Hughton (hand ball), Crooks (for not withdrawing at a free kick when he did not appear to have been even warned), Archibald and Ardiles (dissent). He also flung Wolves a lifeline with the penalty award.

As for the football, there was little to please the impartial, but probably too much for the pumping hearts of the committed. The first half was devilishly exciting and it has to be said that Mr Thomas added to the drama. It was typical semi-final frenzy, no peace for the cultured. If you had the ball, you were fair game. It was without pattern though there was a stark difference in styles: the long game of Wolves against the short one of Spurs.

Jack Charlton, the resident manager at Hillsborough, described Wolves aptly as "sophisticated third division". Palmer and Parkin kept dropping long high balls on to the head of Gray like Second World War pilots dropping rations. And Gray was rationed, largely through the rough meanness of Roberts and, in particular, Miller, a stout heart in the frequently chastised Spurs defence.

Yet for the first 20 minutes the experience of players like Hughes gave Wolves a decided edge over a timid Tottenham. Even when Archibald seized on Galvin's hurtful cross behind a depleted defence to score after four minutes Wolves retained their determination. Six minutes later a rifled shot by the remorseless Hibbitt found its target partly because of Aleksic's unsteady nerve.

The strength of Villa, back in the Spurs team for the first time since January, was undiminished. With his little Argentine friend, Ardiles, he pushed Spurs back into contention. But there was a hint of less honest endeavour from Ardiles when he flung himself down from Berry's innocuous tackle. Though the incident seemed indisputably inside the penalty area, Mr Thomas awarded a free kick outside which took on a greater threat when Hoddle appeared over the ball. He curled it wide of Bradshaw with the calm assurance of a juggler who has done the trick on numerous occasions. When Hibbitt was given the same opportunity in the second half he got egg on his face.

But Hibbitt laughed loudest when, with seconds of normal time left, he tore into the penalty area with the single-mindedness and desperation of a kamikaze pilot. Hoddle made minimum contact with a commendably fair tackle and Hibbitt hurled himself to the ground. Everyone except Mr Thomas knew it was not a penalty, including Hibbitt, who admitted so with a distasteful honesty afterwards. But honesty had no place here and Carr scored with a cool nerve.

Extra time was played out wearily and inconclusively. At least we can now start afresh on Wednesday, when there will even be a new referee, George Courtney, from Spennymoor, c Durham.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: M. Aleksic; C. Hughton, P. Miller, G. Roberts, S. Perryman, O. Ardiles, S. Archibald, A. Galvin, G. Hoddle, G. Crooks, R. Villa (sub, G. Brooke).

WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: P. Bradshaw; G. Palmer, D. Parkin, W. Clarke (sub, N. Bell), J. McAlle, G. Berry, K. Hibbitt, W. Carr, A. Gray, J. Richards, E. Hughes.

Referee: C. Thomas (Porthcawl).

Everton on fringe of quicksands

By Tom German

Everton 0 Norwich City 2

The straw Everton held out to Norwich, and which the East Anglian side gratefully grasped, could be the one which breaks the back of Everton's management. Even as Norwich were digesting how two unexpected points, and the rest of the day's results, helped to inflate their hopes of remaining a first division club, Everton's board were announcing that the future of the manager Gordon Lee and his coaching staff is now under review. Just what that means will be clarified soon, although the inference in the unsettled world of football management does not leave boundless scope for speculation.

For Everton a season which once held promise has dissolved to the point where they are on the fringe of the quicksands at the foot of the table. The foothold looks secure enough for them to survive but defeat by Norwich was Everton's ninth consecutive match without a win and the smallest crowd anyone could remember for a league match at Goodison Park left no doubt how they felt. How moods change; a month ago a full house was taxing vocal chords to the ultimate, urging Everton on in the quarter-final round of the FA Cup.

Injuries are disturbing Everton just now, nor did they have the best of luck against Norwich; Varadi struck a post early on, when Everton were assertive, and Stanley thwacked a shot against the bar in the second half when Norwich sometimes had to scramble the ball away. Everton's effort was disproportionate to their range of ideas, however. When attempts by Ross and Gidman to explore Norwich's left side fell on stony ground they offered few alternatives, although Hartford worked hard to find some.

Norwich prospered from effective breaks and in particular from two frail moments in the Merseysiders' defence. Recent signings appear to have added something to Norwich's stability; Woods handled immaculately, particularly at full reach, and O'Neill coaxed the ball forward more persuasively than anyone.

The goals came when they were least expected. Wright completely mistimed a lofted kick by Downs after 24 minutes, the ball dropped behind him and Royle—warmly applauded on the ground where he was once a favourite son—took it on from almost the halfway line to beat McDonagh.

Eight minutes from the end, Fashanu and Wright, in isolation midway into Everton's half, were involved in something between a waltz and a brief bout of wrestling. Fashanu was the one who slipped the hold, the referee allowed play to continue and Fashanu ran on to score. Both he and O'Neill may have added more in the last few minutes, although they would have been cruel applications of salt to Everton's wounds.

EVERTON: J. McDonagh; T. Gidman, K. Ratcliffe, W. Wright, M. Lyons, G. Stanley, T. Ross, P. Eastoe (sub G. Megson), I. Varadi, A. Hartford, P. Lodge.

NORWICH CITY: C. Woods; J. McDowell, G. Downs, M. McGuire, S. Walford, D. Watson, M. O'Neill, J. Fashanu, J. Royle, C. Paddon, M. Barham.

Referee: K. W. Baker (Rugby).

The Northern Ireland Professional Footballers' Association called selective strikes over the deadlock in negotiations with the Irish FA on a new contract and maximum wage.

Blackpool saved from defeat not relegation

Dave Bamber, the tall Blackpool striker, saved his side from defeat but not from relegation.

He equalized in the 23rd minute, meeting a low cross from Morris which had slipped through the hands of the Oxford goalkeeper, Burton.

Three minutes earlier Oxford's striker, Cassells, burst through with a 40-yard run, and brought a superb one-handed save from Hesford, but hesitancy by the home defence allowed Foley to snap up the rebound, and put his side ahead.

Oxford's two full backs, Fogg and Doyle, were booked, and so were Bamber and Morgan of Blackpool. As an experiment, the Sunday fixture was not a success, with almost a record low crowd of 3,188.

Mansfield Town survived an all out assault by Torquay United and scored with their first attack in the 18th minute. A corner by Thompson went straight to Burrows who scored easily with a header.

Torquay levelled in the 37th minute when Fell scored with a penalty given for a foul by McClelland on Cooper.

Rochdale had a fight on their hands late in the game after Bowles had pulled a goal back for struggling Port Vale. Only some full-blooded defensive work gave Rochdale a point in a game which they looked like winning for most of the time.

Yesterday

Third division

Blackpool (1) 1 Bamber — Oxford Utd (1) 1 Foley 3,788

Fourth division

Rochdale (1) 2 Martinez, Esser — Port Vale (0) 1 Bowles 2,550

Torquay (1) 1 Fell (pen) — Mansfield (1) 1 Burrows 1,668

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow 1, Worcester 0.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gateshead 3, Matlock 0; [illegible] 0, Lancaster 0; Southport [illegible], [illegible] Albion 1.

Former champions playing on their memories

By Paul Harrison

Nottingham F 0 Liverpool 0

Both sides played as if slightly peeved that, for once, they were pushed out of the limelight. It wasn't just the FA Cup semi-final round matches, the league spotlight has also swung elsewhere this season.

This may be only temporary: next season old troupers like Dalglish, Robertson, Thompson and Burns may be back centre stage, but present realities certainly made for a slightly unreal atmosphere at the City Ground on Saturday.

Forest had most to play for: a Uefa Cup place is all they can hope to salvage from a low-key season. Liverpool, as is their custom, already have a place in Europe booked and must have had their minds elsewhere—in Munich presumably.

There were other factors in this generally unsatisfactory result: the efficient use of the offside law by both defences; the fussy use of the whistle by Mr Hill, the referee. Forest had Ward back for Wallace, and his close control and new-found sharpness helped. Mills, on one wing, showed ability to beat his man while Robertson, on the other, was, when not shamefully neglected, seemingly able to skin Neal at will and curl in accurate centres.

There was, then, no shortage of good centres for the Forest forwards to feed off, but two things mitigated against the success of this strategy: Clemence, in towering form, and the absence among the Forest forwards of a big player good in the air (come back Peter Withe, all is forgiven). Stuart Gray looked lost and lonely throughout.

In midfield, Forest were little better: John McGovern was back after injury but his passes betrayed his rusty state. "Skippy" is nothing if not popular with the Forest faithful and they coaxed him back to some semblance of form with roars for each pass that went accurately forward. Not that there were that many.

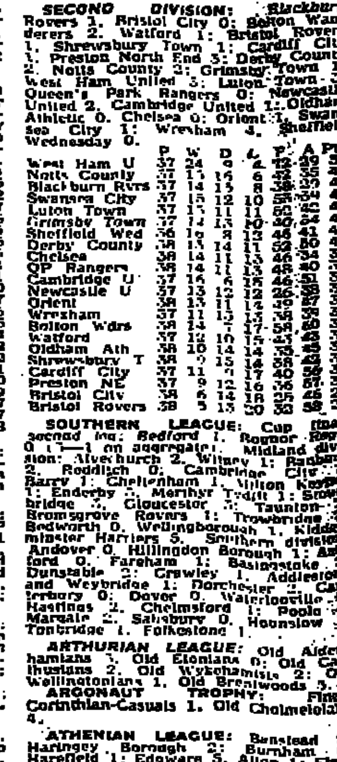
Liverpool, for their part, were playing from inherited memory. Dalglish often looked as if he had begun his summer hibernation early; Lee and McDermott ran busily and Rush was all enthusiasm. Fortunately for Forest, Shilton was in form to match Clemence, once dashing from his area, losing the race to Rush but still chesting the ball away for a throw-in.

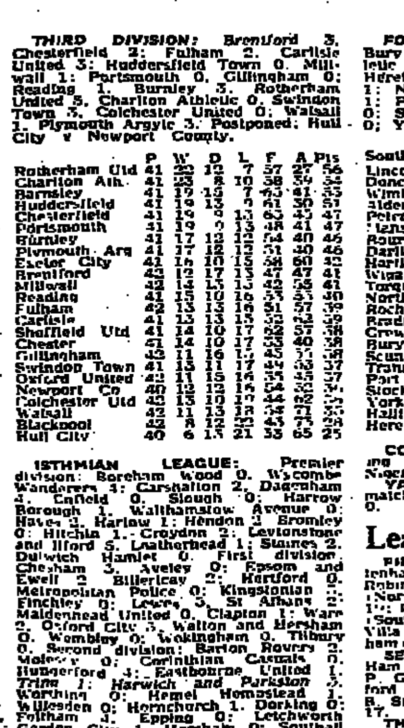
There is a saying that cheats never prosper: in professional football it seems they can and do. Anderson, finding Dalglish suddenly goalside of him with a clear run, pulled the Scot back by the shirt, a cynical foul if ever there was one. A clear chance of the goal the game so desperately needed was turned instead, into a harmless free-kick. Anderson, at least, was booked.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; V. Anderson, F. Gray, J. McGovern, K. Burns, E. J. Aas, G. Mills, P. Ward, T. Francis, S. Gray, J. Robertson. Sub: B. Gunn.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, R. Money, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, I. Rush, T. McDermott, J. Case. Sub: C. Irwin.

Referee: B. Hill (Kettering).





Today's fixtures

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Worcester v Yeovil.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midlands: Banbury v Trowbridge; Bedford v Bedworth; Milton Keynes v Cambridge City. Southern: Chelmsford v Addlestone and Weybridge; Tonbridge v Aylesbury (5.45).

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Marine v Gainsborough.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Croydon v Leytonstone and Ilford. First division: Tilbury v Aveley.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Edgware v Basildon.

RUGBY UNION: Neath v Maesteg (7.0); Newbridge v Newport (6.15).

BADMINTON: European Junior Championships (Meadowbank).

SNOOKER: Embassy World Pro Championship (Crucible Theatre, Sheffield).

SQUASH RACKETS: SRPA Championships (Lambwath Hall, Hull).

Repton just keep on coming back

By a Special Correspondent

Old Malvernians 3 Old Reptonians 3

Malvernians and Reptonians could not be separated in the Arthur Dunn Cup final, and must replay at the Crystal Palace National Sports Centre on Wednesday.

A big score was always probable in a game with thorough commitment and unbounded enthusiasm, noteworthy for individual skills yet peppered with practical naivety. Defensive marking was speculative and set moves were in need of further rehearsal.

Each time Repton broke, they spelt danger and after 25 minutes Peacock centred, Beckett headed on and Scott stabbed home. Malvern's riposte was a double barb: Smith's square pass found J. A. C. Denham, who fired under Ballinger's dive for the equalizer in 32 minutes. Almost immediately they were ahead: Saunders rose to head in Denham's centre.

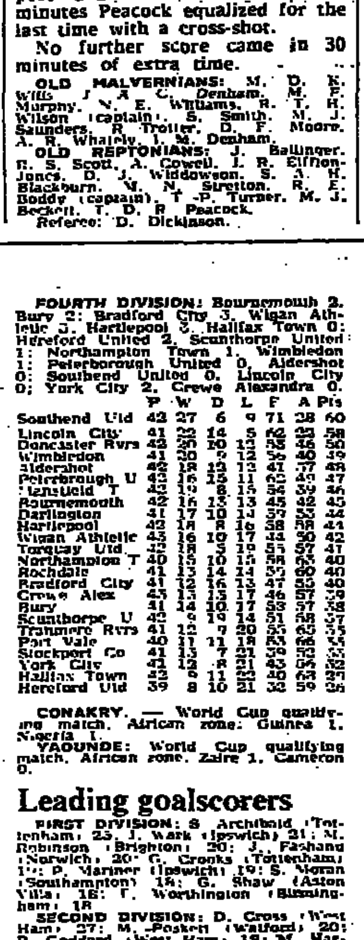
Repton equalized after 63 minutes, after good work by Beckett, Peacock scoring from 25 yards. Malvern soon led again: Smith's centre towards the far post cleared everyone, struck the post and went in. Within 10 minutes Peacock equalized for the last time with a cross-shot.

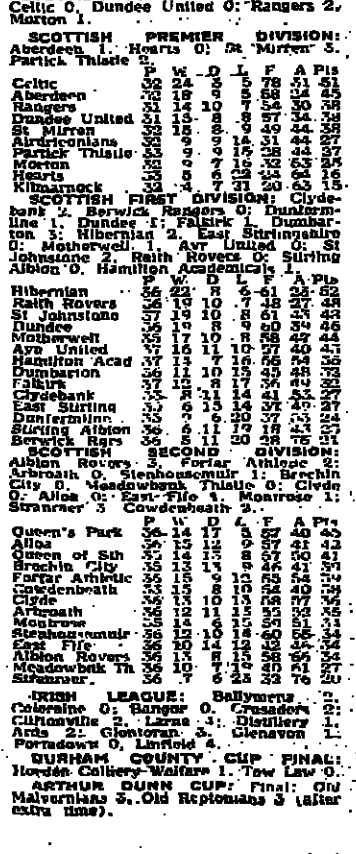
No further score came in 30 minutes of extra time.

OLD MALVERNIANS: M. D. K. Wills; J. A. C. Denham, M. F. Murphy, N. E. Williams, R. T. H. Wilson (captain), S. Smith, M. J. Saunders, R. Trotter, D. F. Moore, A. R. Whalely, I. M. Denham.

OLD REPTONIANS: J. Ballinger, R. S. Scott, A. Cowell, I. R. Elfinon-Jones, D. J. Widdowson, S. A. H. Blackburn, M. N. Stretton, R. E. Boddy (captain), T. P. Turner, M. J. Beckett, T. D. R. Peacock.

Referee: D. Dickinson.





Swansea's point is lost on Orient's supporters

By Vince Wright

Orient 1 Swansea City 1

Swansea gained a precious point in their push for promotion, but, lamentably failed to win friends and influence people. A seemingly endless stream of back passes to their goalkeeper, Stewart, earned the crowd's derision and put a damper on a match which had just started to come to life. Not for the first time I found myself wondering if this depressing tactic should be outlawed.

If Swansea reach the first division — and Saturday's results make it likely — they will have to show more ambition and style than this to survive. The Welshmen may have thought they were in for a fairly comfortable ride against a team with nothing to play for except pride. However, Orient had a big say in the events of the second half and would have won if their shooting had been a little less hasty.

The prosaic proceedings were enlivened shortly after half time by a stunning equalizing goal from Orient's young winger, Godfrey. Deputizing for Chiedozie who was on World Cup duty for Nigeria, Godfrey raced up the left flank to collect a sweeping diagonal pass by Peter Taylor. After cutting inside Evans and transferring the ball to his right foot he sent a 25-yard shot of awesome power over Stewart.

This came in the middle of a purple patch for Orient, who began the second half as if determined to obliterate the memory of the first. Mayo twice dithered when in good scoring positions, Peter Taylor missed a chance created by Godfrey's skill and tenacity and Jennings was desperately unlucky with a sweetly struck volley which hit Stewart and bobbled inches outside the post.

Swansea's negative response to Orient's improvement was particularly disappointing because they are not short of potential match-winners, Giles, a poor man's Keegan, the Welsh international pair, Robbie James and Leighton James, and Craig, a schemer with considerable experience, are all players who can turn a game with a touch of inspiration. On this day, though, they chose not to bare their teeth.

Curtis, who substituted for Giles midway through the second half, did enough to suggest that he should have been on the field in the first place. With Charles making surprisingly little impact, Swansea may feel that they need the aggression of Curtis in the final, crucial weeks of the season.

Swansea took a twenty-second minute lead through Craig in the spring sunshine; but they did not capitalize on this. A spell of Orient pressure just before half time, when Stewart was stretched three times, was a warning of things to come.

ORIENT: M. Day; R. Fisher, W. Roffey, T. Taylor, N. Gray, I. Moores, K. Godfrey, W. Jennings, J. Mayo, S. Bowles, P. Taylor.

SWANSEA CITY: D. Stewart; W. Evans, D. Hadziabdic, B. Attley, N. Stevenson, D. Lewis, D. Giles (sub, A. Curtis), R. James, L. James, J. Charles, T. Craig.

Referee: J. Hunting (Leicestershire).

Weekend results and tables

FA CUP: Semi-final round: Manchester City 1, Ipswich Town 0 (after extra time); Tottenham Hotspur 2, Wolverhampton Wanderers 2 (after extra time. Replay on Wednesday at Highbury).

FIRST DIVISION: Arsenal 0, Leeds United 0; Coventry City 0, Manchester United 2; Crystal Palace 3, Birmingham City 1; Everton 0, Norwich City 2; Middlesbrough 1, Brighton and Hove Albion 0; Nottingham Forest 0, Liverpool 0; Stoke City 2, Sunderland 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aston Villa	37	24	7	6	65	35	55
Ipswich Town	36	21	10	5	71	34	52
West Brom	38	18	11	9	55	37	47
Southampton	38	19	8	11	70	50	46
Liverpool	36	15	15	6	58	38	45
Nottm Forest	38	17	11	10	57	40	45
[illegible]	38	15	15	8	52	42	45
[illegible] Utd	39	12	18	9	47	35	42
Tottenham H	37	14	13	10	64	58	41
Leeds United	38	16	8	14	37	45	40
Birmingham C	39	13	11	14	49	54	37
Stoke City	38	10	16	12	44	55	36
Middlesbrough	37	15	5	17	49	50	35
Manchester C	37	12	10	15	49	54	34
Everton	37	12	8	17	47	52	32
Wolverhampton	36	13	8	16	38	46	33
Sunderland	38	12	7	19	46	49	31
Coventry City	38	11	8	19	45	65	30
Norwich City	38	11	7	20	45	67	29
Brighton & H	38	10	7	21	43	65	27
Leicester City	38	11	5	22	33	61	27
Crystal Palace	38	6	6	26	43	73	18

FA TROPHY: Semi-final round: Second leg: Bishop's Stortford 2, Dartford 1 (3—2 on aggregate); Sutton United 4, Bangor City 1 (5—3 on aggregate).

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham 1, Weymouth 2; AP Leamington 1, Yeovil 0; Barrow 1, Nuneaton Borough 0; Boston United 2, Wealdstone 1; Frickley 3, Stafford Rangers 3; Kettering 2, Gravesend and Northfleet 0; Northwich Victoria 2, Maidstone 1; Scarborough 3, Barnet 0; Telford 3, Bath 1.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gainsborough Trinity 2, Burton Albion 0; Goole 1, Runcorn 2; King's Lynn 1, Witton Albion 3; Lancaster 1, Tamworth 1; Matlock 0, Workington 4; Morecambe 2, Buxton 1; Netherfield 0, Mossley 2; Oswestry 3, Worksop 4; South Liverpool 4, Grantham 0; Southport 0, Macclesfield 1.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Ashington 4, Billingham Synthonia 2; Bishop Auckland 0, Spennymoor 1; Crook 2, Consett 1; Penrith 3, Whitley Bay 1; Shildon 1, Willington 1; South Bank 0, Blyth Spartans 1; West Auckland 1, North Shields 0; Whitby 1, Evenwood 0.

SECOND DIVISION: Blackburn Rovers 1, Bristol City 0; Bolton Wanderers 2, Watford 1; Bristol Rovers 1, Shrewsbury Town 1; Cardiff City 1, Preston North End 3; Derby County 2, Notts County 2; Grimsby Town 1, West Ham United 5; Luton Town 3, Queen's Park Rangers 0; Newcastle United 2, Cambridge United 1; Oldham Athletic 0, Chelsea 0; Orient 1, Swansea City 1; Wrexham 4, Sheffield Wednesday 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
West Ham U	37	24	9	4	72	29	57
Notts County	37	15	16	6	43	35	46
Blackburn Rvrs	37	14	15	8	38	29	43
Swansea City	37	15	12	10	58	44	42
Luton Town	37	15	11	11	50	40	41
Grimsby Town	37	14	13	10	40	34	41
Sheffield Wed	36	16	8	12	46	41	40
Derby County	38	13	14	11	52	50	40
Chelsea	38	14	11	13	46	34	39
QP Rangers	38	14	11	13	48	40	39
Cambridge U	37	16	6	15	46	51	38
Newcastle U	37	13	12	12	26	38	38
Orient	38	13	11	14	49	47	37
Wrexham	37	11	13	13	38	38	35
Bolton W'drs	38	14	7	17	58	60	35
Watford	37	12	10	15	41	43	34
Oldham Ath	38	10	14	14	35	45	34
Shrewsbury T	38	9	15	14	38	42	33
Cardiff City	37	11	9	17	40	56	31
Preston NE	37	9	12	16	36	67	30
Bristol City	38	6	14	18	25	46	26
Bristol Rovers	38	5	13	20	33	58	23

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup final, second leg: Bedford 1, Bognor Regis 0 (1—1 on aggregate). Midland division: Alvechurch 2, Witney 1; Banbury 2, Redditch 0; Cambridge City 1, Barry 1; Cheltenham 1, Milton Keynes 1; Enderby 3, Merthyr Tydfil 1; Stourbridge 3, Gloucester 3; Taunton 2, Bromsgrove Rovers 1; Trowbridge 2, Bedworth 0, Wellingborough 1; Kidderminster Harriers 5. Southern division: Andover 0, Hillingdon Borough 1; Ashford 0, Fareham 1; Basingstoke 2, Dunstable 2; Crawley 1, Addlestone and Weybridge 1; Dorchester 2, Canterbury 0; Dover 0, Waterlooville 0; Hastings 2, Chelmsford 1; Poole 4, Margate 2, Salisbury 0; Hounslow 1, Tonbridge 1, Folkestone 1.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Aldenhamians 3, Old Etonians 0; Old Carthusians 2, Old Wykehamists 2; Old Wellingtonians 1, Old Brentwoods 3.

ARGONAUT TROPHY: Final: Corinthian-Casuals 1, Old Cholmeleians 4.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Banstead 2, Haringey Borough 2; Burnham 0, Harefield 1; Edgware 5, Alton 1; Fleet 0, Basildon 1; Grays 2, Ruislip Manor 0; Hoddesdon 1, Chertsey 0; Marlow 2, Redhill 0; Uxbridge 2, Welling 0; Windsor and Eton 0, Leyton Wingate 4; Woodford 2, Chalfont St Peter 0.

THIRD DIVISION: Brentford 3, Chesterfield 2; Fulham 2, Carlisle United 3; Huddersfield Town 0, Millwall 1; Portsmouth 0, Gillingham 0; Reading 1, Burnley 3; Rotherham United 3, Charlton Athletic 0; Swindon Town 3, Colchester United 0; Walsall 1, Plymouth Argyle 3. Postponed: Hull City v Newport County.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Rotherham Utd	41	22	12	7	57	27	56
Charlton Ath	41	23	8	10	58	39	54
Barnsley	41	19	15	7	65	41	53
Huddersfield	41	19	13	9	61	30	51
Chesterfield	41	19	9	13	65	45	47
Portsmouth	41	19	9	13	48	41	47
Burnley	41	17	12	12	54	40	46
Plymouth Arg	41	17	12	12	51	40	46
Exeter City	41	16	10	15	58	60	42
Brentford	42	12	17	13	47	47	41
Millwall	42	14	13	15	42	55	41
Reading	41	15	10	16	53	53	40
Fulham	42	13	13	16	51	57	39
Carlisle	41	13	13	15	53	63	39
Sheffield Utd	41	14	10	17	62	57	38
Chester	41	14	10	17	35	40	38
Gillingham	43	11	16	16	45	51	38
Swindon Town	41	13	11	17	44	53	37
Oxford United	42	11	15	16	35	45	37
Newport Co	40	12	12	16	54	52	36
Colchester Utd	42	13	10	19	44	62	36
Walsall	42	11	13	18	54	71	35
Blackpool	42	8	12	22	43	73	28
Hull City	40	6	13	21	35	65	25

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Boreham Wood 0, Wycombe Wanderers 4; Carshalton 2, Dagenham 4; Enfield 0, Slough 0; Harrow Borough 1, Walthamstow Avenue 0; Hayes 2, Harlow 1; Hendon 2, Bromley 0; Hitchin 1, Croydon 2; Leytonstone and Ilford 5, Leatherhead 1; Staines 2, Dulwich Hamlet 0. First division: Chesham 3, Aveley 0; Epsom and Ewell 2, Billericay 2; Hertford 0, Metropolitan Police 0; Kingstonian 2, Finchley 0; Lewes 5, St Albans 2; Maidenhead United 0, Clapton 1; Ware 2, Oxford City 3; Walton and Hersham 0, Wembley 0; Wokingham 0, Tilbury 0. Second division: Barton Rovers 2, Molesey 0; Corinthian Casuals 0, Hungerford 4; Eastbourne United 1, Tring 1; Harwich and Parkeston 3, Worthing 0; Hemel Hempstead 1, Willesden 0; Hornchurch 1, Dorking 0; Feltham 3, Epping 0; Letchworth Garden City 1, Horsham 0; Southall and Ealing Borough 0, Cheshunt 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bridport 2, Portway Bristol 2; Devizes 1, Bideford 0; Keynsham 1, Clandown 1; Liskeard Athletic 1, Mangotsfield 0; Melksham 0, Bridgwater 1; Paulton Rovers 0, Falmouth 3; Saltash 3, Clevedon 0; Tiverton 0, Frome 6; Welton Rovers 1, Barnstaple 2.

FOURTH DIVISION: Bournemouth 2, Bury 2; Bradford City 3, Wigan Athletic 3; Hartlepool 3, Halifax Town 0; Hereford United 2, Scunthorpe United 1; Northampton Town 1, Wimbledon 1; Peterborough United 0, Aldershot 0; Southend United 0, Lincoln City 0; York City 2, Crewe Alexandra 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Southend Utd	42	27	6	9	71	28	60
Lincoln City	41	22	14	5	62	23	58
Doncaster Rvrs	42	20	10	12	55	46	50
Wimbledon	41	20	9	12	56	40	49
Aldershot	42	18	12	12	41	37	48
Peterbrough U	42	16	15	11	62	49	47
Mansfield T	42	19	8	15	54	39	46
Bournemouth	42	16	13	13	45	42	45
Darlington	41	17	10	14	57	53	44
Hartlepool	42	18	8	16	58	58	44
Wigan Athletic	43	16	10	17	44	50	42
Torquay Utd	42	18	5	19	55	57	41
Northampton T	40	15	10	15	58	65	40
Rochdale	41	13	14	14	55	60	40
Bradford City	41	12	16	13	47	55	40
Crewe Alex	43	13	13	17	46	57	39
Bury	41	14	10	17	53	57	38
Scunthorpe U	42	9	19	14	51	58	37
Tranmere Rvrs	41	12	9	20	55	65	33
Port Vale	40	11	11	18	53	66	33
Stockport Co	41	13	7	21	39	53	33
York City	41	12	8	21	43	66	32
Halifax Town	42	9	11	22	40	63	29
Hereford Utd	39	8	10	21	32	59	26

CONAKRY. — World Cup qualifying match, African zone: Guinea 1, Nigeria 1.

YAOUNDE: World Cup qualifying match, African zone, Zaire 1, Cameroon 0.

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: S. Archibald (Tottenham) 23; J. Wark (Ipswich) 21; M. Robinson (Brighton) 20; J. Fashanu (Norwich) 20; G. Crooks (Tottenham) 19; P. Mariner (Ipswich) 19; S. Moran (Southampton) 18; G. Shaw (Aston Villa) 18; F. Worthington (Birmingham) 18.

SECOND DIVISION: D. Cross (West Ham) 27; M. Poskett (Watford) 20; P. Goddard (West Ham) 18; M. Harford (Newcastle, 15 for Lincoln) 18; B. Stein (Luton) 18; D. Moss (Luton) 17.

THIRD DIVISION: A. Kellow (Exeter) 29; D. Kemp (Plymouth) 26; D. Hales (Charlton) 25; R. Moore (Rotherham) 23; A. Birch (Chesterfield) 23; G. Davies (Fulham) 21.

FOURTH DIVISION: R. Cooke (Peterborough) 26; A. Cork (Wimbledon) 26; G. Hobson (Lincoln) 21; J. Lamby (Mansfield, 18 for Tranmere) 21; A. Walsh (Darlington) 21; S. Phillips (Northampton) 20; D. Spence (Southend) 20.

SCOTTISH CUP: Semi-final round: Celtic 0, Dundee United 0; Rangers 2, Morton 1.

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Aberdeen 1, Hearts 0; St Mirren 3, Partick Thistle 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	32	24	3	5	78	31	51
Aberdeen	32	18	9	5	58	24	45
Rangers	31	14	10	7	54	30	38
Dundee United	31	13	8	8	57	34	38
St Mirren	32	15	8	9	49	44	38
Airdrieonians	32	9	9	14	31	44	27
Partick Thistle	33	9	9	15	28	44	27
Morton	32	9	7	16	32	53	25
Hearts	33	5	6	22	24	64	16
Kilmarnock	32	4	7	21	20	63	15

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Clydebank 2, Berwick Rangers 0; Dunfermline 1, Dundee 1; Falkirk 1, Dumbarton 3; Hibernian 2, East Stirlingshire 0; Motherwell 1, Ayr United 0; St Johnstone 2, Raith Rovers 0; Stirling Albion 0, Hamilton Academicals 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hibernian	36	22	8	6	61	23	52
Raith Rovers	36	19	10	7	48	27	48
St Johnstone	37	19	10	8	61	43	48
Dundee	36	19	8	9	60	39	46
Motherwell	35	17	10	8	58	47	44
Ayr United	37	16	11	10	57	40	43
Hamilton Acad	37	14	7	16	56	54	35
Dumbarton	36	11	10	15	45	48	32
Falkirk	37	12	8	17	36	49	32
Clydebank	35	8	11	14	41	53	27
East Stirling	35	6	15	14	37	49	27
Dunfermline	35	9	6	20	37	53	24
Stirling Albion	36	6	11	17	18	43	23
Berwick Rgrs	36	5	11	20	28	76	21

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Albion Rovers 3, Forfar Athletic 2; Arbroath 0, Stenhousemuir 1; Brechin City 0, Meadowbank Thistle 0; Clyde 0, Alloa 0; East Fife 1, Montrose 1; Stranraer 3, Cowdenbeath 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Queen's Park	36	14	17	5	57	40	45
Alloa	36	15	12	9	57	41	42
Queen of Sth	35	14	13	8	67	50	41
Brechin City	35	13	13	9	46	41	39
Forfar Athletic	36	15	9	12	55	54	39
Cowdenbeath	33	15	8	10	54	40	38
Clyde	36	13	10	13	68	57	36
Arbroath	36	12	11	13	55	52	35
Montrose	35	14	6	15	59	51	34
Stenhousemuir	36	12	10	14	60	55	34
East Fife	36	10	14	12	42	44	34
Albion Rovers	36	13	8	15	58	65	34
Meadowbank Th	36	10	7	19	40	61	27
Stranraer	36	7	6	23	33	76	20

IRISH LEAGUE: Ballymena 2, Coleraine 0; Bangor 0, Crusaders 2; Cliftonville 2, Larne 3; Distillery 1, Ards 2; Glentoran 3, Glenavon 1; Portadown 0, Linfield 4.

DURHAM COUNTY CUP FINAL: Horden Colliery Welfare 1, Tow Law 0.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP: Final: Old Malvernians 3, Old Reptonians 3 (after extra time).

European leagues

AUSTRIAN: Voest Linz 0, Admira Wacker 0; Grazer AK 1, Austria Wien 1; Rapid 3, Sturm Graz 1; SC Eisenstadt 1, Austria Salzburg 0; Wiener Sportclub 0, Linzer ASK 1.

BELGIAN: SC Anderlecht 8, Beerschot 2; Waregem 0, Courtrai 0; Beveren 0, Winterslag 2; Waterschei 0, FC Liege 2. Anderlecht win title.

DUTCH: Sparta Rotterdam 4, Roda JC Kerkrade 1; Wageningen 2, Go Ahead Eagles Deventer 1; NAC Breda 0, Utrecht 3; PSV Eindhoven 4, Willem II Tilburg 0; Excelsior Rotterdam 1, Feyenoord 3; Groningen 0, Twente Enschede 1; The Hague 2, MVV Maastricht 3; AZ'67 Alkmaar 0, Ajax 1; PEC Zwolle 0, NEC Nijmegen 1.

GREEK: Olympiacos 3, Doxa Drama 2; Apollon 0, OFI Crete 0; Ioannina 4, Aigaleos 0; Kavala 2, Ethnikos 1; Corinthos 2, AEK 1; Panathinaikos 4, Panseraikos 0; Panahaiki 1, Larissa 0; Panionios 4, Kastoria 0; Paok 1, Aris 1; Olympiacos 0, Corinthos 0.

HUNGARIAN: Ferencvaros 1, Csepel 0; Vasas 0, Debrecen 1; Diosgyor 1, Tatabanya 2; Pecs 1, Honved Budapest 1; Raba Eto 3, Bekescsaba 2; Dunaujvaros 0, Zalaegerszeg 1; Videoton 0, Dozsa Ujpest 0.

ITALIAN: Ascoli 1, Catanzaro 2; Avellino 0, Udinese 0; Bologna 2, Cagliari 1; Inter 0, Brescia 0; Perugia 0, Como 0; Pistoiese 1, Juventus 3; Roma 1, Fiorentina 3; Torino 0, Napoli 1.

POLISH: Ruch Chorzow 2, LKS Lodz 0; Zaglebie Sosnowiec 3, Arka Gdynia 1; Lech Poznan 1, Odra Opole 0; Legia Warsaw 2, Szombierki Bytom 1; Wisla Gdynia 0, Slask Wroclaw 1; Widzew Lodz 2, Gornik Zabrze 1; Motor Lublin 2, Stal Mielec 5; Wisla Krakow 2, Zawisza Bydgoszcz 0.

PORTUGUESE: Guimaraes 0, Benfica 0; Porto 7, Academico de Coimbra 0; Sporting 1, Braga 1; Belenenses 1, Varzim 1; Espinho 1, Penafiel 1; Academico de Viseu 1, Amora 0; Setubal 0, Boavista 0; Maritimo do Funchal 1, Portimonense 1.

SPANISH: Real Madrid 2, Zaragoza 0; Valladolid 3, Salamanca 0; Almeria 2, Barcelona 5; Athletic Bilbao 5, Hercules 3; Sevilla 2, Betis 1; Murcia 0, Real Sociedad 2; Espanol 3, Las Palmas 1; Gijon 5, Osasuna 1; Valencia 1, Atletico de Madrid 1.

WEST GERMAN: Fortuna Dusseldorf 2, 1860 Munich 1; Schalke 04 3, Hamburg 1; Arminia Bielefeld 1, VFB Stuttgart 0; Eintracht Frankfurt 4, Cologne 0; Borussia Moenchengladbach 1, 1FC Kaiserslautern 0; Bayer Uerdingen 3, FC Nuremberg 2; Bayern Munich 3, MSV Duisburg 1; Bayer Leverkusen 3, Karlsruhe 0; Borussia Dortmund 1, VFL Bochum 3.

Rotherham do not need a ball to look impressive

By Nicholas Harling

Rotherham 3 Charlton 0

Almost within shooting distance of Hillsborough, there was another match of consequence on Saturday when Rotherham United overcame their nearest rivals with enough composure to indicate that frayed nerves are not impeding their attempt to reach the second division for the first time in 13 years.

Charlton Athletic played their full part in a match that, surprisingly for one of such importance, contained enough refreshing football to suggest that both sides would be worthy of higher status. The only side to threaten seriously the monopoly of Yorkshire clubs in promotion positions, Charlton must have wondered what they had done to deserve to lose by such a margin.

The absence of Hales did not help them. Without their suspended forward, Charlton had lost at home to Huddersfield last week; now, at Millmoor, their attack rarely looked like penetrating the second most miserly defence in the league.

Rotherham's unbeaten home record was never imperilled. It might have been had Warman despatched a 56th-minute penalty with anything like the panache of Hales. Given the job for the first time after Stancliffe had up-ended Robinson, Warman made a pathetic mess of it, sending his shot feebly past an upright. Deciding it was not their day, Charlton settled for a 2—0 defeat, only to concede a third goal 11 minutes from the end, [illegible] in by Fern.

Rotherham, who were always looking to get Towner away down the right had profited from the ploy within nine minutes. From Towner's cross, Henson sliced a shot that Seasman followed up into the net. With far less of the ball Rotherham were nevertheless continuing to look a lot more impressive than Charlton, who had squandered their seventh corner by the 35th minute.

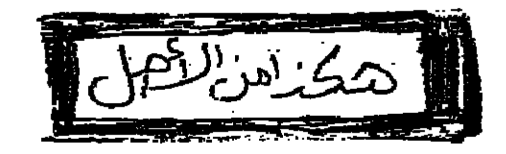
Nine minutes later Rotherham had taken a two-goal lead, their excellent central defender, Mullin, showing Charlton how to exploit corners when from Rhodes's flag kick he headed powerfully home.

In the second half Rotherham warmed to the enthusiasm of their biggest crowd of the season to emphasise that they are a team far more attractive than their manager Ian Porterfield would have you believe with all his talk of discipline, honesty and hard work. They seem to be enjoying it, none more so than Moore, a personality as well as a scorer, who has endeared himself to the locals as much for his buffoonery as his 22 goals.

ROTHERHAM UNITED: R. Mountford; G. Forrest, J. Breckin, M. Rhodes, P. Stancliffe, J. Mullin, A. Towner, J. Seasman, R. Moore, R. Fern, P. Henson (sub, M. Gooding).

CHARLTON ATHLETIC: N. Johns; S. Gritt, P. Warman, L. Madden, L. Berry, R. Tydeman, C. Powell, T. Naylor, P. Walsh, M. Robinson, P. Walker.

Referee: G. Tyson (Sunderland).



Cricket

Lloyd strikes out and England find themselves on the retreat again

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Kingston, April 12

For more reasons than one England will welcome the rest day in the fifth Test match when it falls tomorrow. Boycott is in bed with a sore throat, Butcher is injured and it was a tired side that was trying to keep West Indies' first innings lead within reasonable proportions here this evening. With not much more than an hour left West Indies, 406 for six, were 121 runs ahead.

For almost two full days England's ground fielding has been extremely good. A couple of catches have gone down—one of these first thing today—but there has been no lack of effort. Downton, too, has had another encouraging match behind the wicket. Only Dilley, though, of the bowlers has shown the cutting edge needed on as accommodating a pitch as this.

The only effective protest against Jackman's presence in Jamaica has been made so far by Holding when, yesterday morning, he was finishing off England's first innings by taking three wickets for two runs in three overs with the new ball. After greeting Jackman with a bouncer, he hit him two stinging blows on the left hand, off the second of which he was caught at short leg. Although their best total of the series, England's first innings of 285 should have been many more. The last seven wickets fell for 69 runs, the last four of them for 10, when the pitch was at its best.

This morning, as yesterday, a new ball was taken straight away, although with less dramatic results once Dilley, with his third ball, had had Mattis dropped at slip, a bad mistake in every way, not least psychologically. Botham, moving to his left at second slip, missed the chance, which would have made a comfortable catch for Gooch at first slip. Poor Botham, he can do nothing right at the moment. He had dropped Mattis yesterday evening when he was two, also at slip, and his bowling this morning was more speculative than hostile.

Dilley, on the other hand, was fast and lively. After Lloyd and Mattis had added 34 to the overnight 193 for 3 in 35 minutes he had Mattis caught at cover point, driving. The fielder, Gatting, was substituting for Butcher, who has a pulled thigh muscle. Mattis, a Rastafarian without dreadlocks (these are not tolerated by the West Indian Cricket Board) is a local boy and the best crowd of the three days had come to support him. Lloyd was going well by now, raising the covers with full-blooded drives and scoring many runs to fine leg with sweeps and glances. At lunch he and Gomes had added 62 and West Indies, with six wickets standing, were already four runs ahead.

There developed in the first hour this afternoon, a personal duel between Lloyd and Dilley. It was won by Lloyd, partly because Dilley got cross, although towards the end of it, Lloyd had to have repairs to a finger, damaged by Dilley.

In 40 minutes after lunch, Lloyd made 35, most of them through the covers off Dilley. Lloyd never allowed Dilley to catch his eye. If the noise they made was anything to go by, 20,000 people enjoyed it as they can seldom have enjoyed anything before. When, eventually, Dilley withdrew and Jackman replaced him, Lloyd was caught at the wicket, five short of his first Test hundred. All but 19 of Lloyd's runs had come in fours. His scores in this series are 64, 100, 66, 58 and 95.

Emburey, so economical yesterday, had allowed himself this morning to be swept too often, by the two left-handers, Lloyd and Gomes. Now, while Lloyd was jousting with Dilley, he got back into the groove, bowling mostly to Gomes. Although Lloyd was genuinely dismissed by a ball that lifted more than most, England were resigned to waiting for mistakes, rather than expecting to prompt them. Jackman was steadiness itself, so that whereas Gomes had scored 33 in 50 minutes before lunch, between lunch and tea, he added only another twenty. England's over rate of 14 to the hour, even with a spinner at work, is par for the course these days.

When, at 372, Emburey had Murray well caught at backward short leg, left handed by Gooch, it was his first Test wicket since the first Test match in Trinidad. He was in his 123rd over since then and his fortyseventh of this innings. Yet in all that time he has bowled very few bad balls and never been collared. Dealing in off breaks in West Indies is a thankless business. Soon after Murray's dismissal Emburey looked to have Marshall caught at silly point, but Marshall stayed put and the decision went against Emburey.

Support for rest day: England's professional cricketers will be asked to support a proposal to retain the traditional rest day in Test matches at the annual meeting of the Cricketers Association at Edgbaston this afternoon, the Press Association reports. The advent of Sunday play in three Tests against Australia this summer—those at Trent Bridge, Edgbaston, and Old Trafford—means that the rest day will be scrapped in those three games.

England's opening batsman Geoff Boycott has proposed that there should be a rest day in 1982 when India and Pakistan each play three Tests in England. His suggestion is supported by the entire England party currently touring the West Indies.

If Test matches start on Thursday and Sunday play is agreed, a rest day is not possible. But the Cricketers Association will explore Boycott's proposal that games should start on Friday, with play on Sunday and a rest day on Monday. Another proposal at today's meeting is that the Cricketers Association should be registered as a trade union although not affiliated to the TUC.

ENGLAND First Innings

G. A. Gooch, c Murray, b Holding	153
G. Boycott, c Murray, b Garner	40
C. J. Athey, b Holding	3
D. I. Gower, b Croft	22
P. Willey, c Murray, b Marshall	4
R. O. Butcher, b Garner	32
I. T. Botham, c Greenidge, b Marshall	13
†P. R. Downton, c Croft, b Holding	0
J. E. Emburey, b Holding	1
R. D. Jackman, c Murray, b Holding	0
G. R. Dilley, not out	0
Extras (b 8, n-b 8)	16
Total	285

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—93, 2—[illegible], 3—[illegible], 4—[illegible], 5—[illegible], 6—[illegible], 7—[illegible], 8—[illegible], 9—[illegible].

BOWLING: Holding, [illegible]—56—5; [illegible] Croft, 17—4 [illegible]; Garner, [illegible]—43—2; [illegible]

WEST INDIES: First Innings

C. G. Greenidge, c Botham, b Dilley	62
D. L. Haynes, b Willey	84
I. V. A. Richards, c Downton, b Dilley	15
E. H. Mattis, c sub, b Dilley	34
*C. H. Lloyd, c Downton b Jackman	95
H. A. Gomes, not out	60
†D. A. Murray, c Gooch, b Emburey	14
M. D. Marshall, not out	0
Extras	13
Total (6 wkts)	377

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—116, 2—136, 3—179, 4—227, 5—345, 6—372.

Umpires: G. Camberbatch and D. Sang Hue.

Wanstead set record total for a final

By Marcus Williams

Revenge was sweet for Wanstead at the Lord's cricket school on Saturday when they won the Wrigley Trophy, the indoor six-a-side tournament which keeps club players in competitive action throughout the winter.

Last year the men from Essex lost their semi-final round match against the Northumbrians, Percy Main, after being bowled out for 44: this time, primed for the occasion, they battered the same attack for 129 and went on to overwhelm Newport, from Shropshire, in the final.

Wanstead v Percy Main (twice winners of the six-year-old competition and now twice beaten semi-finalists) would have been a fitting final between the two strongest survivors from a record 1,500 entrants. Put in to bat, Wanstead stormed off their marks, with Gray, the captain, and Jelley having 30 on the electronic scoreboard in two overs and both reaching the individual retirement score of 25 before the end of the sixth over.

The batsmen excelled with the push for three—one run for hitting the ball against the side or back walls plus two for the batsmen crossing—and six for the lofted straight drive into the netting at the bowling end. Batsmen who retire may return if the later order are dismissed and when Gray was out for 35 with four balls of the 12 overs unused, the self-confessed "old men" of Percy Main had been set a formidable target.

Experience, however, is an asset in a run chase and although Percy Main took twice as long to reach 30, controlled aggression by Purvis, Brown and Archbold left them needing six off the last ball to tie the scores and win by having lost fewer wickets. Barnes pitched the ball up, Brown swung and missed, and Wanstead and their vociferous supporters in a packed house rejoiced.

In the first semi-final match Newport, from the county where this indoor game began, cantered home with three overs and wickets in hand against Swindon. The latter mustered only 65 thanks mainly to their captain, Thomas, who was needlessly run out for a polished 17, and their last man, Wilson. He was left to bat out the last five overs on his own after Lofthouse, swinging the special plastic ball considerably, had torn the heart out of the upper order. Temperton and Ranells then did the necessary with the bat for Newport.

As a contest the final was an anti-climax, although Wanstead set a record total for a final, 141. Gray, Jelley, Andrews, Barnes and extras all exceeded 20 and twice 19 runs came off an over. Newport were never in the hunt: after Temperton had fallen to the first ball of the innings from Gray they slid to 14 for three and 33 for five against Pluck and Barnes before Barnes sealed victory by the remarkable margin of 92 runs with the fifth ball of the eighth over.

SCORES: Semi-final round: Swindon 65 (R. Wilson 30; J. Lofthouse 5 for 9); Newport 67 for 1 (R. Temperton 26 ret, P. Ranells 23 not out). Wanstead 129 (J. Gray 35, G. Jelley 25, G. Barnes 21; R. Halsallie 2 for 9); Percy Main 123 (A. Brown 38, J. Purvis 35, D. Archbold 23). Final: Wanstead 141 for 3 (Gray 32 not out, Jelley 31, R. Andrews 27, Barnes 25 not out); Newport 49 (M. Pluck 3 for 13, Barnes 2 for 5).

Squash rackets

The symbol of Guernsey leads Nottingham home

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Lisa Opie, aged 17, whose family home is attached to a pottery in Guernsey, beat Susan Cogswell (Birmingham), Britain's national champion for the past four years, by 9—7, 2—9, 6—9, 9—7, 9—6 in 53 minutes at Brandon Hall, near Coventry, on Saturday. Two months ago Miss Opie beat Miss Cogswell in the British Open championship. These defeats cast doubt on Miss Cogswell's number one national ranking and her right to be Britain's first string in the world championship series, to be played in Toronto in October.

Miss Opie, Martine le Moignan, and her brothers John and Richard le Lievre, who were all born in Guernsey and have their squash roots at the King's Club, St Peter Port, joined John Roe from Retford, in the Nottingham team who won the inter-club mixed team championship, sponsored by Audi, for the fourth consecutive year. No wonder the team's mascot is a rag doll representing a cartoon character, Stone de Croze, the symbolic Guernsey man.

In the final Nottingham had a 5—0 win over an Albany (Birmingham) team weakened by the absence of Bryan Patterson and Amanullah Khan, who recently had knees repaired.

It says much for Miss Opie's resilient temperament and the basic quality of her squash that she won a match which logic often insisted she must lose. She won because, when it mattered most, she was tactically and technically sounder and had the greater flair for hitting winners. As evidence of how close the match was and how profitably Miss Opie timed her best bursts, Miss Cogswell led 3—0 and 7—5 in the fourth game and 6—3 in the fifth.

Most of Miss Opie's winners were drops (an equal proportion on each flank) which became increasingly effective as Miss Cogswell tired. But Miss Opie's fluent use of the angles was always working Miss Cogswell about the court and sapping her stamina.

Miss Cogswell, aged 29, seems to have lost some of her competitive confidence. She was the stronger of the two, the better equipped to put the ball away, and had no need of the four mishit winners she achieved. At times Miss Opie was outclassed. But Miss Cogswell was also the more prone to mistime her shots and in the last two games her backhand was costly.

RESULTS: J. le Lievre beat V. Yerow 1—9, [illegible]; J. Roe beat V. Young [illegible]; R. le Lievre beat G. Pike [illegible], 8—10, [illegible]; Miss L. Opie beat Miss S. Cogswell 9—7, 2—9, 6—9, 9—7, [illegible]; Miss L. Opie beat Miss J. Pritchett [illegible]. Men's 55-and-over final: Manchester Northern beat Abbeydale Park (Sheffield) 4—1.

Rowing

Baillieu—from 267th to first

By Richard Burnell

Chris Baillieu, of Leander, made light of starting in 267th position in the Scullers Head of the River race on Saturday and made the opposition look distinctly mediocre. Not only did he win by 17 seconds: he clipped three seconds off the record set in 1964 by Bill Barry, who was helped by a strong ebb-tide and following wind.

Conditions were easy, with scarcely a ripple on the water. There was help from land water coming down the river, but the tide level was low. All other competitors, bar 10, took a minute longer than Baillieu to cover the course.

The only man who might in theory have challenged him was Tim Crooks, who started second; but it was clear by Hammersmith that Crooks was not race-tuned. He was rating only 28, and losing ground on the holder, Martin Spencer. Baillieu, in contrast, came through Hammersmith Bridge at 31, forcing every stroke. Spencer was the only sculler among the first 10 starters to retain a place in the top 10 at the finish.

In 1979 the wind favoured late starters, producing a topsy-turvy finishing order. In 1980 Britain's aspiring Olympic oarsmen and scullers were nearly all absent. So this year the top scullers, returning to the competition as new entries, all started in a block, between 267th and 277th.

Of the 459 entries, 433 started and all completed the course. Len Habitts, of Barclays Bank RC, competing in the Veteran Over 70 class, and the only man to have sculled in every scullers' Head since the race began in 1954, completed the course in 28 min 13.2 sec to finish 427th.

RESULTS (starting position in parentheses): 1. C. L. Baillieu, Leander Club (267), 20min 46sec; 2. S. Redgrave, Marlow RC (270), 21:[illegible]; 3. A. Whitwell, Thames Tradesmen (275), 21:8.3; 4. C. D. Simms, Maidenhead RC (272), 21:18.5; 5. A. G. Wiggin, Leander Club (274), 21:30.8; 6. G. Howell, London University (283), 21:37.2; 7. M. Spencer, [illegible] Blackwall and District (1), 21:38.2; 8. J. A. Green, Kingston RC (267), 21:39; 9. A. M. Ritchie, Dart Totnes (279), 21:40 [illegible]; 10. A. Cusack, Wallingford RC (273), 21:41.2; 11. J. N. Melvin, London RC (70), 21:44; 12. J. Burch, Thames Tradesmen (42), 21:48.2; 13. T. Cadoux-Hudson, London University (306), 21:4[illegible].8; 14. C. Cusack, Wallingford RC (280), 21:51.1; 15. A. Almond, Quintin RC (131), 21:53; 16. S. A. Simcole, London RC (258), 21:55.5; 17. T. S. Crooks, Kingston RC (2), 21:5[illegible]; 18. R. J. Stuart, London RC (367), 21:54.9; 19. G. Pratt, Kingston RC (277), 21:58.1; 20. [illegible] Brown, Reading RC (268), 22:0.8. Fastest lightweight sculler: J. A. Green. Fastest junior: A. Johnson, Lea RC (30), 22:4.5 (finished 23rd). Fastest veteran: A. Almond. Fastest woman: K. Bail, Broxbourne RC (177), 24:30.9 (finished 301st).

Swimming

French pique sours English victory

By Athole Still

England's swimmers have performed exceptionally well throughout the winter on the European short-course circuit and over the past weekend 27 younger members of the Esso National Youth Squad extended this successful run into the opening event of the long course season. They convincingly won both the boys' and girls' team titles at the annual six nations match in Copenhagen, thereby repeating their overall victory at the inaugural meeting at Nancy in 1979.

As on that occasion it was the French who were again providing the sternest opposition, particularly in the free-style events, and they would undoubtedly have finished as honourable runners-up had not a fit of Gallic pique turned the final period into a kind of aquatic Comedie Francaise.

The French boys free-style squad were disqualified when one member failed to touch the wall at the turn. As there were double points for team races, this victory was essential to the French if they were to maintain the slight lead they had just taken at that stage. That realization unfortunately proved unacceptable to their temperamental managers, who after much vociferous deliberation and gesticulating, withdrew their team from the competition, although they allowed their swimmers to continue racing. This left the way clear for an overwhelming victory by the English swimmers.

BOYS: Saturday: 100m free-style: 1, D. Covic (Yugoslavia), [illegible] G. Richardson; P. Baldasera [illegible]; 200m backstroke: 1, A. Pullan 2:25.27; [illegible] P. Maidment 2:27.[illegible]; [illegible] 100m breaststroke: 1, [illegible] Denouvile (France) 1:14.2; 2, M. Baldwin 1:15.18; [illegible] A. Bateman [illegible]; 200m butterfly: 1, A. Price 2:20.[illegible]; 2, R. Smith 2:21.43; 400m free-style: 1, J. Baillouiler (France) 4:21.75; [illegible] P. Baldasera [illegible]; 12, J. Carruthers 4:11.12; [illegible] 100m medley: 1, England 4:24.[illegible]. Sunday: 400m individual medley: 1, S. Solar (Yugoslavia) 5:01.38; [illegible] R. Smith 5:04.23; [illegible] M. Webster [illegible]; 1500m free-style: 1, [illegible] Bailloulier (France) 17:07.65; 3, P. Baldasera 17:12.11; [illegible] S. Jacham [illegible]; 200m free-style: 1, D. Covic (Yugoslavia) 2:[illegible]; 2, G. Richardson 2:08.18; 3, P. Baldasera 2:08.[illegible]; 100m backstroke: 1, R. Lee 1:07.67; 2, A. Pullar 1:06.47; 200m breaststroke: 1, S. Durall (France) 2:4[illegible]; [illegible] A. Bateman 2:45.12; 10, M. Baldwin 2:51.40; 100m butterfly: 1, A. Pullan 1:04.45; 2, A. Price 1:0[illegible]; 200m medley: 1, D. Kovic (Yugoslavia) 2:21.31; 3, R. Smith 2:25.[illegible]; 7, M. Webster 2:27.1[illegible]; [illegible] 200m free-style team race: 1, France 8:36.43; 2, England 8:4[illegible].

GIRLS: 100m free-style: 1, S. Lacour (France), 1min 01.77sec; 3, N. Welbourn 1:02.21; 6, S. Mellor 1:02.46; 200m backstroke: 1, D. Alter (Yugoslavia) 2:27.[illegible]; 2, S. Whittaker 2:30.27; 3, T. Tebbet 2:32.55; 100m breaststroke: 1, M. Darbey 1:16.05; 2, S. Bowman 1:16.40; 100m butterfly: 1, C. Black 2:27.26; 2, A. Dadd 2:27.2[illegible]; 5, J. Willmot 2:27.78; 100m free-style: 1, S. Lacour (France) 4:29.0; 2, P. Barnes 4:30.4; 3, S. Mellor 4:3[illegible]11; 4 × 100m medley: 1, England 4:21.07; 400m individual medley: 1, P. Barnes 5:16.[illegible]; 4, S. Mellor 5:23.96; 800m free-style: 1, S. Lacour (France) 9:25.05; 3, L. Watson 9:37.6[illegible]; 4, D. Conley 9:40.25; 200m free-style: 1, S. Lacour (France) 2:11.08; 2, P. Barnes 2:13.12; 5, S. Welbourn 2:14.54; 100m backstroke: 1, S. Whittaker 1:0[illegible].04; 3, F. Cook 1:10.77; 200m breaststroke: 1, M. Darbey 2:37.66; 4, S. Bowman 2:50.13; 100m butterfly: 1, A. Dadd 1:07.21; 3, P. Barnes 1:09.53; 200m medley: 1, C. Favard (France) 2:31.16; 2, S. Mellor 2:34.23; 6, J. Illingworth 2:36.1[illegible]; 4 × 100m free-style: 1, France 4:19.30; 2, England 4:1[illegible].7.

Overall result: 1, England 611 pts; 2, Yugoslavia 379; 3, Denmark 357; 4, Belgium 335; 5, Switzerland 310. France withdrew.

Golf

August men of Augusta: Jack Nicklaus (left) and Tom Watson.

A man bowed at Amen Corner

From John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent
Augusta, April 12

It was like last year's final day all over again. Then it was Severiano Ballesteros who saw his commanding lead in the Masters plummet from 10 strokes to two. On this occasion, although on the third day, Jack Nicklaus also suffered an eight stroke swing in his fortunes, as he declined from four strokes ahead of Tom Watson to four strokes behind.

As with Ballesteros, Nicklaus regained his composure and he drew level with Watson at the 16th, before another twist in the fascinating scenario stole a stroke from him at the 18th, where a straightforward uphill putt from 3ft, if there is such a thing on this course at this level of intensity, stayed above ground. Meanwhile, Greg Norman, the tall Australian, kept his game splendidly together and lies one stroke further back.

The leading three-round scores were Watson on 209 (70 yesterday), Nicklaus 210 (75), Norman 211 (72) and John Mahaffey (69) and Bruce Lietzke (73) 212. Sandy Lyle, leader in last year's European money lists, had a disappointing third round of 76 which put him on 219. At the corresponding stage last year he was on 216.

The parallel with Ballesteros's experience last year was true to the actual character of yesterday's play. Just as the Spanish past-Master came to grief at Amen Corner, that remote stretch of the course dominated by Rae's Creek, so now Nicklaus seriously lost ground there. If one single stroke could be said to make or mar a champion, it may prove to be Watson's glittering three-iron to the 465 yards 13th.

It safely carried the Creek and came to rest only 4ft away. He was set for an eagle three (it is rated par five here) and the explosion among the spectators was such that Nicklaus, addressing his ball at the short 12th (155 yards), withdrew briefly to allow the excitement to subside.

When the moment came to hit he was uncharacteristically off target with his six iron, about 10 yards to the right, with the result that the ball did not quite find the green. It rolled back into the water and he was faced with withdrawing within line of sight or playing from the dropping zone. He chose the dropping zone, preferring to flop into a bunker if he mis-hit rather than into the water for the second time. He was safely on the green with his second shot, counting three of course, but 18ft on a day when the greens were noticeably faster allows little chance of a single putt.

Even before this Nicklaus's face had assumed the pained look of a wronged man as events refused to follow the unruffled course of the first two days, when either by immaculate long game or deft close touch he picked off his birdies. He had begun the day nine under par. It became 10 under at the second (555 yards), where he came out of a bunker to 12ft and judged the putt to perfection.

We were not to know it then, but that was the high point of his effort. He held to par for four holes before things began to go wrong. He was in the trees at the seventh, the first time he had gone over par in 39 holes, took three puts on the ninth and then advanced on that harrowing 12th.

"The two cardinal sins on this course," he said afterwards, "are to hit to the right on 12 and 13". Thursday's and Friday's saint became Saturday's cardinal sinner. Thus his two-iron to the 13th finished in the water and he needed a pitch and two putts after dropping clear.

Meanwhile, Watson, all smiles, was moving triumphantly ahead. Having allowed that eagle to escape on 13, he put a nine iron to 4 ft on the next (405 yards) and a two iron onto the 15th green (500 yards). This carried him to nine under, while Nicklaus, a picture of tortured misery by now, had slumped to five under.

It was now that Watson was afflicted by what he called "hammer mitts", a feel with the putter more appropriate to a sledgehammer. He came out of a bunker at the 17th to 8 ft and another birdie was ready for the bag, but his putt slipped 4 ft past and he missed the one coming back. The television camera picked up Nicklaus and one could lip-read "double bogey" on his now beaming face. Birdies for Nicklaus on 15 and 16 brought him level, but a bunkered tee-shot at the last and three from the fringe completed his discomfort.

A par round by Norman, thriving rather than wilting in the heady atmosphere and extreme heat, brought him three strokes nearer to Nicklaus. It was the kind of round one might expect with a reputation, whether justified or not, for frailty of short game. He took three to get down from the back of the short fourth, needed three putts on the next, and missed birdie chances from 5 ft and 4 ft coming home. On the other hand he had fours at the two long holes going out and twos at the two short holes coming home, where he struck soaring tee-shots to 4 ft and 1 ft.

Lyle was a disappointment, he was paired with Mahaffey on 143, one under par, but whereas the American advanced to four under, Lyle dropped back to five over, with a 76. This brought him back from joint thirteenth position to 35th and called seriously into question his ability to gain a place here next year. Only the first 24 are accepted automatically and there is no other certain means of entry for a foreign player.

Leading scores..

209: T. Watson, 71, 68, 70.
210: J. Nicklaus, 70, 65, 75.
211: G. Norman (Australia), 69, 70, 72.
212: B. Lietzke, 72, 67, 73; J. Mahaffey, 72, 71, 69.
213: J. Cook, 70, 71, 72; L. Hinkle, 69, 70, 74; P. Jacobsen, 71, 70, 72; B. Crenshaw, 71, 72, 70.
214: J. Miller, 69, 72, 73; D. Graham (Australia), 70, 70, 74; H. Green, 70, 70, 74; D. Stockton, 72, 72, 70; J. Pate, 71, 72, 71; G. Brewer, 75, 68, 71; L. Wadkins, 72, 71, 71.
215: J. Colbert, 73, 68, 74.
216: W. Levi, 72, 71, 73; G. Archer, 74, 70, 72; C. Peete, 75, 70, 71; J. Simons, 70, 75, 71; T. Kite, 74, 72, 70; B. Gilder, 72, 75, 69.
217: G. Player (SA), 73, 73, 71; R. Floyd, 75, 71, 71; H. Irwin, 73, 74, 70; G. Morgan, 74, 73, 70.
218: Bruce Devlin (Australia), 74, 72, 72; G. Gilbert, 71, 71, 76; J. Haas, 75, 71, 72; S. Hoch, 73, 70, 75; J. Renner, 73, 72, 73; C. Strange, 69, 79, 70; D. Pooley, 71, 75, 72.
219: A. Lyle (GB), 73, 70, 76.
220: C. Coody, 74, 71, 75; C. Stadler, 76, 71, 73; M. Sullivan, 73, 74, 73; *R. Lewis, 77, 70, 73.
221: H. Twitty, 75, 72, 74.
222: *J. Sigel, 72, 75, 75.
223: I. Aoki (Japan), 70, 76, 77; K. Fergus, 76, 72, 75; N. Suzuki (Japan), 74, 74, 75; W. Rogers, 76, 72, 75.
224: T. Aaron, 77, 71, 76.
225: F. Zoeller, 77, 70, 78.
226: *J. Hallgrieve, 70, 77, 79.
*denotes amateurs

Scottish raiders retreat with spoils

By Peter Ryde

Watson's completed their third successful raid over the Border at Royal Cinque Ports yesterday when they defeated Charterhouse by three matches to two in the final of the Halford Hewitt tournament. They are nearly always a force to be reckoned with; having a large number of players to draw from in the Edinburgh area and a strong sense of application to the job, they invariably turn out a well-balanced team of low handicap.

Even so their three winning points all came at extra holes, and the final was a fitting climax to one of the better old boys weeks. Charterhouse, at full strength once Hughesdon had joined them direct from California, just failed to keep their impetus going to the end. As must happen with three counting matches going to extra holes, they had their chances after their fourth and fifth pairs had won.

Scott and Hughesdon had switched to the smaller ball over the last four holes into a freshening wind; whether or not that affected them, their putting deteriorated, and after they had taken three on the 18th green with a chance for the match, Williamson followed a good drive from Riach with a match-winning second close to the flag at the 19th.

The top pair of Watson's had won at the 20th after Braddon of Charterhouse had missed for the half in four, so that all depended on the third match in which the Carthusian captain, Benka, and Royds, heroes of the victory over Whitgift in the last eight, had fought back to all square from three down by the 16th.

They lost the 17th but bravely won the 18th in four to take the match on and give a sizeable audience a grandstand finish. The Watson's pair, Turner and White, an old campaigner, won at the 20th with a solid enough four whereas Charterhouse were through the green in two.

Haileybury, attempting to reach their first final, never quite got on terms against Charterhouse in the semi-final round, although their top pair, Bonnallack and Richardson, had an excellent match against the top Carthusian pair, as they had done the evening before against Harrow. Although Watson's beat Rossall 4—1 in the other semi-final, three of the matches went to the last green. For Rossall Nabb and Stout, great-nephew of a former English champion, playing in his first Hewitt, maintained an unbeaten record.

THIRD ROUND: Cranleigh 3½, Eton 1½; Rossall 4, Cheltenham 1; Charterhouse 4, Tonbridge 1; Whitgift 3, Loretto 2; Haileybury 3½, Radley 1½; Harrow 3, Shrewsbury 2.

FOURTH ROUND: Watson's 3½, Eton 1½; Rossall 4, Cranleigh 1; Charterhouse 3, Whitgift 2; Haileybury 3, Harrow 2.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: Watson's 3½, Rossall 1½; Charterhouse 4, Haileybury 1.

FINAL: Watson's 3, Charterhouse 2 (Watson's names first): M. R. Scott and B. J. Bingham 20th M. J. Christmas and R. Braddon; I. C. Riach and A. N. Williamson 19th M. Hughesdon and R. Gilbert Scott; A. L. Turner and R. P. White 20th P. J. Benka and A. Royds. D. C. Nease and A. Williams lost to J. Sutherland Pilch and N. C. Moore 4 and 3; R. A. Davie and A. F. Brown lost to I. Quick and R. Bidwell 3 and 1.

For the record

Swimming

[illegible] championships. Men: 100yd breaststroke: S. Lundquist 55.[illegible]sec; 100yd backstroke: R. Carey [illegible]. Women: 100yd breaststroke: [illegible]; 100m butterfly: [illegible]; 100yd freestyle: J. Sterkel 52.[illegible] (US record); 1,650yd freestyle: K. Lineham, 15.50.25.

Cross-country

TULSA, Oklahoma: 10km: 1, W. Rodgers, 30min 26sec; 2, J. Hemmila (Finland), 30.54.

Athletics

KNOXVILLE (Tennessee): 100m: W. Gault, 10.10sec.

MAASSLUIS, Netherlands: Marathon: 1, C. Vriend 2hr 17min 5sec; 2, B. Ebbers 2.17.20; [illegible] Menting [illegible]; 4, C. Youngson (GB), 2.18.53. Other British placings: [illegible] Hagman 2.23.54; 10, H. Heath, 2.2[illegible]; 11, F. Cameron, 2.27.48; 18, G. Milne, 2.32.[illegible]; 21, M. [illegible].

SAN JOSE (California): Bruce Jenner meeting (US unless stated): 110m hurdles: A. Phillips, 13.[illegible]sec; [illegible] M. Boit (Kenya), 1min [illegible]; One mile: S. Ntimbul (Tanzania), 3.58.05; 3,000m steeplechase: H. Marsh 8.33.02; 10,000m: F. Shorter 28.25.08; Triple jump: W. Banks, 17.[illegible]metres; Pole vault: A. Curran, 5.30m; Shot: B. Pluckelle 19.61m. Women: 100m: P. Clagon [illegible]; 800m: R. Campbell 2.02.04; 3,000m: F. Larrieu 9.01.0; Shot: C. Petrucci (Italy) 17.84metres.

GENEVA: Geneva Marathon: 1, I. Thompson (GB), 2hr 17min 17sec; 2, [illegible] Casesinenada (US), 2.20.26; 3, [illegible] Prince (GB), 2.28.02; [illegible] Dicker (Switzerland), 2.38.13; 14, Miss L. Watson (GB).

Trampolining

BIRKENHEAD: North West Open championships. Men: 1, G. Turner (Harlow), 100.8 pts; 2, B. Turnby (Denmark), 95.1; 3, K. Hansen (Denmark), 89. Women: 1, A. Holmes (Dunstable), 87.5; [illegible] J. Albertsen (Denmark), 87.3; 3, T. Jackson (Le crais), 86.6.

Motor cycling

DONINGTON PARK: International Gold Cup meeting: John Player Gold Cup: 1, R. Mamola (US), Suzuki, 37min 56.5sec, 72.86 mph; 2, G. Crosby (Australia), Suzuki; 3, B. Sheene (GB), Yamaha. Superbike championship first leg: B. Sheene, Yamaha, 15min 21.5sec, [illegible].75 mph. 250cc lightweight race: C. Horton, Armstrong, 14-17 [illegible], 80.74 mph. TT Formula 1 championship race: G. Crosby, Suzuki, 16 [illegible]8.6, 92.02 mph. International sidecar race: J. Taylor and B. Johansson, Yamaha 16-07.8, 87.37 mph. Superbike championship second leg: G. Wood, Yamaha 15 15.0, 85.32 mph. 500cc riders co-operative challenge: M. Grant, Yamaha 15 28.8, 73.84 mph. Streetbike: R. Haslam, Honda 16 46.7, 69.99 mph.

Tennis

NICE: Men's singles: semi-final round: Y. Noah beat M. Orantes (Spain), 6—2, 6—3; J. Martinez (Bolivia) beat B. Taroczy (Hungary), 6—2. Final: Noah beat Martinez, 6—4, 6—2. Doubles final: Noah, P. Portes beat C. Lewis (NZ), P. Slozil (Czechoslovakia), 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

HILTON HEAD ISLAND (South Carolina): Women's quarter-final round: C. Lloyd beat R. Marsikova (Czechoslovakia), 6—1, 6—1; V. Ruzici (Romania) beat M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia), 6—2, 6—3; P. Shriver beat P. Casale, 6—2, 6—1; J. Russell beat J. Portman, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. Semi-final round: Lloyd beat Ruzici, 7—5, 6—1; Shriver beat Russell, [illegible], 6—2.

JOHANNESBURG: Quarter-final round: K. Curren beat F. Viljoen, 6—3, 6—4; S. Glickstein (Israel) beat R. Moore, 6—3, 6—4. Semi-final round: B. Mitter beat Glickstein, 6—2, 6—0; Curren beat P. Feigl (Austria), 6—4, 6—2.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Best-of-five play-offs: Edmonton Oilers 6, Montreal Canadiens 2 (Edmonton win series, 3-0); New York Islanders 6, Toronto Maple Leafs 1 (Islanders win 3-0); Minnesota North Stars 6, Boston Bruins 3 (Minnesota win 3-0); Buffalo Sabres 5, Vancouver Canucks 3 (Buffalo win 3-0); 20L-Calgary Flames 5, Chicago Black Hawks 4 (Calgary win 3-0); New York Rangers 10, Los Angeles Kings 3 (Rangers lead 2-1); Quebec Nordiques 2, Philadelphia Flyers 0 (Philadelphia lead, 2-1); St. Louis Blues 5, Pittsburgh Penguins 4 (St. Louis lead, 2-1).

Newbury results

2.0: 1, Wilderness (33-1); 2, Pinina (8-1); 3, Humming (4-1 jt fav). Talwanesa 4-1 jt fav. 11 ran.
2.30: 1, Another Realm (5-1); 2, Age Quod Agis (5-1); 3, Belldale Flutter (6-4 fav). 6 ran.
3.0: 1, Belmont Bay (11-1); 2, Silver [illegible] (11-1); 3, Herons Hollow (15-2 fav). 18 ran.
3.30: 1, Polerin (16-1); 2, Crystal (4-1); 3, Shining Finish (9-1). Light Cavalry 5-2 fav. [illegible] ran.
4.0: 1, Floral Elegance (10-1); 2, Laura Jenney (5-1); 3, Bolramoom (4-1). Honest Opinion 2-1 fav. 15 ran.
4.30: 1, Neat (8-1); 2, On Show (20-1); 3, Morice (20-1). The Dissident 6-4 fav. 26 ran. NR: Football.

Beverley

1.50: 1, Middlebam (9-1); 2, Carriage Way (9-4 fav); 3, Angleputic (10-1). 13 ran.
2.0: 1, Bertie Me Boy (8-1); 2, Prow (7-1); 3, Stracquain (11-2). Sir's Double 7-4 fav. 10 ran.
3.30: 1, Royal Revenge (10-1); 2, Benten (20-1); 3, Witch's Point (4-1). Super Red Jar 11-1 fav. 13 ran.
4.0: 1, Zephyr's Pride (11-2); 2, Drago (20-1); 3, Singing Sailor (5-2 fav). 16 ran.

3.30: 1, Vendibility (11-2); 2, Welsh Bar (10-1); 3, Maurice's Tip (5-1). Chrome Man 100-30 fav. 13 ran.
4.0: 1, Rights of Man (5-4 fav); 2, Lettwell (2-1); 3, Mawal (33-1). 15 ran.

Ayr NH

1.45: 1, Realt na Nona (5-2 fav); 2, Pretty Pro Dawn (33-1); 3, Islander (16-1). 15 ran. NR: Kilroy Manor, Northern Support.
2.15: 1, Little Bay (33-1); 2, Why So (11-1); 3, Trearnie (33-1). Clayside 4-1 fav. 9 ran. NR: Gun Run.
2.50: 1, Astral Charmer (66-1); 2, Current Gold (9-1); 3, Jer (8-1). Yighting Lil 11-2 fav. 21 ran. NR: Another Captain.
3.30: 1, Home Ground (5-4 fav); 2, Galatch (33-1); 3, Pickmere (20-1). 15 ran.
4.0: 1, Top-n-Tale (7-1); 2, Red Cleric (100-30); 3, Bramble Joy (25-1). Magic Tipp evens fav. 8 ran. NR: Devon Mignon.
4.30: 1, Compton Lad (9-11 fav); 2, Willow Burn (5-1); 3, Morning Blurs (33-1). 10 ran.

Huntingdon NH

1.30: 1, Staccato (evens fav); 2, Cole Porter (11-2); 3, St Joles (6-1). 14 ran.
2.0: 1, Omar Khayyams Son (8-1); 2, Trampler (5-1 fav); 3, Cleard (10-1). 22 ran.
2.30: 1, Money In (12-1); 2, Famous Footsteps (3-1); 3, Northend (10-1). The Corinthian 11-8 fav. 14 ran.
3.0: 1, Line Shooter (8-11 fav); 2, Charlie Mouse (16-1); 3, Mummy's Star (15-2). 14 ran.
3.30: 1, Zamandra (16-1); 2, Excelsior (20-1); 3, Majestic Bay (14-1). Toy Master 5-1 fav. 23 ran. NR: Sentina.
4.0: 1, Roadhead (7-4); 2, Mr Mellors (10-11 fav); 3, Right Tactic (16-1). 11 ran. NR: Prince Kari.
4.30: 1, Orchard Pass (6-1); 2, Kosland (25-1); 3, Steadman (20-1). Bonnimine 3-1 fav. 22 ran.
5.0: 1, Zagros (9-2); 2, Cool Ginger (8-1); 3, Rubber Legs (5-1). Major Knight 11-10 fav. 15 ran.
5.30: 1, African Prince (11-2); 2, Bright Oasis (5-1 jt fav); 3, Rodasd (10-1). Father Rich, 100 Nocte 5-1 jt favs. 16 ran. NR: Spin a Lite.

Stratford NH

2.15: 1, King's Piccolo (3-1 fav); 2, Alsgarel (5-1); 3, Weston Bay (4-1). 9 ran.
2.45: 1, Straight Cash (12-1); 2, Ulmar (7-1); 3, Washington Heights (15-8). Woodland Glen 3-1 fav. 19 ran.
3.15: 1, Laurence Rambler (7-2 fav); 2, Snow Buck (20-1); 3, Prince's Pink (16-1). 14 ran.
3.45: 1, Cromwell Road (evens fav); 2, Precipitous (33-1); 3, The Wrestler (9-1). 11 ran. NR: Elofare, Kiani.
4.15: 1, Broken Flight (9-4 fav); 2, Skindles (5-1); 3, All Our Yesterdays (66-1). 15 ran. NR: Lady Good, Master Grenaiach.
4.45: 1, What A Sham (15-2); 2, Almighty Zeus (9-4 fav); 3, Daring Knight (8-1). 14 ran. NR: Sandboy.

Motor racing

Piquet puts Brabham in the driving seat

By John Blunsden

Nelson Piquet scored a comfortable victory in the Argentine Grand Prix at Buenos Aires yesterday. With his low-slung Brabham-Ford BT49 he brought to an end the long run of success of the rival Saudia Leyland team.

Although able to ease up in the closing stages of the race, which he had led almost all the way, the Brazilian driver nevertheless still finished over 26 seconds ahead of Carlos Reutemann, whose Williams-Ford took him to a clear lead in the World Championship table. Reutemann ad 21 points, three ahead of his team colleague and current world champion, Alan Jones, who had to be content with fourth place this time, behind the turbocharged Renault of Alain Prost.

The second of the Renaults, driven by Réné Arnoux, finished in fifth place to give the French team by far their best result of the year. Elio de Angelis picked up the final point for sixth place with his Lotus-Ford.

Apart from a brief spell during the opening lap, when Jones nosed his car into first place, Piquet was in charge throughout. The ease with which he was able to dominate the race, and the smooth manner in which his team partner, Hector Rebaque, was able to move up from sixth place to second, and remain there until an electrical fault halted him after 31 laps, underlined the advantage of the Brabhams' novel suspension system.

This incorporates hydro-pneumatic buffers as well as conventional coil springs and dampers. Their effect is to enable the car to run significantly closer to the ground when at high speed than when at rest, when all cars are subject to a sixcentimetre minimum ground clearance.

Unlike the even more controversial Lotus EL88, with its twin chassis, the validity of which is to be tested in an FIA court on April 23, the Brabham has not been barred from racing. If this situation persists it is a foregone conclusion that rival teams will be equipped with something equally effective by the time the championship battle is resumed with the San Marino Grand Prix, at Imola, on May 3.

Knofing that his car had that advantage, Piquet said after his victory that he had run hard for the first 10 laps to establish a big lead, then settled back to conserve his tyres. By half-distance he was nearly half-a-minute ahead o fthe field.

Reutemann, celebrating his 39th birthday, delighted his home crowd by moving up from third place to second, ahead of Jones, on the fifth lap, but was never able to make any impression on the leader. Prost, who overtook Jones shortly after, was later hampered by a high-speed front-wheel vibration and by the temporary loss of second gear.

Although it was an accident-free race, nearly half the field were to drop out. Four of the retirements came in the first four laps.

Eddie Cheever (Tyrrell) was the first to go, after one lap, to be followed two laps later by Didier Pironi (Ferrari) and Nigel Mansell (Lotus) with engine trouble, and Keke Rosberg (Fittipaldi) one lap later. Marc Surer's Ensign and Jacques Lafitte's Talbot-Matra had also gone by hafl-distance, to be followed by Chico Serra's Fittipaldi, John Watson's McLaren, Patrick Tambay's Theodore and Gilles Villeneuve's Ferrari, the last to go after 40 laps.

RESULTS: 1, N. Piquet (Brabham-Ford), 53 laps, 1hr 34min [illegible]sec, 124.67 mph; 2, C. Reutemann (Williams-Ford), 1.34.59.55; 3, A. Prost (Renault), 1.35.2[illegible]; 4, A. Jones (Williams-Ford), 1.35.[illegible]; 5, R. Arnoux (Renault), 1.36.04.[illegible]; 6, E. de Angelis (Lotus-Ford), [illegible]; 7, R. Patrese (Arrows-Ford), [illegible]; 8, M. Andretti (Alfa Romeo), [illegible]; 9, S. Stohr (Arrows-Ford), [illegible]; 10, B. Giacomelli (Alfa Romeo), [illegible] laps; 11, A. de Cesaris (McLaren-Ford), 51 laps; 12, J. Lammers (ATS-Ford), 51 laps; 13, R. Zunino (Tyrrell-Ford), 51 laps.

Boxing

Contender takes Holmes the distance for first time

Las Vegas, April 12.—Larry Holmes had to go the full 15 rounds for the first time to retain his World Boxing Council heavyweight title against Trevor Berbick, of Canada, yesterday. Berbick, for whom it was a first defeat in 21 contests, had the satisfaction of drawing a near-capacity crowd of about 4,500 to Caesar's Palace.

Holmes had predicted Berbick might not last four rounds, and early on it appeared as though he could be right. But in the fifth round Berbick, who weighed 1 lb more at 15 st 5 lb, began pressing Holmes with bull-like rushes that on occasions had Holmes off balance. It was his best round but by the eighth the champion was back in command again with his left jab. In the tenth, a right to the jaw stunned Berbick, the WBC's number five contender but for the final two rounds it was Holmes who looked more exhausted.

Holmes relied almost exclusively on his swift and powerful left jab to Berbick's head and on occasions backed it up with a quick right. Berbick shook off many of the combinations and frequently taunted Holmes, urging the 31-year-old American, who was lacking his usual sharpness, to move in closer.

The apparent animosity between the pair came as a surprise, since they had appeared friendly in the days preceding the bout. Berbick did most of the taunting, frequently dropping his hands and sticking his face close to Holmes. But he stopped that quickly after Holmes scored with a thundering left towards the end of the second round.

Berbick talked to Holmes on several occasions but his words were muffled by his mouthpiece. In the ninth, however, he told Holmes after a classic left-right combination, "I can box, too, baby."

Holmes did most of his talking after pounding out the unanimous 15-roun decision. "Any other man would have gone out," he said. "Other fighters couldn't take the punches he did." Holmes admitted he had trouble handling Berbick's aggressive, crouching style. "He surprised me with his style. I didn't think he was that awkward," he said. "He was wild and awkward. You didn't know what he'd throw next."

Holmes blamed his six-month lay-off since disposing of Muhammad Ali on his failure to put Berbick away. "My rights were falling short and the ones that hit, he took," the champion said. "He was strong and could take a punch."

The Canadian challenger admitted Holmes hit him hard at times, but said he was never hurt during the bout. "I felt them, but I saw most of the punches coming."

Hockey

Barber's short cut gives East head start

By Sydney Friskin

East 2 North 1

East won the divisional hockey championship on their fourth entry into the final by beating North at Warrington yesterday. In doing so they received the Combined Services trophy which was won last year by Midlands.

This tournament, despite the doubts expressed about its scope and purpose, developed into an exciting climax with victory going to the more balanced side in a match full of attractive hockey. The North, who had won the trophy twice before, were two goals down and made a spirited recovery. They came near to levelling the score, but fortune did not favour the brave in this case.

Probably the most surprising turn of fortune was seen earlier in the day when a revitalised South team defeated Midlands 5—0, Leman scoring four goals to give the South third place.

As for yesterday's final the striking of Paul Barber at short corners was the decisive factor. The shot which led to the first goal in the seventh minute after the interval went through the net, the umpires having to confer before awarding the goal. Credit for it must go to Diamond, whose brilliant run led to the short corner. Barber's second shot in the fifth minute of the same period was more emphatic.

Umpires: R. D. [illegible] (Northern [illegible]) and [illegible] (East).

RESULTS: Group A: [illegible] Combined Services [illegible] North [illegible] Midlands [illegible] Combined Services [illegible] Midlands. Group B: West [illegible] East [illegible] South. [illegible] East 2 [illegible] South 0. For [illegible] places: West 2 [illegible] Combined Services [illegible]. Third place: South 5, Midlands 0. Final: East 2, North 1.

LONDON LEAGUE: Tulse Hill 2, Southgate 1.

EAST INDOOR TOURNAMENT: Final: Bishop's Stortford 5, Ipswich [illegible].

Rackets

Prenn cuts the rallies so vital to Boone

By Roy McKelvie

John Prenn ruthlessly cut down William Boone for three games then had to struggle for the fourth to retain his British open rackets championship, sponsored by Celestion, at Queen's Club yesterday. The score, in Prenn's favour, was 15—3, 15—3, 15—4, 18—16 and if he can play as he did from on he must be given a reasonable chance of beating William Surtees, the holder, in their world title challenge match in New York and London in December.

There were certain clear facts about Prenn's game that reversed the result of their meeting in the amateur championship final when Boone won after losing the first two games. This time Prenn's superiority of service was more marked and he scored over 30 aces or winners. Boone, on the other hand got less than a quarter of his first services into court and unlike Prenn's they carried little cut, spin or length.

Prenn's decisiveness and speed about the court was such that he cut the rallies so short that Boone had very little chance of making any play which is part of his game. In two or three strokes, low, to a length and usually straight—he used the drop shot quite frequently—Prenn had Boone beaten. That showed the class Prenn can call on, something higher than Boone, despite his resolution and fighting qualities, is ever likely to reach.

There was evidence of Prenn's Achilles heel, his nervousness or edginess when in sight of victory against a worthy opponent. The fourth game was a tightrope walk and had Boone won it who knows what might have happened.

Snooker

Davis to meet Griffiths

Steve Davis, the 23-year-old Londoner who has won four major titles this season, moved a step nearer the £20,000 first prize in the Embassy world professional championship by completing a 13—8 victory over the 1972 champion Alex Higgins at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, yesterday.

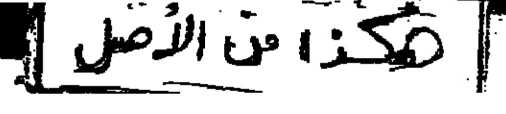
Resuming with a 9—7 overnight lead, Davis won four of the first five frames to make certain of a quarter-final round place. "I felt I played pretty well, considering the pressure," he said.

Bill Werbeniuk, of Canada, dropped the first and last frames of the opening session of his second round match, but won the other six to lead South African champion Perrie Mans 6—2. The match resumes this morning.

Davis's opponent in the quarter-final round will be the Welshman Terry Griffiths, who last night completed a 13—6 victory over another young Londoner, Tony Meo. Leading 10—6 overnight, Griffiths too k the first three frames. It was Davis who ended Griffiths' hopes of retaining the World title last year, beating him 13—10 in the second round.

Doug Mountjoy, of Wales, finished his first two sessions against Australian champion Eddie Charlton, with a 9—6 lead in their best-of-25-frames second round match. In order to avoid delaying the afternoon session, one fewer frame than scheduled was played, thus leaving ten instead of nine for the final session this afternoon.

RESULTS: Saturday: First round: [illegible] Spencer (Radcliffe) [illegible] Edmonds (Cleethorpes), 10—[illegible]; Edmonds (Cleethorpes) 10—[illegible]. Werbeniuk (Canada) beat D [illegible] (Belgrave), 1[illegible]—[illegible]. Yesterday: Second round: S. Davis (Plumstead) beat A. Higgins (Belfast), 13—9. Werbeniuk leads P. Mans (S Africa), 6—2. [illegible] (Canada) leads Dennis [illegible] (Blackburn), [illegible] 5—3. T. Griffiths (Llanelli) beat T. Meo (Tooting), 13—6. D. Mountjoy (Ebbw Vale) leads E. Charlton (Australia), [illegible]; [illegible] Reardon (Stoke) and Spencer [illegible].



Racing

Starkey immersed in a Derby dream

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

A fascinating programme awaits those who can make Newmarket their destination throughout the next three days. Tomorrow marks the reapperance of To-Agori-Mou, who leapt in to the hot spot as favourite for this year's 2,000 Guineas as a result of Storm Bird's slight injury earlier this month. Yesterday rumours were circulating that all was not well with To-Agori-Mou, but they were discounted emphatically by his trainer, Guy Harwood. To-Agori-Mou's first objective is the Craven Stakes.

Wednesday's card is built around the Free Handicap and the Earl of Sefton Stakes, both of which lok like being thoroughly absorbing affairs while on Thursday we are due to get a glimpse of Fairy Footsteps, the filly who is currently favourite to win the 1,000 Guineas. Opposing her that day will be Exclusively Raised, a stable companion of Marwell, the filly who made such an encouraging start to her season at Newbury last Friday.

Walter Swinburn, who rides for Michael Stoute will partner Exclusively Raised in her trial, but at this juncture it seems likely that he will ride Marwell in the 1,000 Guineas. If Exclusively Raised comes through her test with flying colours it is likely that Pat Eddery will be given the opportunity to partner her.

Having won the 2,000 Guineas Trial at Salisbury and the Greenham Stakes at Newbury in the space of eight days no one is in a better position to assess the colt's than Greville Starkey. "He is in a different class to them", was thet brief but positive comment that Starkey made on Saturday at Newbury.

Starkey was not referring to Anothre Realm, on whom he had won the Greenham Stakes a couple of hours earlier. He was talking about To-Agori-Mou. "And he's why I'm spending so much of my time away from home down at Pulborough riding out early in the morning, because at this juncture the Craven, the 2,000 and the Derby are all that I'm thinking about just now", Starkey went on.

Earlier in the day Starkey had this to say about the Greenham winner, Another Realm. "He's a nice horse and make no mistake he's pretty good." So, when you come to analyse his remarks To-Agori-Mou comes out of it all very well. What fascinated me was Starkey's reference to the Derby as well as the 2,000 Guineas. Starkey is clearly of the opinion that To-Agori-Mou will stay a mile and a half at Epsom now that he has become so relaxed.

The more that one delves into the colt's pedigree the more evidence there is to suggest that he might just last the disance on D Day, even hough he is by Tudor Music, who was a sprinter. There is no lack of stamina in To-Agori-Mou's bottom line and never forget that Tudor Music was the sire of Orchestra, a colt who got a mile and a half easily in top-class races.

Another Realm ought to last the Rowley mile on 2,000 Guineas day, judged on the way that he finished at Newbury on Saturday when he appeared to outstay Age Quod Agis. Furthermore he appeared to have much too much speed for Beldale Flutter. Yet by all accounts those involved with Beldale Flutter were not despondent, indeed they are more than just hopeful that they will be able to reverse the placing on Guineas Day.

The sad aspect of Saturday's result was that Frank Durr was not there to see Another Realm win. Understandably he was much too involved at home after one of his stable lads had suffered a heart attack and died earlier in the morning. Thinking ahead Another Realm's victory was a pointer to the chance that Bel Bolide has of winning the Free Handicap on Wednesday. Last summer there was only a head between them in the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood.

If bookmakers did suffer at the hands of the punters at Liverpool a week earlier they certainly had the better of exchanges on Saturday when the winners at Newbury started at 43-1, 5-1, 11-1, 16-1, 12-1 and 8-1. And with the winner of the Scottish National starting at 66-1 on the same afternoon that gives some idea of the hazardous state of affairs at present.

The John Porter Stakes was the prime example of unpredictability, with Shoot A Line and Light Cavalry finishing last and third last, respectively. At the height of their careers they won the Irish Oaks and the St Leger last year. In Shoot A Line's case there was at least a valid excuse, he appeared to rick her back in the stalls and she certainly injured a stifle there, so much so that she returned with blood seeping from a wound.

Afterwards her rider, Willie Carson, likened her to a ship without a rudder on the bends. Amazingly, in the circumstances, her trainer, Dick Hern reported yesterday that she was sound. That is good news for everybody, but puzzling nonetheless. No one was more puzzled that Major Hern who remarked that Shoot A Line could not have run worse in the circumstances if she had just come out of a field.

Another puzzling aspect was that Henry Cecil could offer no explanation for Light Cavalry's abject performance. The horse looked as though the race would do him good, admittedly, but still, he ought to have run a great deal better than he did. And no one was more mystified than his experienced caretaker, Alan Welborne, who has cared for more than 100 winners in his career—a qualification that certainly entitled him to one of the Derby awards last autumn. Along with Lester Piggott he was convinced that Light Cavalry would win after the encouraging way that his stable companions had won earlier in the week.

The horse who managed to scoop the prize, to the surprise of many, was Pelerin. But he did not surprise his immensely experienced trainer, Harry Wragg or his son Geoffrey. Although they kept it to themselves they were convinced that Pelerin would be hard to beat. He had been going so well at home that they were sure he was even better than before he finished fourth in last year's Derby.

Shining Finish needed the race badly. Afterwards his trainer, Jeremy Tree, told me that he had been able to work over only six furlings because his gallops had been so wet.

STATE OF GOING (official): Edinburgh: Good. Wolverhampton: Straight course good to soft, remainder soft. Folkestone: Good to soft. Tomorrow: Newmarket: Good. Hamilton: Good to soft, last furlong soft.

Wolverhampton card

2.30 RYTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £828: 5f)
1 03 Alpha Omega, R. Williams, 9-0 .. Johnson 8
2 Bond House, D. H. Jones, 9-0 .. Matthias 4
3 0 Clavalino, N. Vigors, 9-0 .. Curant 10
4 Law Bird, W. Marshall, 9-0 .. Ives 5
5 Milanion, J. Wilson, 9-0 .. — 11
7 0 Three Dealers, R. Hollinshead, 9-0 .. Perks
8 Trade High, G. Richards, 9-0 .. P. Eddery 7
9 Turnberry, D. Ringer, 9-0 .. Rouse 1
11 S. A. Poundstretcher, R. Hannon, 8-11 .. Piggott 2
13 Chaste Lady, C. Nelson, 8-11 .. Cauthen 6
[illegible]

3.0 APRIL STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £574: 5f)
[illegible]

3.30 WULFRUNA HANDICAP (£1,009: 5f)
[illegible]

4.0 SHIFNAL HANDICAP (£1,870: 1m 3f)
[illegible]

4.30 WHITELADIES STAKES (Div 1: 3-y-o maiden fillies: £828: 1m 1f)
2 0- Angevin, P. Walwyn, 8-11 .. J. Mercer 1
3 34-0 Bourienne, D. H. Jones, 8-11 .. Curant 4
5 033 Caralia, W. Hern, 8-11 .. Carson 5
6 0 City's Sister, G. Richards, 8-11 .. Wood 6
8 000- Copt Again, R. Hollinshead, 8-11 Shrimpton 14
11 00- Escultora, R. Hanbury, 8-11 .. Raymond 2
13 44-0 Fair Sara, K. Ivory, 8-11 .. Leason 9
14 00- For The Flag, I. Balding, 8-11 .. Matthias 3
21 000- Lady Astir, M. McCormack, 8-11 .. Higgins 10
[illegible]

5.0 BOURTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £985: 1m)
[illegible]

5.30 WHITELADIES STAKES (Div 2: 3-y-o maiden fillies: £828: 1m 1f)
4 000- Roxberger Capri, M. Ryan, 8-11 .. Cain 2
9 00- Crowsbrass, R. Hollinshead, 8-11 .. Perks 10
10 4 English Princess, H. Westbrook, 8-11 .. P. Eddery 13
12 230- Extra Sleep, G. Lewis, 8-11 .. Saxton 12
16 43-3 Green Memory, I. Balding, 8-11 Matthias 9
17 00-0 Hardwick Sun, G. Richards, 8-11 .. Wood 6
20 3- Joliette, W. Hastings-Bass, 8-11 .. Carson 7
25 030- Mills High, C. Brittain, 8-11 .. E. Johnson 3
28 000- Needwood Nap, I. Leason, 8-11 .. — 11
30 03-0 On Song, H. Price, 8-11 .. Rouse 4
34 Pot Plant, P. Walwyn, 8-11 .. J. Mercer 8
37 00- Sleigh Queen, R. Akehurst, 8-11 .. Baxter 5
40 0- Strigida, H. Cecil, 8-11 .. Piggott 1
15-8 Strigida, 7-2 Joliette, 9-2 On Song, 5-1 Green Memory, 7-1 Pot Plant, 12-1 Mills High, 16-1 others.

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.30 Alpha Omega. 3.0 Saucy Twinkle. 3.30 Royal Blood. 4.0 Prince Sandro. 4.30 Angevin. 5.0 Majorian. 5.30 Joliette.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Chellaston Park. 3.0 Saucy Twinkle. 3.30 Steel Charger. 4.0 IC Dollar. 4.30 Murmansk. 5.0 Canaille. 5.30 Joliette.

Folkestone card

1.45 CHATHAM STAKES (2-y-o: £953: 5f)
[illegible]

2.15 GILLINGHAM HANDICAP (Selling: £591: 1¼m)
[illegible]

2.45 GRAVESEND HANDICAP (£1,052: 1m 7f 100yd)
[illegible]

3.15 "PRIVY COUNCILLOR" STAKES (3-y-o: £2,043: 6f)
2 100- Chummy's Special, G. Hunter, 9-3 .. Cook 6
3 200- New Years Day (D), P. Cole, 9-3 .. Reid 4
4 0-21 Welham Green (D), G. Harwood, 9-3 .. Starkey 3
6 210- Swan Princess, B. Swift, 9-0 .. Thomas 2
7 240- Archimboldo, M. Masson, 8-8 .. Bond 1
8 100- Dollar Pocket, R. Simpson, 8-8 .. Atkinson 7
9 30-0 Sitex, M. Bolton, 8-8 .. Newnes 3 8
11 0- Patas Blancas, G. Lewis, 8-5 .. Waldron 5
6-4 Welham Green, 5-2 Swan Princess, 7-2 Chummy's Special, 6-1 New Years Day, 14-1 Dollar Pocket, 16-1 others.

3.45 DARTFORD STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £552: 5f)
[illegible]

4.15 SALTWOOD HANDICAP (£1,350: 1½m)
1 34-2 Cardiff, R. Road, 4-10-0 .. Newnes 3 11
2 31-3 Big Pal (D), G. Harwood, 6-9-7 .. Nuddle 8
3 Ra Tapu, P. Mitchell, 4-9-3 .. Crossley 5 12
7 004- Marechal (D), S. Woodman, 4-9-2 .. Reid 6
9 0-1 Azd (CD), M. Masson, 6-8-11 .. Bond 2
13 010- Notre Plaisir, W. Guest, 4-8-7 .. Gunn 3
14 010- Crested Lark (CD), R. Smyly, 5-8-6 .. Waldron 10
16 300- Studio Copy (B), K. Bailey, 4-8-1 .. Cook 4
17 1214- Luz Bay (B), T. Gosling, 5-8-1 .. Blanks 7
18 030- Lord of Misrule (B), M. Haynes, 7-7-13 .. Harding 5
21 43/ Jimpy, J. Bridger, 6-7-7 .. Jenkinson 1
22 000- Inkyboo, Mrs N. Kennedy, 5-7-7 .. Street 9
5-2 Big Paul, 4-1 Azd, 5-1 Ra Tapu, 7-1 Cardiff, 8-1 Luz Bay, Crested Lark, 12-1 Notre Plaisir, 14-1 others.

Folkestone selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Lockwood Girl. 2.15 Delta Digger. 2.45 Bye Appeal. 3.15 Welham Green. 3.45 Kiss. 4.15 Big Pal.

By Our Newmarket Corespondent
1.45 Ri-Wine. 2.15 Celia's Halo. 2.45 Bye Appeal. 3.45 Record Surprise. 4.15 Notre Plaisir.

Edinburgh card

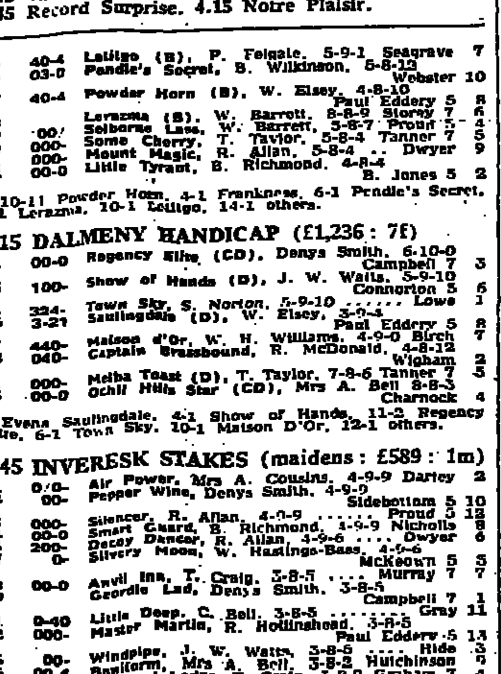
2.15 NORTH BERWICK STAKES (3-y-o: £806: 5f)
[illegible]
5 40-4 Lailigo (B), P. Felgate, 5-9-1 Seagrave 7
6 03-0 Pendle's Secret, B. Wilkinson, 5-8-13 .. Webster 10
7 40-4 Powder Horn (B), W. Elsey, 4-8-10 .. Paul Eddery 5 8
Lerazma (B), W. Barrett, 8-8-9 Storey 7 6
8 Selborne Lass, W. Barrett, 5-8-7 Proud 5 4
9 00/ Some Cherry, T. Taylor, 5-8-4 Tanner 7 5
10 000- Mount Magic, R. Allan, 5-8-4 .. Dwyer 9
11 000- Little Tyrant, B. Richmond, 4-8-4 .. B. Jones 5 2
12 00-0
10-11 Powder Horn, 4-1 Frankness, 6-1 Pendle's Secret, 8-1 Lerazma, 10-1 Lailigo, 14-1 others.

2.45 CARBERRY STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £637: 5f)
[illegible]

3.15 MUSSELBURGH SPRING HANDICAP (£1,632: 1¼m)
[illegible]

3.45 ABERLADY HANDICAP (Selling: £473: 1m 3f)
[illegible]

4.15 DALMENY HANDICAP (£1,236: 7f)
[illegible]



4.45 INVERESK STAKES (maidens: £589: 1m)
[illegible]
11 0-40 Little Deep, C. Bell, 3-8-5 .. Gray 11
12 000- Master Martin, R. Hollinshead, 3-8-5 .. Paul Eddery 5 13
Windpipe, J. W. Watts, 3-8-5 .. Hide 3
13 00- Beniform, Mrs A. Bell, 3-8-2 Hutchinson 9
15 00-4 Redwood Lodge, T. Craig, 3-8-2 Graham 7 4
16 030-
5-4 Windpipe, 7-2 Silvery Moon, 6-1 Master Martin, 8-1 Beniform, 10-1 Redwood Lodge, 16-1 others.

Edinburgh selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Java Tiger. 2.45 Boy Sandford. 3.15 Pounentes. 3.45 Powder Horn. 4.15 Sanlingdale. 4.45 Windpipe.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Willow Herb. 4.45 Silvery Moon.

No Loot keeps Sangster in the money

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, April 12

Robert Sangster had mixed luck at Longchamp this afternoon. His filly, Phydilla, the even money favourite, could only manage seventh place behind Tropicaro and Marie Noelle in the Prix de la Grotte, but, a race later, No Loot landed a handsome victory in the group two Prix Greffulhe. No Loot runs in the colours of Mahmoud Fustok, but is half owned by Sangster.

Turning for home, Yves Saint-Martin, and No Loot were in last position, but the colt gradually mowed down his opponents and had a length to spare over The Wonder and Lester Piggott at the post. Third place was taken by Brustolon, who had a nose advantage over Mariacho. No Loot, who with in Tissar paid 4.20 francs for a win, will next appear in the Prix Lupin on May 16, but The Wonder will contest the Prix Hocquart a week before.

Piggott was also out of lock on Marie Noelle in the Prix de la Grotte. The pair looked easy winners with a furlong to run, but Alain Lequeux rallied the long time leader, Tropicaro, to pip Marie Noelle on the line. Last season, Tropicaro, a near 3-1 chance today, won the Prix Boussac over the course and distance and the daughter of Caro now runs in the Poule d'Essai des Pouliches (French 1,000 Guineas) on May 3 when she will again meet Marie Noelle.

Freddie Head was most disappointed with Phydilla. He reported the deughter of Lyphard beaten by the time she reached the straight. Finally, on his last ride of the afternoon, Piggott partnered the 7-1 chance, Daeltown, to victory in the £7,300 Prix de la Butte Mortemart.

Lincoln finds the right frame of mind

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Captain Mark Phillips won the Whitbread Trophy at Badminton yesterday for the fourth time, equalling Lucinda Prior-Palmer's record. In 1971 and 1972 he won it on Great Ovation, in 1974 on the Queen's Columbus, and this time it was the Range Rover team's Lincoln—coincidentally by St Columbus.

The overnight leader after the cross-country with the fastest round of the day for only 1.2 penalty points, Captain Phillips finished nearly 10 points ahead of the British-based American girl, Sandy Pflueger on Free Scot, with Richard Meade third, three points behind, on Kilcashel.

Lincoln, a dark brown 10-year-old, is described by his rider as "independent, aloof and difficult to make friends with, but with outstanding ability and potential if kept in the right frame of mind". He had a tendency to stop when younger but after finishing second at Boekelo in 1979 he gained confidence and won at Brigstock last year before finishing sixth here which led to his selection as an individual for the "alternative" Olympics.

Having been blistered and rested throughout the winter, he is a lively prospect for the European championships in Denmark in September and it will be good to see Captain Phillips back in the team after seven years' absence.

There was plenty of incident during Saturday's cross-country (24 falls from a record entry of 79) and 37 clear rounds. Captain Phillips had one bit of bad luck at the quarry, where Persian Holiday pecked and fell on his knees going up the steps. So did Meade when Speculator slipped going into the second part of the Crooked S.

But Kilcashel finished strongly without coming under pressure and Meade, too, cannot fail to be in the team for Denmark. The last time these two were together, riding for Britain, was at the 1972 Olympics which Britain won—a happy augury.

Bruce Davidson's world champion, Might Tango, finished very tired, beaten by the holding going. Rolf Schmidt's grade A showjumper, Moran, also disappointed, stumbling and unshipping his rider, as well as incurring 42 time penalties. Yesterday morning Ireland had unfortunately to withdraw The Prop who, with Gerry Sinnot (who originally campaigned Kilcashel), finished fourth overnight but cut himself at the third fence from home.

RESULTS: 1, Range Rover Team's Lincoln (Capt M. Phillips) 64 penalty points; 2, Miss S. Pflueger's Free Scot (USA) 73.2; 3, R. Meade's Kilcashel 76.4; 4, G. Breisner's Ultimus (Sweden) 86; 5, Mrs J. Harrington's Amoy (Ireland) 87.8; 6, Miss D. Clapham's Windjammer II 91.2.

Turning professional

Glaris, Switzerland, April 12.—The European and world figure skating champion, Denise Biellmann of Switzerland, has turned professional. The 18-year-old from Zurich has signed a two-year contract with the ice revue "holiday on ice". — Agence France-Presse.

Rugby Union

Scott, the Englishman, with the cup all Welsh clubs covet and Cardiff now possess.

Englishman tops the Welsh tree

By Gerald Davies
Cardiff 14 Bridgend 6

With a powerful second-half effort, Cardiff defeated a tired and declining Bridgend by two tries and two penalty goals to two penalties to win the Welsh Cup, sponsored by Schweppes, at the National Stadium, Cardiff, on Saturday. It was a result which must have brought particular pleasure to the Cardiff coach, John Ryan.

Ryan has coached two clubs to the cup: Newport, in 1977, when Colin Smart was captain, and now he has helpead Cardiff to win the competition for the first time since it was inaugurated in 1972. He has done so by having Englishmen as the respective team captains.

John Scott, in his first term as captain for Cardiff, has gone from strength to strength as player and leader. It is greatly to his credit that, after the initial period of Bridgend pressure and dominance, when even he showed signs of nervousness and indecision, he kept his forces together and was able to motivate them to such an extent that there was only one team in it at the end.

It will also be an immense relief to Cardiff that at last a club of their stature should be able to write their name on this much-valued prize. But, on the day, neither pair of half-backs reached the heights of which they are capable and it was left largely to the forwards to settle the issue.

It was tactically absorbing, refereed with commendable efficiency by Alun Richards, but it was not a great match by any stretch of the imagination. It may be that there was too much at stake for both teams.

Failure to appreciate the need to change their approach in the first half probably cost Bridgend the match. During the early period, they subjected Cardiff to a good deal of pressure. Scott's uncharacteristic lack of control at the base of the scrum, with Gerald Williams quick in anticipation, subjected Holmes to an uncomfortable time at scrum half. But such were Bridgend's tactics that at no time during the first half did Pearce—much against his natural instinct for the running game—allow the ball to reach the centres.

It was a sterile approach for a team with so much to offer. Their minds were set on playing a tight but limited game, and they seemed incapable of changing their predetermined strategy. As the first half drew to a close, with Fenwick and Gareth Davies kicking two penalties each, the initiative swung towards Cardiff.

Early in the second half a couple of three-quarter movements indicated that Bridgend had had a change of heart, but with Mogridge and Scott beginning to dominate the lineout, their source of possession began to dry up. Lease and Lakin were to the fore in all that was productive.

Lakin, who won the Man of the Match award and has the prospect of higher honours to come, scored the first try and played a crucial role in the second. From a lineout on the Bridgend line, Gareth Williams, slightly off-balance, tapped a wayward ball back and Lakin pounced on it to score.

Having got the lead Cardiff were in no mood to let the game slip. Lakin drove down the left-hand side of the field and, from the ruck, the ball came back to Gareth Davies, who looped successfully with Burcher to create the extra man. Hutchings made ground before passing to Glyn Davies, who was tackled just short of the line, but slipped the ball from ground level to Hutchings, who dived over to score a marvellous try.

In attempting to make amends for their lack of foresight in the first half, Bridgend desperately tried to move the ball in the final stages. But by then it was too late, the game was firmly in Cardiff's grip.

CARDIFF: G. Davies; D. Preece, D. Burcher, N. Hutchings, S. Evans; W. Davies, T. Holmes; J. Whitefoot, A. Phillips, I. Eidman, K. Edwards, A. Mogridge, R. Lakin, J. Scott (capt), B. Lease.

BRIDGEND: J. P. R. Williams; F. Owen, S. Fenwick, R. James, C. Barber; G. Pearce, Gerald Williams; I. Stephens (rep L. Bowen), K. Townley, M. James (capt), J. Morgan, W. Howe, G. Jones, L. Davies, Gareth Williams.

Referee: A. Richards (Caldicot).

Last for JPR: J. P. R. Williams said Saturday's game could have been his last appearance at the National Stadium, the Exchange Telegraph reports. "I think my competitive rugby next season will be very limited," he said. "I go at the end of June to Long Beach, California, to do research on knee injuries and won't return home until the end of the year."

Swift takes his fill at a Dutch treat

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
England U-23 51, Netherlands 3

The Netherlands needed all the resilience and courage they could muster at Leicester on Saturday when a Young England side swamped them by seven goals and three penalty goals to a penalty goal. England's pack established all but total control at close quarters, and the final difference would have been more severe if the midfield players had been less concerned with doing their own thing rather than making the ball do the work for them.

Swift, the artful dodger and opportunist on England's left wing, was still able to run in four tries and Stringer, a strong and athletic full back, kicked all the goals for a personal tally of 23 points. Stringer missed only one attempt at goal, and that was from just inside his own half. What is more, he provided the last pass for three of the first four tries.

One of those, sparked off by a cross-field foray by Swift, gave Trick a score on the right but that, alas, was the one genuine chance that Trick received all afternoon. A wing three-quarter's lot is not a happy one when, with his side leading by 40 points and with some good loose possession produced by the forwards, the centres insist on a scissors which returns the ball precisely to the same place—for no discernible advantage.

The arrival of Baker at scrum half when Youngs departed injured after a half-hour kept England's loose forwards nicely primed but deprived Williams of a service which gave him extra room for manoeuvre. Although Williams kicked well with an effective left boot, he chose a few wrong options in the early stages.

With 18 points on the board in the first 15 minutes England may have felt that they had rarely had it so good, and the fetchers and carriers were encouraged to over-embroider the piece. It was disappointing to see a centre of McDowell's obvious potential falling too often into the obvious trap.

Guarded conclusions must be the order of the day when there is such a disparity between the teams. But it would be nice to believe that England can see a senior generation of front row forwards emerging. Curtis (an admirably built loose-head prop), Dixon (hooker) and Ashmead all made their mark (Ashmead, from Gloucester, was a late replacement for the promising Henderson, of Durham University).

Stiff looks a useful West Country lock and Butcher a rampaging one with ball in hand who seems a natural No 8. Butcher, however, is big enough to play at lock at this level and the under-23s had a shrewd operator at No 8 in Teague. The blind side flanker, Gadd, had a profitable afternoon throughout and Allchurch a good one after a quiet start on the open side. However, it was a day when, if the loose forwards did not shine, one would have wanted to know the reason why.

Butcher galloped over unopposed behind a ruck for one of the later tries, having just set up Swift's third with a surge through the middle. Gadd got England's first try after a sliced defensive kick had suggested that the Netherlands were finding the pace and pressure of events a bit too much for them. Kasteel kicked their solitary goal.

ENGLAND UNDER-23: N. Stringer (Wasps); D. Trick (Bath), N. McDowell (Gosforth), T. Bullmore (Coventry), A. Swift (Swansea); P. Williams (Orrell), N. Youngs (Bedford, captain) (rep, S. Baker, Gloucester); P. Curtis (Rosslyn Park), M. Dixon (Fylde), S. Ashmead (Gloucester), P. Stiff (Bristol), C. Butcher (Harlequins) (rep, A. Dun, St Bartholomew's Hospital), J. Gadd (Gloucester), M. Teague (Gloucester), T. Allchurch (Cambridge University).

NETHERLANDS: C. Jacobs; G. van der Born, R. Beslin (capt), E. Hengeveld, A. Michol; B. Kasteel, T. Taffijn; W. Rilsdan, J. Schaap, H. Vermullen, J. Duddink, E. Berendse, P. Paul, R. Atlink, J. van Altena.

Referee: J. Groves (Wales).

Quins extend Park's unwanted sequence

By Gordon Allan
Rosslyn Park 12 Harlequins 16

I have no doubt that some people at Roehampton on Saturday saw this as a match with what they would have called an end-of-season feeling about it, unthinkable at any other time. I beg to differ. I have seen matches like this at all times of the season. I have been watching matches like it, neither better nor worse, for many years, and I have watched them when the leaves have been falling, and when snow has covered the ground, no less often than when summer has been in the air.

In a game counting towards the London Merit Table, Harlequins bear Rosslyn Park by a goal, two penalty goals and a try, to a goal and two penalty goals. It was Park's fifth consecutive defeat. Not for seven years have they had such a sequence. They ascribe it to the upset of their defeat by Metropolitan Police in the John Player Cup at the end of February.

There were eight penalty kicks at goal in the first 30 minutes. Greenhalgh scored two out of five for Park, and Dudman, whose general kicking was admirable, two out of three for Harlequins. Then we saw some rugby. Ripley and Chaumeton bored into Harlequins' half, Thornton carried on the good work, and his inside pass gave Anderson a try beside the posts. Greenhalgh converted.

At half-time it was 12—12. Harlequins drew level with a try by Hodgkiss, converted by Dudman. It might never have happened if Thornton had not slipped and fallen in the middle of his own 22 and been dispossessed at a ruck. Terry Claxton passed to Hodgkiss, who cut inside to score.

The winning try, 10 minutes before the end, was a marvellous effort. Wall tapped back at a two-man lineout on the halfway line, and the ball was moved sweetly through Macaulay, Hodgkiss and Dent to Simson, who put his head back and his best foot forward in a 30-metre sprint to the corner. If that was a typical end-of-season try, the end of the season should be prolonged indefinitely. Park were roaming around Harlequins' 22 when the final whistle went—a minute or so early, I thought.

Rosslyn Park: J. Gill; R. Sainter, N. Anderson, M. Greenhalgh, R. Hoolahan; I. Thornton, D. Smith; M. Renny, P. Keith-Roach, A. Cutler, N. Chaumeton, N. Mantell, G. Edmonds, A. Ripley, B. Bazell.

HARLEQUINS: R. Dudman; E. Oulsi-Arcton, D. Hodgkiss, A. Dent, S. Simson; J. Macaulay, J. Dyson; T. Claxton, C. Kersey, G. Claxton, W. Wall, N. O'Brien, R. Best, P. Jackson, D. Cooke.

Referee: D. Head (Cornwall).

Gosforth bears shake off the Yorkshire terriers

By Steve Elliott
Morley 0 Gosforth 25

There are more hard-headed realists to the square mile in the West Riding of Yorkshire than in most other areas, and opinion at Scatcherd Lane on Saturday, where Morley in fact entertained Gosforth, was unanimous that Morley had been outclassed.

Morley, lying high in the Northern merit table, and with 15 successive victories to their credit before Gosforth's visit, are a handy side, but Gosforth (as Leicester may well discover in the John Player Cup Final on May 2) are something else. Even in the absence of three regular players, Breakey, MacDowell and White, their efficiency and daunting power, based on the formidable poundage of their pack, seemed unimpaired.

Like Coventry in their prime, the softening-up process is carried out with meticulous thoroughness. Butler, Bainbridge and Roberts are huge men, and after Morley had tackled them for half an hour the spirit was still willing but the flesh weak.

Another mark of the current strength of Gosforth was in the standard of their reserves. Richardson, who has been in and out recently, came back for Smith and had a fine game at flank forward; Gustard moved from the wing to centre in place of Breakey; and, most notable of all, Lewis gave a magnificent performance at prop as a late replacement for White.

Initially Gosforth had to absorb the pressure. Plant bounced his accurate diagonals to the corner flags, but it was significant that Morley seldom looked like scoring except for the occasional missed penalty. Gradually Gosforth's bears shook off the terriers that baited them, and Morley were never again in the match.

Johnson, who contributed a first half penalty and drop goal, added a second drop goal shortly after half-time. After Young had scored and converted a pushover try, we saw the Gosforth backs swinging into action; crisp handling, with Patrick up at outside centre from full back, helped to create an overlap and a try for Storey, and a curious touch of panache from that most forthright of players, Gustard, who worked a silken smooth scissors with McMillan, was the prelude to a try from Richardson, which Young converted.

This victory maintains Gosforth's position at the head of the Northern merit table, as well as their unbeaten record in merit matches.

MORLEY: J. Slater; G. Heginbottom, M. Collins, P. O'Neill, D. Woodrow; K. Plant, H. Jarzyna; P. Woodhead, P. Lazenby, B. Vollans, B. Sutcliffe, M. Ward, J. Peel, N. Connell, A. B. Scotter.

GOSFORTH: B. Patrick; S. Archer, S. Gustard, A. McMillan, J. Storey; D. Johnson, M. Young; S. Lewis, P. Cunningham, J. Bell, T. Roberts, S. Bainbridge, R. Anderson, I. Richardson, J. Butler.

Referee: K. Metcalfe (East Riding Society).

Irish make pressure count

By A Special Correspondent
Scotland 6 Ireland 14

Ireland thoroughly deserved their second successive victory over Scotland in this schools international match at Braidholm, Glasgow on Saturday. The Irish boys, stronger and more in control, won by two tries and two penalties to a goal.

This was a thrilling match with both teams showing an ability and skill which belied their years. The age regulations for this year and subsequent years is under 18 on September 1. Both sides attempted to run the ball from the start but the interval arrived with the scoreline blank. This was more a tribute to effective defences than to any inability on the part of attackers although penalty awards were squandered by both teams.

A successful penalty early in the second half gave Ireland the lead but Scotland replied with a goal before Ireland proved their ability with two well-worked tries and a second penalty.

Scotland started well, continually winning ruck ball with Ireland taking most of the lineout ball throuh Francis. Shiel the Scottish stand-off, who scored 14 points against Wales recently, missed two penalties and Fraser-Darling one, all narrowly, but that was the nearest the home side came to scoring before the interval. Bell also missed two first-half penalties but six minutes into the second half had his first success. The lead was short-lived, however, as the Scottish left winger, Grant, ran through three tackles, before diving over in the corner for a try which Fraser-Darling converted. It was obvious that the pressure which the Irish pack had been exerting was beginning to tell and Mullin and Maharg added tries with determined running.

With only a minute to play the Irish flanker, Crawford, went off, injured to be replaced by Coulter but this enforced change made no difference to the Irish forward domination and in injury time Mullin added a penalty.

WELSH CUP: Final: Bridgend 6, Cardiff 14.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: England Under-23 51, Netherlands 3.

CLUB MATCHES: Bath 16, Llanelli 3; Bedford 7, Wasps 43; Birmingham 0, Cross Keys 18; Bristol 13, Exeter 6; Coventry 45, Saracens 7; Halifax 0, Fylde 25, Hartlepool Rovers 13, Sheffield 4; Headingley 6, Gloucester 6; Huddersfield 16, Wilmslow 9; Liverpool 0, Orrell 10; London Irish 54, US Portsmouth 13; Lydney 3, Glamorgan Wanderers 20; Metropolitan Police 10, Blackheath 0; Middlesbrough 13, Vale of Lune 9; Morley 0, Gosforth 25; Moseley 30, Neath 7; Newbridge 13, London Welsh 13; Northampton 56, Plymouth Albion 0; Northern 3, Sale 12; Nuneaton 21, Harrogate 6; Richmond 20, Nottingham 15; Rosslyn Park 12, Harlequins 16; Roundhay 13, Broughton Park 8; St Helens 6, Wakefield 37; West Hartlepool 12, Birkenhead Park 7.

19 GROUP INTERNATIONAL: Scotland 6, Ireland 14.

Yesterday

CLUB MATCH: Rugby 18, Waterloo 10.

OTHER MATCH: Harlequins 10, Pretoria Harlequins 10.

Rugby League

Batley ruin Fulham's day

By Keith Macklin

Some topsy-turvy results yesterday opened up the championship and prevented a Fulham celebration. Warrington, the leaders, were surprisingly beaten at home by Barrow, a late try from Hadley gaining an 11—10 victory.

Hull Kingston Rovers were also beaten at home by lowly opposition, a Hopkins penalty winning 21—20 for Workington Town.

With Castleford and Wakefield Trinity losing heavily, Bradford Northern were the only top five side to win. They beat Widnes, who were fifth, 13—5 and moved to within a point of Warrington. Parker and Stephenson scored Bradford's tries, Mumby kicked three goals, and Stephenson dropped a goal.

The relegation situation was resolved, however. With Halifax losing at St Helens, the west Yorshire club go down, along with Worington, Salford and Oldham.

It had been expected that Fulham would crown their first season by beating aBtley and joining Yor and Wigan in the first division next season. However, all the celebrations came from Batley, whose Centenary match brought a big crowd, drum majorettes, a women's rugby game and a parade of former stars plus a 10—8 victory, with a late try by Briggs nd a goal from Oulton. MacCorquodale iced four goals for Fulham.

SECOND DIVISION: Blackpool Borough 3, Dewsbury 25.

Yesterday

FIRST DIVISION: Bradford Northern 13, Widnes 5; Castleford 10, Leeds 21; Hull 13, Featherstone Rovers 3; Hull Kingston Rovers 20, Workington Town 21; Leigh 36, Wakefield Trinity 10; St Helens 31, Halifax 22; Warrington 10, Barrow 11.

SECOND DIVISION: Batley 10, Fulham 8; Huddersfield 23, Bramley 8; Keighley 7, Wigan 7; Rochdale Hornets 33, Doncaster 13; Whitehaven 44, Huyton 0, York 53, Hunslet 7.

Cycling

Hinault answers the call

From John Wilcockson
Roubaix (France) April 12

As the leading riders entered the Roubaix Velodrome today at the end of a memorable 165 miles from Paris, the crowd was already chanting the name of Bernard Hinault. Not since 1956 when another Breton, Louison Bobet, was the winner, had a French rider won the Paris-Roubaix, the most coveted French classic.

Hinault was second on to the track behind the Dutchman Hennie Kuiper, but with one 500 metres lap still to go he took command and was never headed, despite a strong challenge from Roger de Vlaeminck, the Belgian who has won the race four times.

Before the first stretch of cobbled roads was reached after 66 miles, Ireland's rising star Stephen Roche was prominent in breakaway attempts, but he became just another hard luck story as the race entered the cobblestone sections that earn it the name "Hell of the North". Hinault himself fell three times.

RESULTS: 1, B. Hinault (France), 6 hours 26 minutes 7 seconds; 2, R. de Vlaeminck (Belgium), 6:26:7; 3, F. Moser (Italy), 6:26:7; 4, G. Van Demeyer (Belgium), 6:26:7; 6, H. Kuiper (Holland), 6:26:7. Other results: 19, S. Kelly (Ireland), 6:31:10; 33, P. Sherwen (Britain), 6:35:15; 39, S. Roche (Ireland), 6:36:52; 48, G. Jones (Britain), 6:41:44.

Borg in $5m deal

Monaco, April 12.—Bjorn Borg has signed a $5m promotion contract with the Japanese video firm, Japan Victor Company. The deal was described by JVC's European managing director, Jean Bessis, as the most lucrative of Borg's career.—Agence France-Presse.

Echoes of America's long hot summers

When I walked through the streets of Brixton yesterday morning I was instantly reminded of similar mornings after in the United States. The burned-out and looted shops, the piles of broken glass, the watchful police and the carefree black youngsters, who might well have done the burning and the looting, especially reminded me of the 1968 riots in Washington.

The looted shops had sold clothing and jewelry. Food shops had been ignored. There was no remorse; instead, well rehearsed complaints of oppression and the occasional flexing of racial muscle with the implicit promise of more violence to come. One handsome and well-dressed woman only regretted that she had been home minding the children and not burning and looting.

Black families in their Sunday best coming from church with palm fronds in gloved hands were another reminder. Brixton's West Indian community is not large, and the majority are law-abiding citizens who want to get on and do well by their children.

There were other reminders, but Brixton was not Washington's black ghetto. That night when it and other ghettoes exploded after the murder of Dr Martin Luther King Jr the death toll was 39 and nearly 20,000 rioters and looters were arrested. No one was killed on Saturday night and fewer than 120 arrests were made.

The police were unarmed and the troops had not been called out. The whites had not fled. Nevertheless, the authorities must be wondering if Britain is to have a long hot summer, as the season for racial violence was known in the United States. They must also be asking what are the causes of violence and how it can be prevented.

Despite the obvious differences in national character and experience, the final report of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, published in Washington in December 1969, is a useful reference. For instance:

"America has always been a nation of rapid social change. We have proclaimed ourselves a modern promised land, and have brought millions of restless immigrants to our shores to partake in its fulfilment. Persistent demands by these groups—by the western farmers of the revolutionary period, later by the Irish, the Italians and the Slavs, and more recently by Puerto Rican, Mexican and Negro Americans—and resistance to these demands by other groups, have accounted for most of the offensive and defensive group violence that marks our history".

Commonwealth immigrants to Britain also saw these islands as a modern promised land, perhaps more promising than nineteenth-century America because of the welfare state. By the standards of their countries of origin, and indeed by their own expectations of immigrants, most have done modestly well.

Poor housing and long hours in sweatshops blight the lives of some, but the immigrant who landed at Heathrow was generally better treated than the American black from Mississippi who got off the Greyhound bus in New York or Chicago. Our immigrants were resented by the tiny minority of Paki-bashers and assorted fascists, but we have avoided much of America's group violence.

Not entirely of course. Brixton is a brutal reminder of the violence which invariably attends immigration, and West Indians, who appear to have done less well than those from the Indian sub-continent, have been more prone to violence.

The American report continues: "To b a young, poor male; to be under-educated and without means of escape from an oppressive urban environment; to want what the society claims is available (but mostly to others); to see around oneself illegitimate and often violent methods being used to achieve material gain; and to observe others using these means with impunity—all this is to be burdened with an enormous set of influences that pull many towards crime and deliquency. To be also a Negro, Puerto Rican or Mexican-American and subject to discrimination and segregation add considerably to the pull of these other criminogenic forces".

That paragraph sums up the conditions of many young blacks in Brixton, especially in this period of high unemployment, although by realistic standards it is not an unduly oppressive urban environment. Some of the back streets are mean and rundown, but it is a typical working-class neighbourhood no worse than some and better than others.

That said, the schools are indifferent, and young blacks see around them "illegitimate and often violent methods being used to achieve material gain". The street culture corrupts many of them and deters others from seeking escape by way of school, the public library and by hard work when jobs are available.

What to do? The American report warned against dependence on police and other control measures. "The way in which we can make the greatest progress towards reducing violence in America is by taking the actions necessary to improve the conditions of family and community life for all who live in our cities, and especially for the poor concentrated in the ghetto slums."

Financial restraints will prevent any dramatic improvement, and arguably big spending programmes will not persuade that well-dressed woma I met in Brixton that she is not oppressed. Her husband is an electrician who brings home about £80 a week, and she is entitled to children's allowances. She expressed herself content with the new council flat in which she lives, but she still wants to burn and loot.

No doubt she is one of a small minority, but not many outspoken people are required to convince black and white alike that conditions in Brixton are much worse than they actually are. They also appear determined to deepen the division between the races.

The young West Indian, Stokeley Carmichael, tried to do that in Washington. He was successful for a time, but the so-called long hot summers came to an end partly because many wrongs were righted but mainly because the law-abiding black majority asserted itself.

Louis Heren

Troops in gas masks patrol a Negro area of Washington after the 1968 riots.

Mrs Williams leaps to a new approach

However short they may be on detailed policies, the Social Democrats are rapidly amassing an impressive corpus of more general political theory. Hard on the heels of Dr David Owen's massive book, *Face the Future*, comes a rather slimmer volume from Mrs Shirley Williams, *Politics is For People*, which is published today.

Mrs Williams was able to see the proofs of *Face The Future* before completing her own manuscript in January. As a result, she has avoided detailed treatment of areas, such as industrial cooperatives and profit-sharing schemes, already covered at length by Dr Owen. Predictably, she concentrates more on education, new technology and employment, and less on overall economic and industrial policy, and foreign affairs.

The central argument of the two books is essentially the same. Like Dr Owen, Mrs Williams finds much to commend in the "small is beautiful" approach and much wrong with our present over-centralized corporate society and economy. She calls for more community and voluntary involvement in social services, more open government and reform of Parliament (although not, surprisingly for proportional representation—"I remain an agnostic on that", she says), and reaffirms her well-known commitment to internationalism, the Third World and the European Economic Community.

Her book begins with an assessment of the considerable economic, political and social achievements of the social democratic consensus which has ruled Britain and most of Western Europe since the war. She goes on to argue, however, that "politicians, and in particular those like me who believe in social democracy, will have to make a quantum jump in their thinking, a leap to a new approach, if the West is to move forward from the achievements of the post-war years".

"Socialism", she writes, "was a response to the particular kind of structure created by the Industrial Revolution. But the modern post-industrial economy is very different from nineteenth-century industrialism. A traditional socialism steeped in old industrial attitudes and based on the class war has become obsolete."

Still in the key of Keynes

Mrs Williams offers an interesting definition of social democracy: a commitment to the method of persuasion rather than revolution to bring about socialism. "There are two strands of socialism at present muddled up", she says, "both have a commitment to equality and public ownership. The revolutionary trend is for me destroyed by the problem of the unchangeability of the power that it throws up. I don't think Tony Benn and his cohorts have faced up to that. I now feel that the only way forward is through a pluralistic economy."

Although she calls for a "quantum jump" in political thinking, her goals remain the conventional ones of Keynesianism. She is firmly committed to the principles of a modest, steady rate of economic growth and of full employment in the formal economy.

It is her remarks on securing full employment that will probably strike most readers as the most original and stimulating section of her book. She argues that it can be achieved partially through a massive expansion of training facilities and opportunities for both adults and school-leavers, an extension of job creation schemes, and major changes in taxation policy so that labour is not penalized.

Ultimately, however, she believes that unemployment can only be combatted by a radical change of attitude on the part of manufacturers, designers and economists to the two factors of labour and capital. "The West has operated on the principle that you improve matters by substituting capital for labour wherever possible", she says. "I think we will have to alter this whole approach."

She feels that the high and increasing costs of energy will encourage the redesign of manufacturing processes to give a greater input of labour. She would also like to see the extension of what is known as "human asset accounting" and has persuaded the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to undertake a major study of how far the industries and economies of the West could be made more labour and less capital intensive.

In keeping with the overall decentralist theme, Mrs Williams calls for specific measures to help small firms. She would like to see the introduction of a loan guarantee scheme, local enterprise trusts, and more flexible tax arrangements for small businesses. In that way she hopes that enterprises which are now operating in the so-called "black enonomy" could be legitimized.

Her chapter on trade unions concentrates almost wholly on the need for an incomes policy coupled with industrial democracy. She says nothing about legal curbs on trade union power, largely because she feels that, without industrial democracy, they are irrelevant and misconceived.

Views unchanged on public schools

Her own view is, in fact, that on the closed shop the conscience clause should be widened to cover almost everyone who does not want to join a union. However, those who do not join should be required to pay the equivalent of their union dues to a charity approved by the union. "In that way", she says, "people would not gain financially by not being members of a union."

She also says that she would not be against making contracts between unions and employers legally binding although, once again, she feels industrial democracy is more important. She says, "you cannot make a contract legally binding unless you have a process of consultation. With the present structure, it would be an invitation to have general secretaries unseated."

In her chapter on education, Mrs Williams repeats her well-known conviction, not shared by other members of the "Gang of Four", that public schools should be abolished. She writes: "*It is with reluctance that I for one conclude that the freedom to send one's children to an independent school is bought at too high a price for the rest of society*".

She also argues that the British educational system is bedevilled by the divide between vocational and academic training and that they should be brought closer together. She would like to see universities developed as resource centres for their local communities with funds built up to finance summer schools and adult education classes.

Despite the decentralist and libertarian rhetoric, Mrs Williams' proposals still involve a fair amount of government intervention. She feels, however, that it could be achieved in a much less direct and heavy-handed way than hitherto.

"I think government ought to set a broad framework and then let people operate freely within it. On industrial democracy, for example, it should require firms and unions to submit their own schemes which conform with broad government guidelines.

"We are much too governessy at the moment. I don't think it's the business of the state to say that every woman should have her baby in hospital, although it can point out the dangers of home births. I think the state should set minimum standards, supported by subsidy. Beyond that it should be up to communities to provide more, using local income tax to do so."

Ian Bradley

Politics is for People. *Allen Lane (hardback)* £8.50. *Penguin (paperback)* £2.50.

Shuttling to laser beams in space

One of the least discussed aspects of the maiden flight of the reusable space shuttle launched from the Kennedy Space Centre, at Cape Canaveral in Florida, is the change it brings to the military balance of power between the United States and Russia. Yet the project is a joint enterprise between the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the American Department of Defence.

Moreover, the design of the spacecraft has been influenced strongly by the United States Air Force. The vehicle launched yesterday — Orbiter OV-102 *Columbia* to give it its full name and serial number—is only the first of a fleet of such space ships under construction. The next two members of the family of reusable space transporters, Orbiters OV-103 and OV-104, will carry out flights for military purposes from the Air Force base at Cape Vandenburg, in California.

The uses for defence purposes include placing and retrieving larger spy satellites than can be launched by the present generation of expendable rockets; installing space platforms with laser weapons as part of an anti-satellite project; the construction of huge lattice beams, like electricity pylons, carrying early warning radar and infra-red equipment; and the launch of payloads, such as communications and navigation satellites, into the geosynchronous orbit more than 22,000 miles above the earth.

The US Defence Department plans to replace the existing series of Big Bird spy satellites, which weigh about 11 tons, by a larger variety weighing nearly 15 tons that, more importantly, can be returned intact to the ground and reused. The Big Bird satellites are launched from the West coast into a polar orbit so that they pass over the Soviet and Asian land mass.

There is a penalty for launching in a polar orbit. It is reflected in the extra fuel needed by the spacecraft at the expense of the payload. A shuttle Orbiter launched from Cape Canaveral can carry a cargo of up to 30 tons in an enormous cabin with the capacity of a box trailer 60ft long and 15ft wide: hence the name the shuttle has earned of being a space truck.

A shuttle launch can be organized more rapidly than flights with the conventional rocket because an Orbiter is designed to be overhauled and ready for a new mission within two to three weeks. That ability opens a new dimension for the armed services in how to conduct surveillance of Soviet missile installations and nuclear submarines. The most important military spaceborne activities are observing Soviet and Chinese weaponry by satellite; esablishing strategic and tactical communications; verifying the frequenciees of transmissions agreed under Salt 1; and the development of methods of protecting satellites from attack.

In fact more than £50m is spent each year on methods to help spacecraft survive damage by developing greater manoeuvrability, resistance to jamming, and shutters that automatically cover sensitive camera lenses and infra-red detectors if attacked by a laser beam. With the prospect of repairing satellites in orbit, or returning them to the factory for maintenance, the life of spacecraft should be considerably extended.

But the risks from killer satellites have been reinforced by the two recent Russian tests in which a target spacecraft was damaged by a satellite carrying an explosive charge. On detonation, the shrapnel from the disintegrating killer satellite penetrated the target.

Incidentally, these tests break the spirit and the letter of the Outer Space Treaty signed by the United States and Russia and 72 others, which declared outer space as a zone of peace. That notion began as an illusion because it was conceived after the first satellites for military communications and reconnaissance were already circling the earth. Clearly there was a tacit acceptance in Salt 1 that the spirit of the space treaty had been breached when, as a means of monitoring the other side's compliance with arms control, the practice of verification by satellite was written into agreements.

Work on anti-satellite weapons by the Russians started in 1967. The Americans had a brief flirtation with this type of vehicle but after two experiments in orbit the project was stopped, along with other cuts in 1969 that ended plans for the Defence Department's Manned Orbiting Laboratory which would have established a platform for reconnaissance work. That space station was intended to have a two-man crew, on five missions of up to 30 days each, testing the advantages of military surveillance with men operating the monitoring equipment.

Recent Russian successes in establishing new records for men operating in space in a Salyut space station have established that idea. With hindsight, it is easy to see a well-defined plan by the Soviet Union for a much longer-term space strategy than the American political hiccoughs.

The command of earth orbit has clearly always been a Russian goal, and the logical progression, through the first six Vostok and the two Voshkod manned spacecraft to lay the foundation for the long series of Soyuz and Salyut missions is obvious now. A permanent orbital Soviet station in the 220,000lb class is apparently under development for launch in about three years' time, to be manned by up to 12 cosmonauts. A Russian equivalent of the reusable winged shuttel is expected in seven to eight years' time.

But by that time the American Orbiter series should have enabled the United States Defence Department to have redesigned much of their vital networks that are spread between USAF DSCS-3 (the designation for the third generation of military communications satellites), FleetSatCom and AfSatCom (special links to naval vessels and aircraft) and a host of far more complicated spacecraft for detecting the heat plumes from ICBMs or low-flying aircraft like the Soviet Backfire supersonic bomber, which could come in beneath the radar sweep.

Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent

The week that was—or wasn't?

Paul Routledge assesses the latest TUC campaign against Government economic policy

It is just as well that Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, does not gauge the impact of the unions' "week of activity" by the column inches it rates in the popular prints. By contrast with the obsessive interest in the May 14 Day of Action last year, the past seven days of rallies, marches, lobbies and conferences have been practically ignored.

The TUC judges the success of its campaigning by Congress House criteria, and by that test it was deemed to be a success. The labour movement's "alternative strategy" of boosting the economy through public expenditure is more widely disseminated and understood, and the anti-monetarist analysis is gaining a firmer hold. In their own jargon, the TUC mandarins insist they are "winning the argument."

But are they? Not even ministers considered to be receptive to their ideas such as Mr James Prior, the Employment Secretary, concede any such thing. And in any case, winning intellectual battles is no guarantee that an obstinate government will then feel obliged to change course.

The lesson of the miners' strikes that halted ministerial plans to close 23 pits at a cost of more than 13,000 jobs is surely that Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet only retreats when faced with a combatant who really does mean business.

Speeches and rallies may be fine and uplifting, the stuff of which the labour movement is made. But they can be safely ignored by a government determined to stick to its guns. What is more, from the trade union point of view, the very futility of such gestures may actually undermine the already-diminished credibility of the TUC.

At the rally in London last week, Mr Dennis Skinner, MP (who is sponsored by the miners' union, it should be remembered), castigated the TUC for holding back the troops. And Mr Bill Keys, the printworkers' leader argued that the trade union movement had acquiesced in government policies since the Tories took office, a posture from which they were only now beginning to emerge.

Some unions, of course, have been less acquiescent than others. The steelmen fought a valiant struggle over pay, only to lose over plant closures. The miners have consistently flouted public sector pay policy and have now notched a considerable victory on the wider front of subsidies for their industry. The civil servants are locked in a very deep conflict with the Cabinet over pay, and workers in the monopoly service industries—gas, water and electricity—have all pushed through the single-figure pay barrier.

But they have been the exceptions rather than the rule. Days lost through strikes tumbled dramatically as the recession took its toll across industry and cuts in Government spending were reflected in job losses—the loss, for instance, of 10,000 bookbinders' jobs through the collapse in school book ordering.

Against this background, the TUC, kept out of the corridors of power and incapable of delivering militancy on the shopfloor, begins to look altogether less relevant. That was the analysis behind the formation of the Triple Alliance of railwaymen, miners and steelworkers. Whatever the quality of its policy paperwork, the TUC's showing in terms of results is far from impressive.

That analysis must also to some degree explain the relatively greater enthusiasm for the Jarrow-style People's March for Jobs being held next month. Starting from Liverpool on May Day, a column of at least 500 unemployed workers will wind its way to London, arriving for a huge demonstration on May 29. The Transport and General Workers' Union nationally is committed to spend £25,000 on "the biggest single campaign to awaken the nation's conscience about mass unemployment, springing from grass roots trade union demands for action". The operation is expected to cost about £80,000.

The whole front page of the April *TGWU Record*, the union's widely circulated journal, is given over to publicizing the march and detailing its support. But the TUC week of activity was relegated to a few inches on the back page which covered only the textiles and transport lobbies.

Though it has clearly captured wide attention and support, the People's March does not have the personal endorsement of Mr Len Murray. Three TUC Regional Councils, the North-west, Midlands and South-east, are organizing it, and some of the main figures are Mr Jack Dromey in London and construction workers' official Mr Peter Carter in Birmingham are men of the hard-nosed left.

Mr Murray prefers to keep his distance from the march, arguing that it is a regional matter and that if the Congress House machine became involved, it would have to take over the whole thing completely. In fact, the TUC general secretary is likely to be away when the marchers arrive.

So there is evidently something of a gap between the "officials" in Great Russell Street and the political activists in the movement who will certainly seek to turn the People's March into a broad attack on the Government in the hope of making it a springboard for a more self-confident militancy in the unions. This was the unrealized hope of the left in the wake of the 1980 Day of Action.

At the winding-up rally of the week of activity in Bradford on Saturday, Mr Murray said the Prime Minister was presenting a resolute exterior to the public but away from the public gaze "gremlins and goblins of uncertainty must be nudging and nagging her. She ignores them at the nation's peril." With so much effort going into the People's March, there may be some goblins of uncertainty nagging the TUC general secretary.

In a Manhattan garden, a sharp dose of spring

Nothing happens gradually in New York. It is a sudden city. Seasons do not blend into each other as they do in more temperate Europe, the end of winter blurring imperceptibly with the beginning of spring. Instead, spring comes up on you as a swift, sharp shock, like a mugger on the Eight Avenue subway.

This year it came in the last weekend of March. A week earlier we had been bundled in our winter woollens, warding off temperatures below freezing point. Then the winds switched to come up from the South and the mercury climbed to more than 70 degrees fahrenheit.

As it happened, that was the weekend when, in my official capacity as vice-president of the garden club on Roosevelt Island—that Manhattan offshore island where I live—I had to accompany the president on her annual tool-buying pilgrimage. We drove in her Toyota to a hardware store to pick up the spades, forks, rakes and hoes that we provide for the communal use of island gardeners.

The shop was not accustomed to mass purchases of that kind. We bought eight spades, eight forks and a couple of rakes and hoes. "Do you work on a farm," asked the girl at the checkout, as the pair of us, assisted by the president's small son, staggered there in relays with the loot. Two hundred dollars quickly changed hands and the stuff was ours.

While the president went to fetch the car, her son and I took the tools and stacked them on the pavement outside. Passers-by inspected the price tags and, assuming we were selling them there, tried to buy them from us.

"That looks a good deal", said a burly man with a moustache, feeling for his wallet. I directed him inside.

I have previously noted here the tendency of New Yorkers, to run in packs, like Wolves or lemmings. With a fine Sunday immediately following the day of the purchase, gardeners swarmed to the shed to snap up the tools and break ground for the season. Gardening here is strictly a spring-to-autumn sport.

The scene on the allotments, north of the baseball field and facing the Manhattan mainland, was like a Chinese paddy-field or a cotton plantation at harvest time. Dozens of toilers bent low over the earth, wielding their shiny new implements, worrying away at the soil.

Old acquaintances were renewed, some unseen since last October. I am not sure what they do in the winter: probably sit in their rocking chairs, poring over seed catalogues, until the appearance of the Hollywood Oscar ceremony on television tells them it is spring.

I am always touched by the faith Americans have in their elected officials. As vice-president of the club (that's the second time I've mentioned it: like Alexander Haig, perhaps I am feeling fundamentally insecure about my status) I am assumed to have a wide knowledge on matters horticultural, and people are always asking me for advice.

As I was forking in the annual load of peat, a woman called me to inspect her maggots. "Little white grubs", she said, in alarmed and almost accusatory tones.

I walked over with grave authority, not wanting to destroy her confidence in my skills at crisis management. Little white grubs is exactly what they were, scurrying below the surface.

"Hmmm", I hummed, staring at the earth. "Soil-borne". That glimpse of the obvious did not seem to satisfy the plaintiff so I blundered on. "Some sort of weevil, perhaps. Could be a parasite, like onion fly. A carrot fly, possibly."

"What can I do?" was the next question.

"White powder from Woolworth's", I replied with brisk conviction. "It's an all-purpose insecticide. Just dust the soil with it." Then I walked away to consider a similar problem of my own.

I had not wanted to confess, but, on my allotment I had something more alarming than maggots, white round blobs, the size of tiny ball-bearings, very like that pelletted styrofoam packing material you sometimes come across. A fungoid growth, I guessed. Perhaps the magic white powder would handle that, too.

After preparing the ground with peat, manure and fertilizer, I had initially intended to make only one planting that day—sugar peas, which like to get an early start. But it was such lovely weather and, though a bit dry, there was rain in the forecast, so I thought I would go ahead with a major implantation.

After the peas I put in some beetroot, then lettuce, then spring onions, then roquette, a highly-flavoured salad herb, then leeks. I found a clump of small onions which had somehow survived the winter so I separated those and planted them in the peat to see if they will develop.

More onions are starting life indoors, behind the living room window, along with some Brussels sprouts. With these I hope to astonish the natives, for sprouts are not often grown here.

Sure enough, the forecast rain fell on the Monday and the weather stayed warm, giving the seeds a nice start. By the following weekend, many were poking their heads above ground.

Meanwhile, I have started two kinds of tomatoes indoors. One variety is Early Girl, extraordinarily successful last year—plump and flavoursome fruits by July. The other is a later hybrid. Last frost here is supposed to be April 20, so the early ones will be sent outdoors not long after that.

We gardeners are a docile lot; certainly compared with the other militant special-interest groups on our island, but before the season began we did come as near as we ever get to an internal conflict. It was over a fence.

New Yorkers, for reasons which are apparent in their newspapers every day, worry a lot about security. The island has a low crime rate by Manhattan standards but people do pilfer vegetables in the summer. Tales are told, some no doubt true, of women with large shopping baskets walking across from the adjoining borough of Queens and helping themselves to the free and succulent tomatoes and green peppers.

A group of gardeners, understandably valuing their produce and being defensive about their private space, thought we should have a high wire fence put all the way round the allotments. I disagreed for sentimental and practical, not to mention aesthetic reasons.

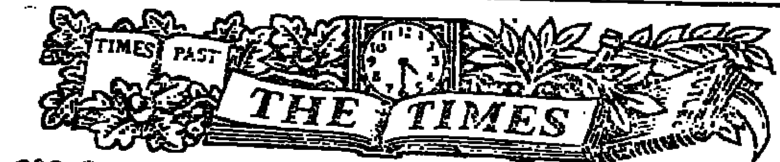
Sentimentally, I did not like to think we had a problem. Vegetable gardening is so idyllic an undertaking that it is spoiled by considerations of thievery and turpitude. I would sooner not count my tomatoes.

Practically, I did not think the fence would work. It would simply be a challenge to potential tomato-takers and it might also encourage random vandalism, in defiance of the authority the fence would represent.

An even less controllable threat to fertility this year is the weather. Like much of America, New York has had an exceptionally dry winter and there is talk of restricting the use of water on gardens. In the end, this may prove a more real cause for worry than the light-fingered, heavy-laden ladies from queens.

Michael Leapman

هكذا من الأصل



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THERE MUST BE AN INQUIRY

The ferocious violence to which the police were subjected in Brixton, on Saturday, and again yesterday (and which may not yet be over), cannot and should not be excused. No amount of sympathy which might be felt for the unfortunate social and economic circumstances of the rioters should blind one to the unprovoked and vicious nature of the attacks on the police. They were clearly intended to cause serious injury, and they did so. The burning of shops and buildings and the looting which inevitably followed the rioting were equally inexcusable, though at least they did not cause personal harm.

That said, however, the depressing fact is that what happened in Brixton, a year after the disturbances in St Paul's, Bristol, was predictable and predicted. The conditions that formed the background to the Bristol riots are present in Brixton, and in other areas of Britain. In both places, the perpetrators of the violence were largely black, and the victims were policemen. To that extent they were not race riots. The objects of the hatred were blue, not white.

Relations between the police and the black communities of much of South London have been strained for many years. The operation of the sus laws, about to be abolished, and the more general complaints of police harassment have contributed to the almost complete breakdown of trust and respect for the police on the part of many London blacks. This may be unfair, but it is one of the facts that has to be faced and dealt with.

But it would be a grave mistake to regard Brixton, for all that, as simply a blacks-police confrontation. The problems and the solutions are much more complex and deep rooted. The conditions of deprivation, discrimination and violence have been festering under governments of both parties. This accumulation of resentment and frustration is much more important than what the police may or may not have been alleged to have done on Friday or Saturday. The biggest social poison is undoubtedly unemployment and perhaps Brixton will end the myth that unemployment is being accepted in Britain without consequences. But there are other points which should give this Government particular concern. It can hardly be said that it has shown much concern for employment opportunities for young blacks—or whites. In addition, it has put through Parliament a Nationality Bill which is regarded by the minority communities as being racist; it has failed to make its disapproval as sharp as it might of the neo-Nazi groups: and it has shown little interest in the perplexing problems of racial discrimination. Add to these perceptions a local council which provides insufficient housing and services, and often seems uncaring about the needs of the community, and it begins to be understood why Britain, for many young Brixton blacks, seems to have turned against them. What we are confronted with is not a simply law-and-order problem—though order must be *maintained*—*but with a* political and social challenge. Policemen can only pick up the debris where politics have failed.

The Home Secretary should today announce that he intends to appoint an inquiry, to be held in public, with terms of reference wide enough to be able to absorb evidence on the underlying causes of the violence. Of course, the inquiry must investigate the events at hand. Unless that is done, meticulously and impartially, myths will take hold which will form part of the verbal armoury of future rioters. It has been alleged by a number of blacks that, before the violence, the police were present in the streets of Brixton in excessive numbers. Without suggesting that they had no right to be there, an independent inquiry could at least determine whether the police presence was insensitive in the circumstances. It could also pursue the allegations coming from the other side, that political agitators were at work, some of them from outside the area. All these issues, as well as the straightforward accumulation of factual information about the events of the day (or days), are appropriate for investigation by an inquiry.

But that would not be enough. To enable fundamental and more long-lasting lessons to be drawn from the Brixton experience, the inquiry would have to explore, in some depth, the complex social patterns of immigrant communities in urban areas, the aspirations and unmet expectations of young black Britons, the responses of local authorities and of Government to the needs of deprived communities, and, of course, the relations between the police and blacks. There would need to be witnesses not just from Brixton, but from Bristol, and from Handsworth, Birmingham, where considerable improvements in community relations are being achieved in a suburb whose social problems are not dissimilar to Brixton's.

The inquiry would serve another purpose, too. It would act as a public outlet for views and experiences that are important but perhaps not widely enough known about, or that are not paid enough regard. An inquiry could take the heat off the streets and put it in the tribunal-room. But it should not be seen purely as a safety valve, a tactic for postponing action. Its conclusions may not solve the appallingly difficult problems at issue, but they might at least point the way.

A CLOSE FIGHT FOR PRESIDENT GISCARD

Created to accommodate General de Gaulle, the presidency of France is an exceptionally powerful office which gives the incumbent the opportunity of dominating the French political scene for seven years. The forthcoming presidential election, with its first round on April 26 and its second two weeks later, will therefore set the pattern of French political life for some time, and its repercussions will be felt not only in France but throughout the Western world.

Until a few months ago, it seemed virtually certain that President Giscard d'Estaing would be reelected and that, broadly speaking, the political line followed since General de Gaulle came to power in 1958 would be followed. But M Giscard has been coming under serious attack and can no longer be certain of victory.

Seen from outside, the past seven years in France have been very successful. The standard of living has risen considerably, the country has modernized itself, and the French are a great deal more self-assured than they were. One French view is that they have become more "Anglo Saxon" and less Latin; but they have also been strongly attracted by the achievements of West Germany and have attempted, with some success, to emulate them. In spite of its continuing individuality, France today is no longer an odd man out among the leading Western countries, either economically or politically.

M Giscard's difficulties derive largely from the fact that over the past year or so the world recession has had its effects in France. The standard of living has stopped rising and unemployment has risen to some 1,600,000. This has naturally been seized on by the left, whose candidate, M François Mitterrand, came close to beating M Giscard d'Estaing in 1974. It has also been criticized by M Chirac, the Gaullist former Prime Minister, whose candidacy partly reflects his own personal ambition and partly the frustration felt by Gaullists, most of whom voted for M Giscard in the second round of the 1974 election.

So far as can be judged at this stage, M Chirac's campaign has been unexpectedly successful. He had adopted a strongly nationalistic tone, accusing M Giscard of enfeebling France. He has also, like President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher, blamed much of the weakness which he detects in the French economy on too much interference by the state. He might yet upset M Giscard's re-election strategy, either by a surprise victory over him on April 26 or else by winning so many votes from him that M Giscard goes into the second round much weakened. M Giscard, like his predecessors, has banked on the prospect that in a run-off between himself and a leftist he would be bound to win, but that will not happen if, instead of switching to M Giscard on May 10, enough Gaullists decided to transfer their votes from M Chirac to M Mitterrand.

So M Mitterrand, making his third bid for the presidency, now has a chance of achieving his aim. He has a big problem, however, and that is what to do about relations with the Communists, whose votes he needs if he is to be elected in the second round, but whose possible influence on his policies frightens off voters in the centre. Unlike in 1974, when he was the joint candidate of the Socialist and Communist Parties, he has no formal links with the Communists; and he has said that there would be no Communist ministers in his Government without a radical change in the party's policies. He has also suggested that in governing he would be prepared to look for support from the centre. This is anathema to the Communists, which partly explains the party leadership's hostility to him.

M Giscard can therefore continue to play on the voters' fear of what might happen if the left took power, as well as stressing the real achievements of his term of office. The polls at the moment suggest that it will be a close vote.

David Wood

A Parliament of secrets and non-events

In a few weeks' time we shall be celebrating, or here or there mourning, or ignoring, the second anniversary of the first direct election to the European Parliament. It is not too soon to ask a few questions, if only in accordance with the axiom that the spectator sees more of the game than the player.

Has the increasingly expensive directly elected Parliament demonstrably proved itself any better than the nominated Parliament that preceded it? Is it better known among voters, or more highly esteemed? Has it earned or been invested with more power and influence? Are any signs discernible that democracy has taken firmer root in the Community.

The answer to all these questions must be "no", with a few qualifications of no great importance. But first it must be made clear that the questions apply in a particular way to the United Kingdom, simply because both the main Westminster parties either forbade or discouraged the dual mandate for members of national parliaments also to be MEPs. On the Continent the typical MEP continues to be in national, local and party politics up to his neck, exactly as he was in the nominated Parliament. Often he is the beneficiary of the dubious "list" system, which gives him a strict numerical place in his party's pecking order.

Mrs Thatcher privately believes, as a few British MEPs (and I) do, that the old nominated Parliament had much merit. It was relatively small and less costly. It was no less democratic than the Continental list, because British MEPs had to be directly elected before whips could delegate them to Strasbourg.

It recognized Community realities that in the end national governments of the Ten, taking the effectual decisions in the Council of Ministers, could best be directly tackled in domestic parliaments. It ensured close contact between Westminster and Strasbourg, not least in the EEC's important prelegislative stage when Commission proposals are considered in committee and often drastically amended.

For nearly all the Parliament's debates except those on the small budget (where MEPs have authentic responsibility) need a health-type warning that MEPs have no realistic power or influence once they leave their committee rooms in Brussels, although their committees absurdly insist on meeting in private. They have the right to monitor policies proposed by the Commission, but there is no guarantee that the Council of Ministers will pay much attention. They can question monthly the President of the Council, but, as some MEPs complain, their bowling will usually be played with a dead bat. They can also question Commissioners, but the Commission only proposes and the Council of Ministers disposes.

Nobody understands the European Community until full allowance is made for the unanimity rule that works within the Council of Ministers. In effect, it means that every member country can veto any proposed legislation that touches, or is held to touch, its national interest.

An argument develops among MEPs that as the Ten let in Portugal and Spain and become the Twelve the unanimity rule will increasingly become unworkable and will have to be abandoned. Surely the logic must be faulty. Community enlargement will rather make the right of veto more valuable to the Big Four nationals, on whom the main financial burden of carrying poorer members will fall. Nevertheless a Greek veto will be as potent as a United Kingdom or French veto, and the consequence may well be paralysis of Community decision taking.

None or little of this thesis will be palatable to most MEPs. They work extremely hard, enduring much needless effort and the discomfort of constant travel abroad.

Yet most MEPs have only themselves to blame. Mainly they have had experience less as politicians than as executives, businessmen, lawyers and the like; and the moment Pierre Pflimlin, former Prime Minister of France and now Mayor of Strasbourg, built an office block for MEPs they reverted to type. The chamber emptied. Corridors, public rooms and restaurants saw little of them. Until the division bells tolled they began to sit comfortably in their offices, dictating letters, telephoning, preparing a speech, or taking a shower in the cubicle. They began to eat and drink together as in a Pall Mall club.

What the Norman Shaw office building and the departmental committee system is doing for the Commons, so the Pflimlin amenities have done for the European Parliament. If you want to see an MEP who lacks political experience you must ring his office and make an appointment, much as though you wanted to intrude on a senior Cabinet minister in Whitehall. He discusses when he will be able to fit you into his diary, and so you get on with the prose you are writing without the benefit of his advice. Even Sir James Scott-Hopkins and Mrs Barbara Castle, group leaders of long parliamentary experience, are caught on the wing as rarely as a golden eagle in Croydon.

Meanwhile, since there is no lack of group funds in the European Parliament, United Kingdom groups have recruited press officers who spend much time reducing Community politics to a level of hand-out bathos that Westminster has never known and would not suffer. As examples: a Labour MEP from the north-east challenges the Community to compete for growing the biggest leek; a Conservative MEP has been driven in a Leyland Metro all the way from Birmingham to Strasbourg to fly the Union flag. Non-event is piled upon non-event. Jim and Barbara—where are you?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fears of British expatriates

From Mr and Mrs C. Stacy Waddy and others

Sir, We write on behalf of 83 parents with a total of 108 children born in 24 countries, all of us British citizens who for the moment are living and working in Caracas, Venezuela, and parents of at least one child born outside the United Kingdom. Most of the latter are far too young to know or do anything about a threat to their future rights as British citizens.

We are, in short, British expatriates who have learnt with grief that our such children ("British by descent") will, if the present Bill before the House of Commons is not amended, be disabled from transmitting as of right British citizenship of any sort to their children if in turn born outside the United Kingdom. Yet such disability, by virtue of the Government's own amendment to its own Bill, has already been lifted from the children of citizens, *not* British by descent, who are naturalized or registered.

As expatriates we are scattered and unregarded; we are clueless, voiceless, voteless—and our children's children may well be stateless. To our knowledge, no Roman Catholic bishops, no councils, no organizations speak for such as our children, who may well be "babes in the bulrushes" indeed. May we then, on their behalf, ask for equal rights with children also born outside the United Kingdom to immigrants who become British citizens?

We have asked Mr Ivor Stanbrook, MP for Orpington (letter, February 19) to present our humble petition to the House of Commons for amendment to the Bill and we ask this more:

1. Of you, Sir, whose columns alerted us, to allow us space so that British expatriates elsewhere be alerted to share our action.
2. Of United Kingdom resident parents and grandparents of children so placed, to write to their MPs: such citizens do have votes!
3. Of all members of Parliament, to remove so undeserved a threat from the families of British citizens abroad.

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,
C. STACY WADDY,
SAM STACY WADDY,
PATRICK COOK,
BRUCE DREWITT,
TONY GEORGE,
DIANNE WHYTE,
As from: PO Box 68921,
Caracas 1062A, Venezuela.

Poland and pragmatism

From Mr Lionel Bloch

Sir, In your leader (April 7) you contrast Mr Haig's "pragmatic and realistic approach" with "strong voices for a simplistic and ideological view of foreign affairs" in the new Administration.

This analysis is itself an over-simplification. President Reagan's Government is unanimous on the broad lines of its foreign policy. There are a few differences on tactics: there are those who would like to bring Western Europe in line with a salutary short sharp shock, and there is the traditional State Department preference for gentle persuasion. It is now very probable that no choice will have to be made: events in Poland and elsewhere indicate that there is very little time for agonizing over such niceties.

In the light of these developments the Europeans would be well advised to re-examine their arrogant claims to diplomatic superiority vis-à-vis Washington. There is much too much self-satisfaction in Western Europe and a damaging tendency to extol its "pragmatism" when, more often than not, this amounts to little more than the unprincipled appeasement of the Soviet Union and Opec.

Had the West Europeans really been such paragons of political subtlety they might have been able by now to patch up their arguments about fish and, faced with the Polish crisis, they might have come up with something a little more impressive than pained hand-wringing. If their great finesse and non-ideological position are qualities, what can they show for them? When faced with such an indelicate question they fall back on the old cliché that they are the products of centuries of diplomatic tradition.

Unfortunately statesmanship is not an inheritable commodity and the sooner Western separatists realize this the better for the Western Alliance.

Yours faithfully,
LIONEL BLOCH,
9 Wimpole Street, W1.

Police complaints

From Sir Harry Boyne

Sir, As a former part-time member of the Police Complaints Board under Lord Plowden's exemplary chairmanship, permit me to take mild exception to your implication (leading article, April 9) that the part-time members failed to exhibit "the sharpness of mind that their positions as independent watchdogs on behalf of the public require".

I personally recommended that many a case-file be sent back to the deputy chief constable concerned, with a series of specific questions to answer, because I was not satisfied with the thoroughness of the original investigation. I have good reason to believe that my part-time colleagues did the same.

Yours faithfully,
H. B. BOYNE,
51 Marsham Court,
Marsham Street, SW1.
April 9.

Diminishing returns

From the Rev T. J. Lennard

Sir, Two months after the Inland Revenue and I had settled our differences last year, an identical tax demand arrived for R. E. V. T. J. Lennard Esq. I have tried to have him quietly put away, but, once listed as taxable, the omens are discouraging.

Yours etc,
T. J. LENNARD,
Kirkbank Station Cottage,
Kelso, Scotland.

Putting a good face on national service

From Mr Paul Arnott

Sir, Sir Hugh Fraser (feature, April 8) accepts that unemployment is with us in the long term. He tells us that people of my own age are turning to vandalism and petty crime because of this, and because of the inadequacies of youth opportunity schemes with their "stigma of being unwanted and useless". He also tells us that our housing, sewers, railways and derelict sites are in need of urgent attention.

This may be true. How, though, can he boldly proclaim that these problems can be solved at a stroke by national service? The new role he offers to these "stigmatized" people is as militarized cheap labour which, he claims, will produce "a real sense of involvement" and give us a workforce "trained to meet and win the challenge of the 1980s". How does this follow, if we use the school-leavers with their "inadequate skills" for tasks which hardly seem in keeping with the "age" of the microchip?

Sir Hugh also sees the role of the trade unions in a light which I find hard to understand. We cannot perform this task with unionized labour, he writes, yet the trade unions would play a crucial role in the organization of labour. Is this a role he expects the trade unions to welcome? Perhaps he imagines that soon they will no longer be interested in negotiating wage increases, but will concentrate solely on trying to keep the working population busy.

That Sir Hugh wishes to combine his ideas under the umbrella of national service with its "greater national discipline" and its expansion of our "home defence", makes his article more *frightening* than ludicrous. I would like to thank him for opening my eyes to the reasons some of my first-year undergraduate friends at Exeter now sneer at the word "Tory".

Yours sincerely,
PAUL ARNOTT,
Greensleeves,
21 Ninhams Wood,
Keston Park,
Farnborough,
Kent.
April 8.

From Mr R. J. Edkins

Sir, Sir Hugh Fraser's article on national service in a civilian form has indeed shown the need for some form of training for unemployed and willing workers. I am unemployed, and I have been studying the theory of a possible volunteer community association scheme to train civilians in disaster relief and community reconstruction.

Unemployed and part-time volunteers could be instructed in such matters as repairing and maintaining buildings and essential services and learning how to deal with all types of natural and wartime disaster. After training and a suitable test of competence the volunteers could then be given civilian status as community wardens and placed on 10-year reserve for call-up to deal with the effects of national and international disasters.

I strongly recommend this procedure, partly to restore the self-respect of the unemployed and also to prevent the inglorious effects of such a catastrophe as the latest Italian earthquake; lack of proper training and organization there caused great hardship. For the record, I am 28 and attempting to find employment.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. EDKINS,
Pinetops,
Coniston Road,
Plas Newton,
Chester.
April 8.

From Mr George Delf

Sir, Sir Hugh Fraser's ode to national service (April 8) is yet another splendid example of the principled bang followed by a whimpering fall-out. Calling for a new sense of "purpose, hope and national involvement" is not difficult. But to pour ambitious and "largely civil" objectives of national renewal into a centralized container "within a military framework" is to repeat the simplistic follies of Hitler.

The "accelerating decay of the national infrastructure" is *nothing* if not a by-product of a culture which is already grossly over-centralized and demoralized by the grandiose ideologies of self-serving elites. The very last thing which is needed is more of the same, dressed up as the latest wonder cure.

Looked at from the perspective *of East Anglia the most urgent* need is for a loosening of the London stranglehold and an upsurge of local powers and responsibilities. The children of this region emerge from school with fragmentary knowledge of Parliament and its Acts, but with minimal sense of their own power to re-design our disoriented society from the local community downwards. Why can't our schools and our media explore with imagination and skill the many and exciting options facing this generation? Such a flowering of creative initiative requires close attention to personal need, something beyond the scope of military discipline.

Sir Hugh Fraser may or may not have experienced life as a national serviceman. I certainly did, as soldier, scullion, batman, parachutist and junior officer. I gained a driving licence and a mature contempt for huge institutions. It was a dreadful waste of public money.

Sincerely,
GEORGE DELF,
Centre for Village Studies,
Yoxford,
Saxmundham,
Suffolk.
April 9.

Charities and the law

From Mr Hubert Picarda

Sir, As one of the counsel involved in the Amnesty International case (Law Report, March 19) it would be wrong of me to comment on that case or Dr Kenneth Slack's observations on it (letter, April 10). But may I make two points on the correspondence generated in your pages by the conduct of the Charity Commissioners regarding the Unification Church (or Moonies)?

First, conventional religion is assumed by most people in most cultures to be a power for good in the community, and the advancement of conventional religion in this country is charitable. Because of its tendency to moral improvement the South Place Ethical Society has also recently been held charitable by the court. But humanist organizations whose main purpose appears to be to attack religion and religious education rather than to promote moral and ethical standards have no claim to stand on the same footing as religion. Indeed the abolition of religious education and the withdrawal of fiscal benefits from religious organizations are plainly political aims.

The fact that the Charity Commission is having second thoughts on the registration of the Unification Church as a charity should not mislead anyone into thinking that legislation is either required or is likely to be satisfactory. Previous committees considering charity reform have, significantly, failed to devise a satisfactory new definition of charity. Our case law system is gratifyingly flexible and can keep up with changing notions. It is certainly open to the courts on the authorities to require a new religion seeking registration (or continuance of registration) as a charity to justify its claim by showing 1, that it is indeed a religion and not a freakish philosophy; 2, that it promotes *morality*, and 3, that it does not contravene public policy.

Whether the Moonies satisfy those tests is a matter for the commissioners and ultimately the court. The Goodman committee doubted whether the introduction of a lay element into the Charity Commission would work satisfactorily and thought it a mistake to jettison the present constitution for the sake of finding a new way of dealing with a minority of cases. Those organizations who are dissatisfied with the decisions of the commissioners can always seek funds from their supporters (who are usually numerous) to finance their appeals.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HUBERT PICARDA,
10 Old Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2

From the Chairman of the British Humanist Association

Sir, Agreement seems to be universal that charity law needs a radical overhaul. But, within its antiquated constraints, the interpretation of the law is moving. Mr Nicolas Walter (April 8) is too pessimistic. Charity law has long accepted the principle that it is impartial as to the truth of the beliefs of the religions it accepts. Last summer, South Place Ethical Society was accepted as a charity, as an organization cultivating Humanism.

Humanism cannot be accepted as a *religion*, in the terms of British law, for it does not worship a god. But it has the same beneficial function in society as does a religion: it legitimates and motivates morality for those who accept it. South Place Ethical Society is a congregation of Humanists and analogous to any congregation of Christians in its benefit to society. Mr Justice Dillon recognized this analogy.

It is important to see the distinction between Humanism and Secularism. Humanism is a positive alternative to religion, in the same way that one religion is alternative to any other. As effective alternatives, sincerely held, the law cannot discriminate between them. But Secularism is not merely positive in its own beliefs, it is positively *against* religion. It is this which excludes it from charitability in the present law.

However, though the law of charity is slowly edging forward its progress is insecure and it is riddled with anomalies, even by conservative standards. For example, very many people would agree that it is too rigid in its exclusion of political activity, so cutting out Amnesty International; and it is not sufficiently sensitive to the actual value of the religious beliefs it countenances, so allowing the Moonies. Charity law certainly needs overhaul and modernization. Many would say it needs a more profound re-think.

Yours faithfully,
HARRY V. STOPES-ROE,
Chairman,
British Humanist Association,
13 Prince of Wales Terrace, W8.

Sir Harold's humour

From Mr Barrie Penrose

Sir, Nicholas Wapshott's interview with Sir Harold Wilson (April 7) contains the paragraph: "Sir Harold's reply is an example of his deadpan humour which has so far perplexed po-faced investigative reporters inquiring about spies and conspiracies. 'The trouble with Penrose and Courtiour is that they had no sense of humour. I would say things as a joke and they took me seriously'."

Mr Wapshott is right: the ex-Premier, as we well remember, does have a wonderful deadpan humour although he always uses it sparingly. My former colleague, Roger Courtiour, and I have a collection of, so far unpublished, examples and one day we might be tempted to share some of them with readers of *The Times*.

For the present I would like to put on record that when we first met Sir Harold, through an invitation arranged by his then political manager, Lord (Albert) Murray, he was not in a humorous mood. It was early May, 1976, some five weeks after he had finally left No 10 and he told my colleague and me that he wanted a "shopping list" of topics investigated.

He repeated them in our presence in front of our then employer, the late Director General of the BBC, Sir Charles Curran. The topics included: his doubts about MI5; South Africa, MI5 chiefs defecting ideologically; his concern about the Thorpe case and much more besides, including mention of a possible "coup" against his Government in 1968.

Yours faithfully,
BARRIE PENROSE,
The Sunday Times,
Gray's Inn Road, WC1.

Grecian heritage under threat

From Sir Steven Runciman, FBA

Sir, Greece is a poor country, with perhaps the greatest concentration in the world of monuments that are part of our civilization. The recent earthquakes have stressed the immensity of the problems that the authorities there face in the task of preserving this heritage.

It is encouraging to see how much is achieved with comparatively small resources; and in particular we should be grateful for the careful and well-considered work that is now being devoted to the Acropolis of Athens. But Greece contains more than her splendid relics of classical antiquity. Those of us who love the country love it also for the incomparable beauty of its scenery and for the towns and villages with their churches and monasteries and their old houses built in native styles that fit so well into the landscape. Now both the scenery and the buildings are being threatened by indifference or, worse, by deliberate and destructive exploitation.

It was therefore heartening to learn, about a year ago, that a Ministry for the Environment had been set up in Athens to deal with problems of ecology and development and that a considerable number of buildings of historic and artistic interest and areas of scenic beauty had been listed to control their use. However, it has been recently announced that the list is to be drastically reduced.

The listing is highly unpopular. Owing to a shortage of government inspectors and an excess of governmental and municipal bureaux through which an application has to pass, the owner of a listed building finds it virtually impossible to obtain permission to make any improvements to it or even to do repairs necessary for its maintenance. Moreover in many areas, rates are assessed on the potential value of the site, not on the building; and the owner can hardly be blamed for wanting to replace his old house by an office or an apartment block. There are no funds available to him for the upkeep of a historic building, whereas he can easily obtain a loan for the development of the site.

Some changes in the regulations are certainly needed, to simplify procedure and to offer some financial aid or compensation to the owners of listed property. It will be tragic if the lists are to be eroded and there is to be a return to the free-for-all development mania which has already turned too many Greek cities into jungles of jerry-built concrete and has covered all too much of the coastline with garish villas and amorphous hotels.

Let us hope that the Minister for the Environment and his colleagues are not deliberately going to look the other way while the natural and the traditional beauty of Greece is destroyed.

Yours faithfully,
STEVEN RUNCIMAN,
Elshieshields,
Lockerbie,
Dumfriesshire.
April 8.

Dionysiac drug scene

From Dr Bernard Barnett

Sir, Dr Richard Seaford's focus on *Bacchae* (report of Classical Association at Exeter, April 8) as bearing on the origin of tragedy confirms and amplifies E. R. Dodds's claim for the drama as "a work of art and a social document". *Bacchae* has been exhaustively studied as a work of art; it demands equal research for the material that it contains on the social scene—then and now.

Euripides's work contains a detailed description of states of possession in the dionysiac cult. Hippocrates's description of the Sacred Disease contains far less clinical material. From a medical analysis of Euripides's drama it can be readily seen that the divine substances that Dionysus offered or forced on his votaries or victims were hallucinogens and other drugs.

There is yet a further spin-off for doctors *in* the study of the writings on *Bacchae*. The claim for psychoanalytical theory as explaining irrational behaviour can be shown to be quite misplaced here. The possibility that the theory is equally obscurantist in other situations must be re-examined.

Yours truly,
BERNARD BARNETT,
2 Belle Walk,
Birmingham.
April 9.

Art conservation

From Dr Selby Whittingham

Sir, Your Art Critic commented (March 31) on the difficulty of getting at the true reason why so many of the Chantrey Bequest pictures are not on show anywhere. How large, really, he wondered, are the problems of conservation? Why, one might add, have Sheffield's requests for loans from the Tate been turned down so often? The Director of the Tate Gallery (April 2) sidesteps these questions.

It is pertinent to ask further whether the Tate's refusal to allow any Turners to be shown at Somerset House was really based on genuine fears about the risks entailed and, if so, why the Courtauld Institute of Art apparently does not share these fears inasmuch as it has long been seeking to transfer its equally fragile paintings there.

Yours faithfully,
SELBY WHITTINGHAM,
153 Cromwell Road, SW5.

Principals in perspective

From Mr David M. R. Keate

Sir, Leaving aside the presumption that Peter Hennessey's "top civil servant" referred to a member of the administrative class, does not Lord Greenhill (April 8) realize that in the United Kingdom Civil Service there is ample room for 6,296 at the top?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID M. R. KEATE,
52 Huntingdon Road,
Cambridge.
April 8.

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 11: The Queen was represented by His Excellency Mr David Lane (High Commissioner in Port of Spain) at the State Memorial Service for the Right Hon Dr Eric Williams (Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago) which was held in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Port of Spain, Trinidad this morning.

CLARENCE HOUSE
April 11: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother disembarked from HM Yacht Britannia at Falmouth this morning, and opened the Duchy Hospital at Truro.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

Her Majesty gave a dinner party on board HM Yacht Britannia at Falmouth this evening.

April 12: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother disembarked from HM Yacht Britannia at Falmouth and was present at Morning Service in Truro Cathedral.

The Dowager Duchess of Abercorn and the Earl of Dalhousie were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 11: The Duke of Kent this morning took the Salute at the Greater London Council's Banner Parade for London's Territorial Army at County Hall, SE1.

Captain Mark Bullough was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, patron, International Year of Disabled People, will attend a reception in connexion with an exhibition, "Design and Disability", at the Design Centre, Haymarket, on May 18.

Birthdays today

Mr Samuel Beckett, 75; Mr John Braine, 59; Mr Beverley Cross, 50; Mr Edward Fox, 44; Professor A. H. Halsey, 58; Marshal of the RAF Sir Arthur Harris, 89; Mr Graham Hutton, 77; Lord James of Rusholme, 72; Canon J. N. D. Kelly, 72; the Right Rev D. G. Loveday, 83; Miss Margaret Price, 40; Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, MP, 71; Lord Wedderburn of Charlton, 54; Lieutenant-General Sir James Wilson, 60; Major-General Sir John Winterton, 83.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Hastings Read was christened Hastings Seton Claude on Saturday, April 11, at St Denys's, Stanford-in-the-Vale by the Rev Frederick White. The godparents are Mr Claude Dunbar Hawkes-Drielma, Captain Stewart Vetch, Captain David Woodd and Mrs Charles Hargreaves.

Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the Lord Mayor's engagements for this week:

Today: Receives members of the choir Les Petits Chanteurs de St François de Versailles, France, 3.

Tomorrow: Attends Corporation of London luncheon in honour of the Prime Minister of Romania, Mansion House, 1.15.

Thursday: Visit to Egypt and Rome (returns April 23).

Premium bond winners

The winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Savings Bonds prizes, announced on Saturday are:
£100,000: No 10KW 814186 (The winner lives in Birmingham);
£50,000: 23RS 289198 (London Borough of Hounslow);
£25,000: 9FZ 244805 (co Durham).

Words that express the changes in the new service book

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder: the phrases have a balance and weight to them that make them hard to forget. They stay in the back of the memory as part of the common culture of the English, linking generations and supporting a moral ideal, part of the cement of society.

For those words in *The Book of Common Prayer* marriage service, *The Alternative Service Book 1980* substitutes: "That which God has joined together, let not man divide". Again the weighting of the phrases passes in a stride from "... God ..." to "... man ...", but there is a depth to "put asunder" missing from "divide". And "let no man", however close in meaning to "let not man", is a slight shift in emphasis.

Man, in the first case, means any individual; it is a prohibition each must take personally. Man, in the *second*, means mankind; it seems to refer to the divorce courts rather than anyone tempted to meddle in another's marriage.

That simple comparison of texts is sufficient to demonstrate that those who are defending *The Book of Common Prayer* against the competition of the new service book are not monomaniacs for archaic language and ecclesiastical nostalgia. If, as they fear, the 1662 book is in danger of being relegated to the liturgical museum, the memory of "let no man put asunder" will be dead in one generation.

The conclusion is difficult to avoid, when comparing the two texts, that some changes have been made simply for change's sake. "Putting asunder" is not so archaic that present generations can fail to understand it, and no harder to grasp than "worthily magnify your holy names", a phrase from elsewhere in the ASB.

Defenders of the new book claim for it a directness and clarity that bring home to people the force of certain religious ideas as never before, and it is not impossible to find a pair of passages where the ASB's success over the old prayer book is obvious.

The new marriage service, apart from such minor blemishes as that above, contains a moving and profound statement of what Christian marriage is, far more human and hopeful than the old service, with its warnings and frowns.

Where the old service speaks of the satisfaction of "men's carnal lusts and appetites, like brute beasts" as a bad motive for marriage, the new one seeks to elevate and redeem sexuality rather than to condemn it.

Marriage is given, it says, "that with delight and tenderness they may know each other in love, and through the joy of their bodily union, may strengthen the union of their hearts and lives."

The difference between art, which never loses its impact, and craftsmanship, which serves well but gradually becomes dull, is demonstrated by the comparison of two passages from the Communion Service.

"Almighty God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Maker of all things, Judge of all men; We acknowledge and bewail our manifold sins and wickedness, Which we, from time to time, have grievously committed, By thought, word, and deed, Against thy Divine Majesty, Provoking most justly thy wrath and indignation against us.

"We do earnestly repent, And are heartily sorry for these our misdoings; The remembrance of them is grievous unto us, The burden of them is intolerable. Have mercy upon us Have mercy upon us, most merciful Father; For thy Son our Lord Jesus Christ's sake, Forgive us all that is past: And grant that we may ever hereafter Serve and please thee In newness of life, To the honour and glory of thy Name; Through Jesus Christ our Lord."

The new service retains just a sufficient echo of the old to make those who remember it prefer it, but offers nothing equivalent to the drama of its unfolding movement, from guilt to sorrow to dread to entreaty to hope.

"Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we have sinned against you and against our fellow men, in thought and word and deed, through negligence, through weakness, through our own deliberate fault. We are truly sorry; and repent of all our sins. For the sake of your Son Jesus Christ, who died for us, forgive us all that is past; and grant that we may serve you in newness of life to the glory of your name."

It is more akin to a flat statement of fact, followed by a polite request. It may indeed describe the attitude of the worshipper, but it does not evoke any sense of personal distress. It is as easy to read the latter passage unmoved as it is hard to read the former.

Both passages are followed by an absolution pronounced by the celebrant, once again sufficiently similar for the new to recall the old, and with the same difference as before, the removal of red-blooded feeling and conviction from the new.

"Almighty God, who forgives all who truly repent ..." is the opening of the ASB absolution, another plain statement of fact.

"Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who of his great mercy hath promised forgiveness of sins to all them that with hearty repentance and true faith turn unto him ..." is the opening of the Common Prayer equivalent. The doctrine has been pruned back hard; but so has the force of the language.

The rest of that prayer is almost identical in each version, except that the old asks God to "bring you to life everlasting", a simple and modern enough expression; while the new asks God to "keep you in life eternal".

It is neither more modern, nor more clear, nor more direct, to speak of "life eternal" instead of "life everlasting"; and the substitution of "keep" for "bring" begs explanation.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr T. W. Vesey and Mlle M-C. J. R. Landon
The engagement is announced between Tom, younger son of the late Major C. T. Vesey, MC, and Mrs Shaw Eiloart, of Little Horkesley, Essex, and Christine, youngest daughter of the late M Roger Landon and Mme Gerard Lumet, of Pamiers, France.

Mr D. C. F. Lawrence and Miss D. V. Haynes
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs Charles M. Lawrence, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, and Debora, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Haynes, of Lichfield, Staffordshire.

Lt-Col A. H. Cave and Miss M. S. Preston Jay
The engagement is announced between Harry Cave, MBE, of Kirdford, West Sussex, and Marjorie Sally, only daughter of the late Arthur Ronald Jay and of Mrs Jay, of Goring, West Sussex.

Mr S. O. G. Williams and Miss J. L. Allchin
The engagement is announced between Simon, only son of Mr and Mrs J. Williams, of Sotogrande, Spain, and Janet, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs L. Allchin, of Sydney, Australia.

The forthcoming marriage announced between Mr Crispin Groom and Miss Michele Busk will not take place.

Marriages

Mr R. E. Carne and Mrs C. S. Kelly
The marriage took place quietly on April 10 between Mr Roger Carne and Mrs Caroline Kelly (née Teesdale).

Mr A. J. Pearson and Miss J. A. M. Blackmore
The marriage took place at St Martin's Church, Morden, Surrey, on Saturday, April 11, between Mr Anthony John Pearson, son of Mr and Mrs D. Pearson, of Mitcham, Surrey, and Miss Jane Ann MacBride Blackmore, only daughter of Mr and Mrs T. W. Blackmore of Morden, Surrey.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: G. F. Walwyn, DRYAD as Captain Maritime Tactical School, Sept 15; [illegible]

W. P. Shepherd, for duty in MOD(PE) with DOWN(N)/DSWS Bath, Oct 2; [illegible]

Retirement: COMMANDER: A. C. Cowie, May 31 [illegible]

The Army
[illegible]

Royal Air Force
[illegible]

Today's engagements

Princess Margaret, as president, attends meetings at the City Chambers, Glasgow, the annual general meeting of the Scottish Children's League, 12, and annual general meeting of the Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 2.30.

Livery hall open day: Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, 11. Tickets from City Information centre, St Paul's churchyard.

Talk: Sutherland, Piper, Nash—three Romantics, Tate Gallery, 1.

Film: An ideal Church? Madonna of San Biagio Montepulciano, National Gallery, 1.

Roman Catholic Church's record on caring for its lost sheep is criticized

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

A retired Scottish judge had said that people who went to prison were not just criminals, but, by definition, unsuccessful criminals. They had not got away with it.

It was at about that point that a conference of criminologists, psychiatrists, social workers, lawyers and priests held in London on Saturday began to change direction.

The conference had been called to discuss the alarming statistics of Roman Catholic anti-social deviance. The figures tended to show that they were two-and-a-half times more likely to go to prison, five times more likely to be addicted to drink or drugs, and apparently equally over represented among prostitutes, compulsive gamblers, drop-outs and similar groups.

For all the sociological expertise at the conference, no one could really answer the judge's point. Other objections were equally unanswerable, with the present state of knowledge. The essential base for comparison was the one in 10 ratio of Roman Catholics to the general population.

Many of those registering themselves as Roman Catholics on admission to prison, however, were much less likely to do so to an opinion poll interviewer on the doorstep; and the Roman Catholic population recorded by the church consists of those known to the local clergy.

Prisons virtually insist that everyone should have a religion, and it may be that the quarter of prisoners to declare themselves to be baptized Roman Catholics is closer to the truth than the 10 per cent estimated by pollsters and the clergy.

The people under discussion seemed to have nothing in common except their religion and their inclination to break the rules, and the *prima facie* case before the conference was that the Roman Catholic church was therefore somehow to blame.

The conference organizer, *The Month* magazine and Mr Hugh Kay, its editor, had marshalled an indictment which spoke of a sickness at the root of faith. Somewhere in the past experience of the Roman Catholic deviant—a Roman Catholic school, the Sunday sermon, the preparation and practice of confession, the sin-guilt-punishment routine that Irish ex-Catholics love to bash—there may be a fatal flaw.

The judge's point about criminal convictions measuring not criminal activity, but failure at it, was the first of a series of statistical questionmarks which made the evidence look less certain.

Equally, Roman Catholics may become alcoholics, or drug addicts in circumstances which drive non-catholics to suicide; so Catholicism may even be an aid to survival in a desperate situation, and successful suicides do not stay around to be counted. Roman Catholics may commit less crime, but do so more half-heartedly so as to be more easily caught. They may own up more often: in general, they may be more, not less honest.

This perspective rather weakens the indictment against the church to the point where there seemed to be a fair majority for acquittal, at least of the most serious charge.

Those present were mostly Roman Catholics themselves, but not blinded by loyalty. When the time came to make recommendations, no punches were pulled in saying how inadequate the church's record had been in caring for and rehabilitating its lost sheep.

The state of the argument was that the Roman Catholic Church was not quite entitled to walk away with a blameless record.

But paradoxes remained unexplained. Polish Roman Catholics, the minority community most resembling the Irish in Britain, were under-represented in the criminal statistics, and no-one could say why. The Scottish judge did not venture that they might be more successful at crime.

The link between Catholicism and drink was a theme that would not go away, and those with clinical or social work experience remained convinced that sex was an area where Roman Catholics were particularly prone to emotional damage.

However incomplete this statistical knowledge, there remained an impression that some Roman Catholics, particularly those who moved beyond the shelter of Mother Church, may not be very well equipped to cope with a society with a different underlying ethos from that in which they had been reared.

The most common view among those attending was that the authoritarian style of Catholicism of 20 or 30 years ago was not ideal for mature personal development. It was also generally held that things had improved enormously since then.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Dr Alexander Dickson, the founder of Community Service Volunteers, to be honorary president.

Mr Alfred Parrish to be Chief Constable of Derbyshire in succession to Mr James Fryer, who died last month.

Mr William I. Murray to be city solicitor and secretary to the Liverpool City Council in succession to Mr Ken Egon who retired in January.

Mr Stephen Cleobury, Master of Music at Westminster Cathedral, to be honorary secretary of the Royal College of Organists in succession to Sir John Dykes Bower.

Paris dealer buys a jewel with English royal past

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A jewel with an English royal history came up for sale in New York on Saturday and was bought for $20,000 (estimate $25,000 to $35,000) or £9,173, by a Paris dealer. It is an enamel and gold pendant, made about 1900 by the great French jeweller, Réne Lalique. It is in the form of fantastic foliage, 7½in long, enamelled in shades of green and set with paste brilliants.

According to Sotheby's catalogue, it formed part of a necklace presented by the Prince of Wales, presumably the future Edward VII, to the American miniaturist, Amalia Kussner, of Indiana. This gifted artist from the New World, according to the catalogue, was commissioned to paint the prince's likeness and the necklace formed part of the recompense. She does not appear to have been widely known in Britain, but is recorded as exhibiting five miniatures at the Royal Academy between 1896 and 1905.

The pendant was originally set with real diamonds and an emerald, but the stones are said to have been sold in 1914 to aid the British war effort, and replaced by paste.

The pendant was included in a sale of fine Art Nouveau and Art Deco, to which three sessions were devoted on Friday and Saturday. The sale totalled £562,821, but 24 per cent was left unsold. As usual, Tiffany lamps achieved the top prices, with a glass and bronze floral bouquet chandelier selling at $36,000 (estimate $30,000 to $40,000), or £16,513, to a New York dealer.

A London dealer paid a surprisingly high price in the deco section, $10,000 (estimate $4,000 to $5,000), or £4,587, for a *pâte-de-verre* vase moulded with three Matisse-type female profiles made by G. Argy-Rousseau in France about 1925.

A three-session sale of oriental rugs and carpets, also held by Sotheby's in New York over Friday and Saturday, ended with the massive total of £1,853,577, but 35 per cent was left unsold. A European private collector paid the three top prices: $175,000 (estimate $80,000 to $100,000), or £80,275, for a silk Heriz armorial carpet of the last quarter of the nineteenth century; $95,000 (estimate $80,000 to $120,000), or £43,577, for a Mughal carpet of about 1800; and the same price (estimate $120,000 to $150,000) for a silk Heriz fantasy carpet of about 1875.

While auction competition for works of foreign origin was erratic, three auctions devoted to Americana were enthusiastically supported. Christie's offered for sale the collection of American pewter formed by Mr and Mrs George A. Jenckes, and only 1 per cent was left unsold, with a total of £145,478.

There was a new auction record price for American pewter at $15,000 (estimate $8,000 to $10,000), or £6,521, for a flat-top quart tankard, made by William Bradford of New York City in the first half of the eighteenth century. A pint dome-top tankard by Cornelius Bradford, of Philadelphia (1753-1770), fetched $14,000 (estimate $5,000 to $7,000) or £6,086. The early settlers apparently preferred to take their liquor by the quart: this is one of only three pint tankards known.

Christie's sale of fine American furniture, silver and decorative arts on Saturday made £222,720, with 15 per cent unsold. A pair of Chippendale shell-carved mahogany side chairs made in Philadelphia about 1760-1780 brought the top price at $34,000 (estimate $15,000 to $25,000) or £14,782.

Parliamentary Diary

House of Commons
April 6: Motion for Easter adjournment agreed to. Insurance Companies Bill passed the remaining stages. Motion of Government aid for International Computers Ltd agreed to. Debate on European Community document on biomolecular engineering. House adjourned, 11.25 pm.
April 7: Sion College Bill read a second time. Co-ownership of Flats Bill read a first time. Opposition motion on youth unemployment rejected by 288 votes to 258 and Government amendment agreed to. Greater Manchester Bill passed the report stage. Ways and Means resolution in relation to British Transport Docks Board carried by 168 votes to 93. Motion relating to European Parliament Members' salaries agreed to. Queen's University of Belfast (Northern Ireland) Order agreed to. Adjournment debate about EEC transport policy. House adjourned, 12.24 am (Wednesday).
April 8: Motion to bring in Prayer Book Protection Bill carried by 152 votes to 130 and Bill read a first time. Debate on development in the EEC, July to December 1980. Lords amendments to Water Bill considered. Energy Conservation Bill passed the remaining stages. Adjournment debate about Gatwick Airport noise insulation grant scheme. House adjourned, 2.7 am (Thursday).
April 9: East Sussex Bill read a second time. Opposition amendment on Public Expenditure White Paper rejected by 300 votes to 232 and Government motion to take note agreed to. Adjournment debate about Northamptonshire Area Health Authority. House adjourned, 10.12 pm.
April 10: Debate adjourned on motion calling attention to excellence of British construction. Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill passed remaining stages. Adjournment debate on standard of plumbing in United Kingdom. House adjourned, 3.2 pm.

House of Lords
Apr 6: Charterhouse Japhet Bill read the third time and passed. Companies (No 2) Bill considered on report and adjourned. Criminal Attempts Bill read a first time. House adjourned, 7.47 pm.
Apr 7: Barnsley Borough Council Bill read a second time. Lloyds Bank Bill and Matrimonial Homes and Property Bill read the third time and passed. Companies (No 2) completed the report stage. Forestry Bill read a first time. Interpretation of Legislation Bill passed the report stage. House adjourned, 8.15 pm.
Apr 8: Allied Irish Banks Bill read the third time. Debate on effect of expenditure cuts on those who rely on government and local authority aid. Prayer Book Protection Bill read a second time by 28 votes to 17. House adjourned, 12.58 am (Thursday).
Apr 9: Forgery and Counterfeiting Bill read the third time and passed. Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Bill passed the report stage. Debate on report of EEC committee on farm price fixing. House adjourned, 9.1 pm.

Parliamentary Notices

House of Commons
Today at 2.30: Finance Bill, second reading.
Tomorrow at 2.30: Transport Bill, remaining stages.
Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on economic and social problems of the Northern region.
Thursday at 9.30: Easter recess adjournment debates.

Select committees
Today:
Education, Science and Arts. Subject: Secondary school curriculum and examinations. Witnesses: Miss Sheila Browne, HM Senior Chief Inspector and other HM Inspectors. Room 6, 4pm.
Home affairs. Subject: Vagrancy offences. Witnesses: Metropolitan Police; Home Office. Room 8, 4.30 pm.
Public accounts. Subject: Financial assistance for the closure of a bakery; financial assistance to a meat processing company; Northern Ireland Development Agency; Roads services stores; Arrears of metered water charges. Witnesses: Department of Commerce (NI); Department of the Environment (NI). Room 16, 4.45 pm.
Tomorrow:
Armed Forces Bill. Witnesses: Officials from Ministry of Defence. Room 5, 4 pm.
Employment. Subject: Homeworking. Witnesses: TUC. Room 8, 4 pm.
Foreign Affairs. Overseas Development subcommittee. Subject: The role of British aid in the economic development in Zimbabwe. Witness: Lord Soames. Room 16, 4.15 pm.
Procedure (Supply). Subject: Supply procedure. Witness: Mr Norman St John Stevas. Room 15, 4.15 pm.
Wednesday:
Education, Science and Arts. Subject: Secondary school curriculum and examinations. Witnesses: Association of County Councils, Association of Metropolitan Authorities (10.30); Society of Education Officers (at 11.30). Room 11.
Industry and Trade. Subject: Effects of the BSC's corporate plan. Witnesses: Representatives of TUC steel committee. Room 16, 10.45 am.
Transport. Subject: Transport aspects of the Public Expenditure White Paper. Witnesses: Sir Peter Baldwin, Permanent Secretary, and officials of the Department of Transport. Room 17, 4.15 pm.
Employment. Subject: Belfast City Hospital—new central hospital contract; delay in selling properties acquired or held; sickness benefit—detection of fraudulent claiming; grants and loans for the construction of fishing vessels; forest recreation charges. Witnesses: Department of Health and Social Services (NI); Department of Agriculture (NI). Room 8, 4.30 pm.
Social Services. Subject: Medical education. Witnesses: Overseas Doctors Association; Conservative Medical Society. Sir Alec Merrison. Room 15, 5 pm.

House of Lords
Today at 2.30: Criminal Attempts Bill, second reading. Interpretation of Legislation, third reading. Debate on EEC committee report on regional policy. Debate on functions of police authorities.
Tomorrow at 2.30. Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Bill, third reading. Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, second reading. Harbours (Transport of Farm Animals) Bill, second reading. Debate on El Salvador.
Wednesday at 11: Forestry Bill, second reading.

Select committees
Tomorrow: European Communities subcommittee C (Education, Employment and Social Affairs). Evidence from Assistant General Secretary of TUC on consultation with employees of undertakings with complex structures, 11 am.
Wednesday: Science and Technology subcommittee I (Science and Government). Evidence from Sir Alec Merrison, Advisory Board for the Research Councils and Dr Martin Holdgate, 3 pm.
Thursday: European Communities subcommittee F (Energy, Transport, Technology and Research). Evidence from staff of Department of Industry and British Library on research and development programme for a machine translation system of advanced design, 11 am.

Science report

Astronomy: Ripples in the cosmic echo

By the Staff of *Nature*

The gravitational influence of clusters of galaxies near by may be detectable on Earth, an American cosmologist has concluded from recent measurements of the cosmic background radiation.

That cosmic radiation is a remnant of the moment some 15,000 million years ago when the Universe exploded in the "big bang". If the big bang were uniform (a smooth, spherical explosion) and the Earth had no special place in the universe, the argument used to go, the radiation should be "isotropic"—the same in all directions. The first measurements, in 1965, showed that to be the case.

Then, in 1976, came measurements that showed that the Earth, with the solar system, Milky Way and galaxies near by, must be flying through the radiation at 550 km a second, making the radiation appear warmer in front than behind. That velocity seemed high for galactic motions, but not inexplicable.

But the latest results from Princeton University, which broadly confirm measurements made in Sicily last year, are not so explicable. Both groups show that in addition to the "warm in front, cool behind" shape caused by galactic motion, at infrared wavelengths there appear to be warm lobes in each of two opposite directions. And the galaxy cannot be moving *in* two directions at once. So is the Earth in a special place? Or was the big bang non-uniform?

Neither idea is necessary, according to Professor Peebles also of Princeton University, who publishes his conclusions alongside his colleague's observations in the latest issue of *Astrophysical Journal Letters*.

First, it is possible that the observers have included some object near by in their observations—a cool supernova remnant within our galaxy, for example—however hard they may have tried to eliminate such distortions. However, if that proves not to be the case, there is a second explanation, Professor Peebles argues.

He points out that whereas the big bang might have been uniform at the time the radiation was emitted, instabilities have since led to a considerable clumping of matter into galaxies, clusters of galaxies and superclusters of clusters. And that clumpiness will bend the cosmic black body radiation through the gravitational effect of the masses of the clumps, just as the Sun bends starlight that passes near it.

The result would be a ripple in the radiation, rather like the rippling of light caused by a glass window that is not quite flat. At any point in that distorted radiation field the ripples may cause a little more radiation to be incident from one direction than another.

Astronomical statistics are notoriously difficult, but Professor Peebles estimates that the known statistical clumpiness of galactic clusters is sufficient to explain the 1-in-1,000 magnitude of the observed anisotropies (other than the 550 km a second motion).

However, he *cannot* calculate exactly what the angular distribution of radiation should be at the Earth; that would entail knowledge of the masses and distribution of all galactic clusters near by, which are by no means known. He does, however, point out that if his model is correct, the same distribution should be observable at all frequencies, so a check is possible at, say, radio frequencies of the present measurements at infrared frequencies.

And to turn the argument on its head, if Professor Peebles's conclusion is taken as correct, anisotropies in the cosmic radiation may be used as a signal of the distribution near by of galactic mass, which would be of great interest to astronomers.

Sources: *Astrophysical Journal Letters*, vol 243, pp L113 and L119 (February 1, 1981); *Physical Review Letters*, vol 44, p1,563 (June 9, 1980).

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Latest wills

Lord Gordon-Walker, of Westminster, London, the former Foreign Secretary, and Labour MP for Smethwick 1945-64 and Leyton 1966-74, left estate valued at £85,861 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Vincent, Mr Arthur Jim, of Shepperton, Surrey £206,121
Garrett, Mr Francis Alfred, of Wentworth, Surrey, company director £544,642
Bayley, Mr Dennis Harold, of Moseley, West Midlands £142,099
Booth, Lucy Mary, of Ilkley, West Yorkshire, intestate .. £154,330
Brooks, Mr Alfred George Rowland, of Doveridge, Derbyshire £546,856

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, April 13, 1956

Hero of Alcazar

Lieutenant-General José Moscardó *died suddenly* yesterday of a heart attack at his home near Santander at the age of 78. He became a legendary hero in Spain through his defence of the Alcazar at Toledo at the beginning of the Spanish civil war, when with a small and practically starving garrison, which included many women and children, he resisted overwhelming numbers of republican besiegers for some 72 days until relieved by the troops of General Franco which had come by forced marches from the south. During the siege there occurred the dramatic incident when Moscardo was told by the besiegers that his 19-year-old son Luis was in their hands and that unless he surrendered the boy would be shot. Sir Robert Hodgson in his book *Spain Resurgent* has quoted the ensuing telephone conversation between father and son. "All you can do", Muscardo said, "is to pray for us and die for Spain." "That", answered the boy, "is quite simple. Both I will do." A few minutes later Muscardo was rung up and told that his son had been shot.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev F. C. Young, permission to officiate in the diocese of Rochester, to be parish priest of St Margaret's with All Saints, Upper Norwood, diocese of Canterbury.

Retirements and resignations
The Rev L. D. Blathwayt, Rector of the Melbury Team Ministry and non-stipendiary canon of Salisbury Cathedral, diocese of Salisbury, to retire on July 31.
Preb A. R. Gaskell, Vicar of Loxton, diocese of Lichfield, to retire on May 31.
The Rev L. A. Goddard, team vicar of Farlam and Nether Denton, diocese of Carlisle, resigned on March 31.
The Rev A. C. M. Howard, Vicar of St Mary, Bishophill Junior with All Saints, York, diocese of York, to retire on December 31.
Canon S. A. Jackson, Rector of Aylestone and Rural Dean of Christianity South, diocese of Leicester, to resign his Rural Deanery on June 30.
The Rev R. P. Lecks, Vicar of Holy Innocents, South Norwood, diocese of Canterbury, to retire on September 30.
The Rev W. Littlewood, Vicar of Brookland with Fairfield and Ivychurch with Old Romney and Midley with Brenzett and Snargate and Snave, diocese of Canterbury, to retire on September 30.
The Rev N. Phair, Vicar of Benenden, diocese of Canterbury, to retire on July 31.
The Rev D. F. Strong, Rector of St John and St Leonard, Bedford, diocese of St Albans, to retire on May 31.
The Rev D. F. Tollit, Rector of Bolton, Ireby, Uldale, diocese of Carlisle, to resign on April 30.
The Rev T. C. Wiles, Vicar of Fleckney, diocese of Leicester, to resign on April 30.

Solicitor proves word-perfect

From Our Crossword Editor
York

The third regional final of the 1981 Langs Supreme / Times National Crossword Championship was held yesterday in York. There were 90 competitors and eight scored the maximum of 124 puzzle points for solving all four puzzles correctly in the half hour allowed.

The winner was Mr Wilfrid Miron, a solicitor, of Halam, Nottinghamshire, with 76 time bonus points, and the runner-up was Mr Phillip Goodall, a teacher, of Norwich, with 62 time bonus points.

Prizes were also presented on behalf of the sponsors, Langs Supreme Scotch Whisky, to Mr G. P. Conway, a student from Blackburn, and Mr J. S. Roberts, a teacher from Blackpool, who came third and fourth

University news

Oxford
Awards and elections:
Cyril Jones memorial prize: Christina M. Langhorn, Exeter College; Andrew Colin prize: Melanie J. Irving, exhibitioner, Lady Margaret Hall; Mrs Claude Beddington modern languages prize: Katherine Z. Goldsmith, scholar, St Anne's College; Passmore Edwards prize: R. W. Brock, scholar, Worcester College.
Honourably mentioned: A. J. D'Angour, toastmaster, Merton College, M. F. Heath, Wadham College, and M. B. Kerrigan, scholar, University College.
Sir John Rhys prize: K. T. Hudson, Worcester College; Comparative Philology prize: Carole J. Wilson, scholar, Magdalen College; Gaisford prize: A. J. D'Angour. Honourably mentioned: N. B. McLynn, scholar, Lincoln College.

OBITUARY

JOE LOUIS

Outstanding world heavyweight boxing champion

Joe Louis, the former world heavyweight boxing champion, who died in Las Vegas yesterday at the age of 66, was considered by many to be the greatest of all champions.

Supporters of Jack Johnson and Jack Dempsey might dispute this claim but certainly the professional record of Louis, an American Negro, was second to none. A skilful boxer and a devastating puncher, he lost only three contests in a career lasting from 1934 to 1951, won the heavyweight title when aged only 23 and defended it the record number of 25 times.

Joe Louis Barrow, nicknamed the "Brown Bomber", was born on May 13, 1914, in Lexington, Alabama, and came from Cherokee Indian, Negro and white stock. His mother, Lilian Barrow, had six other children and when her husband suffered a severe nervous breakdown she was left with little money. Eventually she married again and the family moved to Detroit where Joe Louis took up amateur boxing while learning the trade of cabinet making. In 1934 Louis won the national Amateur Athletic Union light-heavyweight championship and then turned professional, having had 54 bouts as an amateur.

His professional career commenced with 22 knockouts in the first two years, including such notable victims as the former world champions Primo Carnera and Max Baer. But just when Louis was being hailed as the greatest prospect of all he met stunning defeat. In June, 1936, Max Schmeling, a German who had held the title four years before, knocked out Louis in 12 rounds having noticed that his opponent left himself open for a right counter to the jaw by dropping his left after jabbing. Louis was knocked down for the first time in the fourth round and subsequently took a heavy beating.

Yet just over a year later, on June 22, 1937, Louis, having beaten seven more men including another former champion, Jack Sharkey, won the world's title by knocking out James J. Braddock in the eighth round. Schmeling had been side-stepped by the promoter but after Louis had defended the championship three times (the first challenger was the Welshman Tommy Farr, who lost on points after 15 hard rounds), he gained his chance. In the return contest on June 22, 1938, Louis rose to his greatest heights by beating the German after 2min 4sec of the first round, the referee stopping the contest when Schmeling had gone down for the third time. Over 70,000 people watched the bout.

Louis's total of 25 defences might have been much larger but for the war. In 1942 he donated his purses for two contests to the Army and Navy relief funds and he later joined the US Army, travelling across the world giving sparring exhibitions before thousands of Service men. Louis came back from the wars to dispose of three more contenders but on March 1, 1949, he announced his retirement as undefeated champion after 11 years 8 months.

It was estimated that by now Louis had earned over four million dollars, but unfortunately he owed vast sums to the tax collector and so he had to come back to the ring at the age of 36. In September, 1950, Ezzard Charles, another Negro, beat Louis over 15 rounds for the title, but he was not facing the man who had so easily disposed of Schmeling and all the other contenders. Louis continued to box through 1951 but the final blow fell in October of that year when Rocky Marciano, fast making a name for himself, knocked out the ring-worn champion in eight rounds. After that Louis took part in exhibitions and acted as a referee (there was even a sorry, short-lived interval as a wrestler, which was stopped on medical advice), but he never fought again, contenting himself with business and promoting. In 1965 he made a series of personal appearances in Britain.

From the late 1960s his health began to fail, and his need for money was so pressing that efforts to help him were made in the United States and abroad.

When Louis won the title in 1937 he was the first coloured man to do so since 1910, when that controversial figure Jack Johnson had become champion. The coloured men who were behind Louis were determined that their man should make up for all the harm that Johnson had done to race relations. Fortunately, the innate good nature and high sense of responsibility of Louis made him the most respected of all modern champions as well as the greatest.

MARIE NEY

Miss Marie Ney, the actress, died in London on April 11. She was 86.

Though she achieved so much else in her long stage life, Marie Ney was honoured particularly as a classical player; a Shakespearian who began when she was 21, who had a renowned Old Vic season, and who returned regularly to Shakespeare until mid-career. Tall, grave, a mistress of attitude, and with a voice of unflawed purity, she never forced an emotional scene.

Away from Shakespeare, she is best remembered in *The Lake* (1933), a play by Dorothy Massingham and Murray Macdonald, which had a sharp impact at the time; it has not been revived. A critic spoke then of Marie Ney's performance (of a bride whose husband is drowned on her wedding day) as "poignant, delicate, and cumulative, the beautiful fulfilment of all she had promised".

Born in Chelsea in 1895, she was brought up in New Zealand. Though trained there for kindergarten work, she made a stage début, as various Shakespearian ingénues, with Allan Wilkie, at Melbourne in 1916; she also had a useful grounding in melodrama, and the ordeal, for a young actress, of playing the girl Dinah in Marie Tempest's company of *Mr Pim Passes By* during the Australian tour of 1921. She survived this, and in 1923 her first London appearance was with Marie Tempest in *The Marriage of Kitty*.

During the autumn of 1924 she began an Old Vic season in which she had seven Shakespearian parts, besides Rose Trelawny in Pinero's comedy and Kate in *She Stoops to Conquer* (to which within three years she would return for Nigel Playfair). Success was immediate, especially in what Naomi Royde-Smith called "the youth and gentle passion" of Hermione; and as Ophelia, Lady Macbeth, and Viola.

After that, she was never without a part in more than three decades: a record from which we can note Kate in *The Constant Nymph* (1926), an Egyptian tour with Robert Atkins in Shakespeare (1927), Raina in *Arms and the Man* (Old Vic, 1931), an elegant and absorbed Freda in Priestley's *Dangerous Corner* (Lyric, 1932), Stella in *The Lake* (Arts and Westminster, 1933) and others.

She went unhappily into management (1935) with a play entitled *Mrs Nobby Clark* at the Comedy, emerging some weeks later, as she said wryly, to appear as Knowledge in an Ambassadors' *Everyman*.

During most of the Second World War she was overseas, acting in Australia and South Africa, in the Middle East (for the British Council), and there and in Italy for ENSA. She reappeared in London (Lyric, Hammersmith, 1945) as Hecuba. Such later parts as those in *The Second Mrs Tanqueray* (Mrs Cortelyon), and *The Comedy of Errors* (Emilia, at the Court Theatre) were less exacting; but she had a last full-scale opportunity as Mary Stuart in *Fotheringhay* at the Edinburgh Festival of 1953.

From 1930 she acted occasionally in films: *Escape* (1930), *Scrooge*, *Jamaica Inn*, *Seven Days to Noon*, *Witchcraft*, and various others.

Her marriage in 1930 to Thomas H. Menzies was dissolved in 1949, but they remarried 10 years later. He died in 1962.

M LOUIS FLEURY

V.A.C. writes:

His many friends in the film industry will be sad to learn of the death in Paris on April 5 of Louis Fleury—the doyen of *directeurs de production* on countless European locations of British and American films since 1947.

Fleury was the son of the redoubtable Georges Fleury, creator and presiding genius of the Hotel De Paris, Monte Carlo. Trained first as a lawyer and diplomat, he gravitated to journalism, as foreign correspondent, and thence to film salesmanship.

As a reserve cavalry officer he was taken prisoner in 1940. His citation for the Croix de Guerre related how he had been captured "charging the German tanks with his pistol in one hand, and his drawn sabre in the other". This was typical of the man.

He was an imposing figure — over six-feet-three-inches tall—and always impeccably dressed in the London he loved. He was an expert on food and wine, as behoved the son of his father, and he gently educated hundreds of film makers in the art of gastronomy.

He was never in a hurry or at a loss, no matter how severe the crisis. In his highly inimitable, fluent, yet entirely personal English he would diplomatically smooth away every problem. He would have been 73 on April 23 ("Saint George, Shakespeare, Fleury", as he took pride in saying).

His passing signals the end of an era.

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

?ush in the
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hipping? p 17

Stock markets
FT Ind 551.3
FT Gilts 69.63

Sterling
$2.1820
Index 99.2

Dollar
Index 101.5
DM 2.1527

Gold
$492.50

Money
3 mth sterling 12⅝-12⅛
3 mth Euro $ 16-15¾
6 mth Euro $ 16-15¾

IN BRIEF

'axation olicies naking rich cher'

'ost families now pay more heir earnings in income tax before the Government's -cutting" Budget in 1979, rding to a Low Pay Unit rt out today.

says that Tory tax policies the past two years have the rich richer—while the pay more. It also claims the number of families in "poverty trap" has in-sed by at least 40 per cent 1979.

ly those earning more than a week paid a smaller pro-on of their income in tax before the Government office.

)peration call on rgy problems

eater international cooper- is needed to deal with nergy problem, delegates member countries of the ization for Economic ration and Development d at a Symposium in

h cooperation should le members of the Organ- of Petroleum Exporting ries and other Third l countries.

de figures delayed

nthly publication of the figures by the Govern- has been postponed initely because of the Service dispute.

unions' action has pre- the processing of import port information

nce work expands

United Kingdom defence nent industry is "healthy, ble and expanding", exports have stagnated ee years at about £600m, ing to an Inter Company arisons report out today.

stry reform plea

Institute of Directors is other employers' organi- to form a united front ss the Government for dustrial relations mea- It said it was doubtful r last year's Employ- Act could provide the ry long-term legal ork.

orts inquiry call

Michael Grylls, MP for west Surrey and chair- f the Conservative In- Committee, has called on hn Biffen, Secretary of or Trade, to set up a tee of inquiry into the ons of the British Air- Authority which he has ed as "inefficient, over ratic and unresponsive real needs of the air-

output rises

en cloth production in ry rose 1.5 per cent over y although output was 8 per cent down on ry 1980, according to extile Statistics Bureau. ndustry's workforce de- by a further 1,070 in ry to 42,550.

ishing contract

on Russell, the Royal furniture manufac- of Broadway, Worcester- has secured a £750,000 t for solid oak furnish- new offices of Sea Con- Service at King's London.

emala oil find

has been struck in the area of northern Guate- y Texaco and Amoco tional jointly drilling here.

discovery

sgulf has reported gold ilver finds in mining ons 35 miles south-west annesburg.

TUC recommends abolition of external finance limits for state industries

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The TUC is putting proposals to the Government for the radical revision of state industry financing, involving the abolition of external finance limits and the introduction of nationalized industry "bonds" for sale on the open market.

Members of the influential TUC Economic Committee agreed to circulate a confidential 10,000-word policy paper around Whitehall "so that immediate pressure could be exerted on the Government". Union leaders believe that the present financial framework is "unsatisfactory and incoherent" and Cabinet policy is destroying state corporations' investment programmes.

The paper has also been sent to the Nationalized Industries' Chairmen's Group, which has set up a study group on different ways of financing the nationalized industries after openly criticizing ministerial attitudes. It is also being circulated within the Labour Party.

TUC leaders believe that external finance limits are a "thoroughly inadequate form of financial control" of state corporations because they endanger long-term investment programmes, clash with financial and performance targets and encourage underspending.

The unions want to start from the other end. Rather than starting from "narrow financial issues", the plans of each industry should be agreed between the industry, the Government and the unions. Investment levels to achieve the plans should be decided, and finance then raised.

"This is surely a more sensible way to use the nation's resources than the debilitating and often ideological shifts in policy to which our nationalized industry are subject," the policy paper says.

Outright grants to industries or the meeting of a revenue deficit should continue to appear in public expenditure planning totals, but the TUC urges ministers to accept that different considerations apply to investment.

"Investment to meet an agreed plan is not a burden which the economy has to bear, but a proper and responsible provision for the country's future," the document says. "Government loans for nationalized industries' investment should therefore be treated as a completely separate item in the public accounts."

Many nationalized industries had over the years borrowed funds on the domestic and international capital markets. This practice held no threat to the principles of public ownership and control.

"The nationalized industries, like their EEC counterparts, should be free to issue bonds to the general public and raise loans in all appropriate ways on the capital markets. There is no reason why any sums so raised should be accounted as part of the public sector borrowing requirement," it says, British Telecom is cited as a state concern that could issue bonds.

"If the industries were allowed to issue bonds, it might for promotional purposes be useful to link those bonds to specific large-scale investment projects in the public sector, such as rail electrification a gas gathering pipeline, or the renewal of the sewerage system.

"It is unlikely, given the close integration of such projects into an industry's network and the need for a public corporation to maintain control of its pricing, that investment funds from the private market linked to such projects could be genuine risk capital. The bonds would receive a fixed rate."

Adding that many industries have long had subsidiaries partly owned by private industries (for example, the National Coal Board's Ancillaries and Coal Products Groups), the TUC suggests that in certain sectors new joint public-private subsidiaries might facilitate investment and the extension of the public sector.

Revenue flow needed to hasten cut in interest rates, CBI says

Employers urged to pay taxes direct

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

A further call to employers to frustrate civil service unions' attempts to delay tax payments is expected to be made by the Confederation of British Industry this week.

Industrialists are expected to be advised at Wednesday's meeting of the policy-making CBI Council that it is in their own interests to make PAYE and other tax payments direct to the Government. They will be told that the more revenue that reaches the Exchequer the quicker interest rates will fall.

Letters have already been sent out by Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI's director general, urging members to make tax payments through National Giro or bank giro direct to the Government. It is understood that Sir Terence's letter reinforces the more detailed advice sent to the 30 largest employers by the Inland Revenue's Regional Controller.

This asks employers to use the credit forms already supplied with booklets of payslips by the Inland Revenue.

While no unusual procedures are being advocated at this stage, the aim is to bypass bottlenecks caused by industrial action at the main PAYE processing centres at Cumbernauld and Shipley.

Industrialist leaders hope that if they can persuade their members to continue to make payments, they can reduce the figure of between £750m and £1,000m which the Treasury estimates was cut from expected Government revenue for March.

Employer organizations are united in urging the Prime Minister to stand firm on the civil servants' pay claim, and to concentrate representations on winning a reduction in public expenditure generally.

The CBI's council will hear on Wednesday the first report from a task force which is analysing public accounts to see where savings can be made.

All categories of employers groups are angry that private industry has suffered many more job losses and redundancies than the public sector. The task force, headed by Mr Malcom McAlpine, is expected to concentrate its scrutiny on manning levels and efficiency in local government as well as Whitehall.

Individual employers are being asked not only by the CBI but also by the Association of Chambers of Commerce and the Institute of Directors to help the Government's own attempts to keep public sector wages down by paying their taxes.

The national council of the chambers of commerce association agreed unanimously at its meeting last week that it would urge member firms to "cooperate fully with the Government in trying to break the strike", and Sir Monty Finniston, the president, wrote to Mrs Thatcher at the weekend to assure her that support would be forthcoming.

A more persuasive argument for less militant employers however will be the promise that cooperation will speed up a reduction in interest rates.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs Thatcher have consistently emphasized that a reduction in interest rates will depend on the public sector borrowing requirement. It is estimated that the industrial action by the Civil Service unions has boosted the central government borrowing requirement to about £13,000m compared with the £12,760m predicted for the financial year just ended.

CEGB chief protests at failure to receive monopolies report

By Nicholas Hirst

Mr Glyn England, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, yesterday complained in the strongest terms that he should have received a copy of the Monopolies Commission report on his industry at the same time as it was presented to ministers.

Ministers received the report in the first week in March, but Mr England has yet to receive a copy. "In cases like this where the report is an audit on the efficiency of the organization it is quite wrong that we have not received a copy," Mr England said.

His complaint will be made more formally tomorrow when he addresses the Electricity Industries Club in London on monopolies. It is bound to irritate and embarass the Government which must decide what to do about the report.

The report is the result of a referral by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, last May. It followed similar references on British Rail's southern and south-eastern commuter services and the Severn-Trent Water Board, but amounts to the first important monopoly commission study of one of the large nationalized industries.

Ministers have the right to amend Monopolies Commission reports before publication, and where there is the possibility of share prices being influenced, it was right that the contents were kept secret before publication, Mr England said.

But he thought that in a referral of a nationalized industry, the organization subject to an efficiency audit should receive the report as soon as it was available. "For future investigations it is right and proper for the industry to see the report," he said. Leaks of what the report says have already begun to appear, but the CEGB is unable to reply not having seen the report.

In making the referral, Mrs Oppenheim said it was important to establish that everything was being done to increase efficiency and keep electricity prices as low as possible.

The commissioners are known to have paid particular attention to the arrangement whereby the CEGB has agreed to take 75 million tonnes of coal a year from the National Coal Board providing the price of coal does not rise faster than the index of retail prices.

Mr Glyn England: Right and proper to have seen report.

Liquidation meeting today for Hedderwick

By Rosemary Unsworth

Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar, the stockbroking firm hammered late on Friday, is to appoint the Stock Exchange's official assignee today to unravel its liabilities.

Mr Wallis Hunt, Hedderwick's senior partner, will join his 21 unlimited co-partners at a meeting this morning which will include Mr Martin Fidler, the official assignee.

Also present will be representatives from the Exchange's accounts committee, its accountants, Deloitte Haskins & Sells, as well as Hedderwick's own accountants and legal advisers.

Their task will be to set in motion liquidation procedures which should establish whether Hedderwick is insolvent and the extent of its debts.

Mr Hunt said last night that he believed the liability was around £2m. "It is a doubtful debt owed by one client which means there is no guarantee to collect it in full."

The debt is understood to be owed by a gilts fund management group which is denying liability.

Mr Hunt said that he personally had alerted Quilter Hilton Goodison, the stockbrokers headed by Mr Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, with which Hedderwick was to merge last Friday.

"I drew Quilter's attention to my apprehension over our liquidity in the middle of last week and they put in professional assistance" he said.

In the event the bankers, National Westminster, would not honour cheques made out on settlement of the day's gilt-edged business which precipitated the decision to declare Hedderwick in default.

If the 22 partners are unable to meet the firm's debts the Stock Exchange compensation fund, which presently stands at £1.4m, but which can be topped up from reserves, will meet investors' claims.

It is understood that none of the five small gilts jobbers, which may have suffered, will be faced with undue liquidity strains this morning as a result of the crash.

Financial Editor, page 17

Group of Five split on interest rates

By Melvyn Westlake

Differences of opinion over world interest rates are thought to have surfaced when finance ministers and central bank governors from the "Group of Five" big industrial nations met at Downing Street for several hours yesterday afternoon and evening.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellord, hosted the meeting, which included ministers from the United States, Japan, France and West Germany. It took place under conditions of secrecy.

The formal agenda covered the range of financial and monetary issues that will be raised in the full interim committee of the International Monetary Fund in Gabon next month.

However, it appears that several questions were also discussed which were not on the formal agenda. Of considerable concern to some Europeans, particularlp the French, has been the level of American interest rates. M. Rene Monory, the French finance minister, let it be known before leaving Paris that he intended to try to get a declaration of intention from his opposite numbers for a concerted reduction in world interest rates.

High interest rates in the United States have forced rates up in Europe and elsewhere. This is tending to prolong the recession and is particularly worrying to President Giscard d'Estaing of France who is soon to face an election.

It emerged last week that M Raymond Barre, the French Price Minister, has formally written to Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, complaining about the level of German interest rates.

High American interest rates and the weakness of the Deutsche mark have pushed up rates in Germany too. There seems to be some disagreement between the German Chancellor and Herr Karl-Otto Pöhl, president of the central bank.

However, Herr Pöhl, who attended yesterday's meeting, insisted last week that "unless we are prepared to recommend a halt to the fight against inflation in the United States, the world will have to live with relatively high interest rates".

By contrast, the other German participant at the Downing Street conclave, yesterday, Dr Horst Schulmann, the state secretary for monetary affairs in the finance ministry, tends to favour lower interest rates.

In answer to criticism about the level of American interest rates, United States officials have argued that they do not have a policy on rates which are set by the market.

A more subtle European complaint has been about the volatility of American rates rather than the level of them. The Americans, on the other hand, are known to be unhappy about the subsidization of inter- is held to undermine the fight est rates in some countries. This against inflation.

The French have gone further than other countries in the level of subsidy given on export credits to overseas customers.

The question of subsidies has also been given a new twist by the announced intention of France and West Germany jointly to raise the tquivalent of £2,700m of long terms credits on the international capital markets. This money is to be relent at subsidized rates of interest to finance projects in the two countries.

Another source of some contention between the Europeans and the Americans has been the various cuts in United States foreign aid.

Worries on Telecom report

By Bill Johnstone

The Government is finding it difficult to make up its mind on the conclusions of a report on the telecommunications industry by Professor Michael Beesley of London Business School.

The Government, which commissioned the report on the economic implications of private sector competition for British Telecom, stopped its findings being published last Tuesday.

The report was submitted to the Department of Industry in January.

Differences of opinion within Government are believed to have prevented the report being published.

Professor Beesley is thought to be strongly in favour of the private sector providing services in competition to British Telecom. He is also believed to favour the lifting of financial constraints on British Telecom.

A copy of the report has already been studied by Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom, who will welcome any possibility of relaxing the cash limits placed on his corporation, but will be his corporation. But he will oppose any siphoning of revenue from some of the corporations more lucrative sources.

Although the report is expected to be published in full within the next month, the Government is clearly undecided over how to pacify the opponents of unbridled liberalization.

Without making any recommendations, Professor Beesley is believed to have urged the Government to give due consideration to the liberalization of international telecommunications links, a subject outside his brief.

Banks make political move over windfall tax

By Ronald Pullen

Clearing banks are switching the thrust of their campaign against the £400m windfall profits tax announced in the Budget to the political arena.

All Members of Parliament have been sent a booklet *The Case against the Banking Levy*—an uncompromising attack on the tax—in advance of the second reading of the Finance Bill today.

While the banks recognize that there is little chance of the tax being withdrawn, especially after the way Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, went out of his way to defend it last week, they are hopeful of forcing through some amendments during the committee stage of the Bill.

The main support for the banks appears to lie in the opposition to the retrospective nature of the tax, which goes deeply against the grain of Conservative principles. So far, however, there appears to be little more than a dozen Conservative MPs who might be persuaded to vote against the whips.

Any backbench pressure seems likely to concentrate on the scale of the tax, which at 2½ per cent on the banks' non-interest bearing deposits was higher than most feared, and some sort of government commitment that the tax is a once-and-for-all penalty.

The booklet from Banking Information Service, part of the London clearers' umbrella organization, has the support of the Co-operative Bank and the Trustee Savings Banks, who are at present understood to be appealing to the Treasury on the grounds that the tax could wipe out almost all their profits.

The aim of the latest exercise is to marshal the main arguments against the levy, by criticizing its "arbitrary character" and by singling out an industry that has done well penalizes success.

Nissan looks at sites for car plant

By Edward Townsend

A group of senior executives from Nissan of Japan today begins a tour of potential sites in England and Wales for the location of the company's proposed £300m Datsun car plant.

Nissan directors have drawn up a short list of about eight sites, all in assisted areas, which could accommodate the 800-acre plant. The tour is to start at Deeside where the executives will view an industrial park in the shadow of Shotton steelworks which last year employed more than 10,400 people but now has a workforce of only 2,400.

They will then go on to see two sites in South Wales and then visit south Humberside, the North-east and North Wales.

Since announcing its intention of setting up manufacturing facilities in Britain Nissan has maintained a discreet silence about its plans.

American business leaders warm to the White House economic strategy

Great expectations for US recovery

There is a stunning confidence evident among American businessmen in President Reagan. The courageous way in which he withstood the attempt on his life has served only to strengthen support for him among the nation's business leaders. They believe he has the power and the skill to defeat inflation and to set America on a truly prosperous course.

There is broad agreement among academics, politicians, businessmen and trade unionists, about the nature of America's economic ailments. Dr Alfred Kahn, the former White House anti-inflation policy adviser, said at a conference last week that America had evolved into a kind of claims society, an entitlements society, where each year everyone claimed more and more. "We are the victims of the successes of capitalism", he lamented.

He boldly stated that there had to be restraint on all fronts. There had to be restraint on the growth of public spending and the growth of the money supply. There had to be restraint on wage increases. There had to be restraint in this, "the most consumerist nation in the world" in personal spending.

Dr Kahn, who has returned from government to teaching economics at Cornell University, found nobody disagreed with his call for restraint when he spoke last week to several hundred businessmen in San Antonio, Texas, organized by the National Petroleum Refiners Association. The businessmen believed that under President Reagan's leadership there will be the necessary restraint.

But Dr Khan is not so confident. He has spent the last two years tackling inflation from inside the White House. He feels that the Reagan administration is wrong to ignore wage developments. He is troubled by the decision of the coal miners to reject a three year, 36 per cent, pay rise, and he is concerned about the outcome of wage negotiations now imminent for rubber, rail and postal workers. The country may have to have some form of incomes policy to defeat inflation, he concludes.

But such concerns and such solutions are not on the minds of businessmen these days. In the last few weeks I have attended large business conferences around the country; meeting pension fund managers, bankers, oil men and pharmaceutical manufacturers. At each of these meetings the high degree of optimism in the skills of the new Administration has been astonishing.

Few people view the challenges before President Reagan as easy, or expect to see a rapid decline in the nation's inflation and unemployment rates. But there is great relief in the nation's business community that Mr Reagan has replaced Mr Carter in the White House and that the Congress has become distinctly more conservative.

The expectation is high among businesmen that President Reagan will win from the Congress most of the public spending cuts he has sought and that he will be able to push through tax cutting legislation. Few executives seem to doubt that there will be far better coordination in Washington of fiscal and monetary policies.

The optimistic mood is also due to expectations of a new attitude towards governmental regulation of business. Hopes here were clearly raised the other day when Mr George Bush, the vice president, announced a package of deregulation moves to help the car industry.

The cost to business of governmental regulation has been estimated by some respected economists to total more than $100,000m (£45,871m) a year. The Carter administration was roundly criticized for its strong environmental regulations and its maintenance of tough energy and job safety regulations. Surprisingly, it won less praise than one might have expected for its moves to deregulate the airlines, telecommunications, banking and road haulage industries.

Now, deregulation fever is believed by businessmen to be hitting the nation's capital under Mr Bush's leadership. Few people are paying attention to the warning by Dr Kahn, who as chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, deregulated the airlines, saying that "as we take away powers in this regulation area from the zealots, that we do not hand it over to the philistines".

Clearly, the Reagan Administration is not going to be able to claim success for boosting economic expectations until it has registered some firm fiscal victories in Congress.

But at the same time there is great enthusiasm for the new Administration in the United States business community, and great willingness by businessmen to use their influence to try to lobby Congress to enact the President's proposals.

Dr Kahn asked his audience the other day if America really will be able to become a leaner, more productive, more savings oriented society. Judging from the mood of businessmen right now the answer from them would be a resounding yes.

Frank Vogl
in Washington

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
a $	1.97	1.89	Norway Kr	12.45	11.80
Sch	35.00	32.80	Portugal Esc	129.00	123.00
Fr	82.25	78.25	South Africa Rd	2.06	1.92
$	2.65	2.56	Spain Pta	194.50	185.50
k Kr	15.40	14.60	Sweden Kr	10.65	10.10
Mkk	9.43	8.98	Switzerland Fr	4.44	4.21
Fr	11.40	10.90	USA $	2.24	2.17
y DM	4.87	4.63	Yugoslavia Dnr	81.50	76.50
Dr	115.50	109.50			
ng $	12.10	11.50			
Pt	1.32	1.26			
ir	2390.00	2290.00			
Yn	493.00	468.00			
ands Gld	5.39	5.13			

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

MANAGEMENT

Edited by Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

Haulage: bridging an expensive communications gap

A steep rise in fuel bills brought about by Sir Geoffrey Howe's Budget has made the road transport industry uncomfortably aware that the thousands of heavy goods vehicles on the roads of Britain spend a third of their time running empty.

In the jargon of the trade, the problem is one of "back loading". A lorry, having carried a consignment of goods from A to B, returns empty to A for the lack of a suitable load.

Although much of this waste is unavoidable, the Department of the Environment's Road Transport Research Laboratory has estimated that 10 per cent of the empty running is directly attributable to a paucity of information about the availability both of return loads and the vehicles to carry them.

The laboratory calculated that in 1978 this communications gap was costing £10m a year, a figure which is much larger at today's prices, especially since the Budget.

Though, undoubtedly pressing, the problem was, however, thought to be intractable until recently. Apart from anything else, the road haulage business is fragmented. About 125,000 different operators are involved and the average fleet size is only two or three vehicles.

Competition is intense. Hauliers are understandably fearful of the free-for-all that might follow from a widespread sharing of information.

Undaunted, British Road Services, the largest road transport operator in Britain, went ahead and introduced Datafreight. This is a computerized system designed to bring together loads and lorries wherever the twain can meet.

After experimenting with the system in its own organization for nine months BRS launched Datafreight publicly last summer, making it generally available as part of its membership services division. The project began with 30 sites throughout the country linked to a central computer in Birmingham. There will be 70 sites by the middle of this year.

A Datafreight operator uses a keyboard and a video display unit to enter and retrieve information about freight to be moved and vehicles available for back loads. A haulier with a lorry that has completed a trip from, say, Glasgow to London telephones his local Datafreight depot to see if there is a suitable load available for the return journey. If there is, he is told at once and a rate negotiated.

If there is no available load, the haulier can have the details of his vehicle and its capacity fed into the computer and made known to the whole network. It opens up the opportunity of picking up a load at any convenient point on any suitable route back to Scotland.

Transport operators pay a subscription of £75 a year to take part in the scheme, plus £50 for each vehicle they run. So far, according to Mr Mark Bedeman, director of BRS Membership Services, 80 firms are taking part, involving a total of more than 300 vehicles.

"We were swamped with inquiries with hardly any advertising", he says, "but we have been very strict and selective about enrolling hauliers. Eventually, we want the system to be very widely used, but it is essential that we set a high standard from the beginning."

Apart from the benefits afforded to traffic operators, who are able to make one call in search of a back load instead of perhaps a dozen spread over five hours or more, Datafreight is obviously of use to people with goods to move. Originators of loads—manufacturers, suppliers or distributors—can use the system free of charge to advertise the freight that they want transported.

BRS has also made Datafreight available under licence to own-account operators with large fleets of lorries and a number of depots who may also experience problems with back loading. Dunlop was the first to buy the software in this way and is now saving some £100,000 a year as a result.

The Road Haulage Association was interested in the project from the beginning and is now testing the system and its pilot scheme. Tests are also taking place in Rotterdam and Antwerp, and there have been demonstrations in Belgium, West Germany and the Irish Republic. Inquiries have come from Canada, Japan, Brazil and South Africa. Nato is also interested in the strategic possibilities opened up by Datafreight.

The system is a success, Mr Bedeman says, because from the outset it was designed to meet the requirements of experts in road transport. "The big computer companies have been looking at the problem for years, but without success because they didn't understand our industry", he says. "Datafreight was designed to transport people for themselves and that's the difference."

BRS was careful to make the equipment easy to use and to avoid computer jargon. A measure of the success of the system is that wherever terminals have been installed video display units have become accepted tools of the trade—and that means in transport offices, traditionally rather rough and ready places where filing cabinets are regarded as something of a luxury.

The system has excited interest in an industry that is inclined to be suspicious of change and what has helped is the fact that the computer is programmed to preserve confidentiality.

The Datafreight operator acts as a broker between those with loads and those with lorries and, because the parties involved determine the amount and nature of the information put into the system and do not deal with each other directly, hauliers' fears of chaotic competition are allayed.

"I know juggernauts are bad news, but here is a juggernaut firm trying to minimize the problem and help energy conservation", Mr Bedeman says. "It's bad enough when huge lorries jam country lanes—but it's twice as bad when they're running empty."

Iain Murray

French lessons to ponder

"Industry was told bluntly that it must become competitive if it were to survive—it should not expect the State to bear the cost of essential adjustment. In this new industrial strategy there was no place for lame ducks and companies are responsible for their own expansion. According to this new approach, industrial choices were the prerogative of the firm; the new industrial strategy would therefore be based on entrepreneurial initiative."

Does this sound familiar? The philosophy certainly falls very much in line with the thoughts of Sir Keith Joseph, the Government's high priest of monetarism and of the operation of market forces as a tool of industrial policy.

But the words are not his. They are taken from a study* commissioned by Sir Keith's own Department of Industry on the policies which the French Government has developed to promote industrial adjustment.

With the passage of time, however, the French approach has been modified. Dr Diana Green, a lecturer at the City of London Polytechnic and author of the study, goes on record that the French Government (whose achievements in the field of industrial policy have been publicly acknowledged more than once by Sir Keith) has still to secure its withdrawal from industrial affairs.

Indeed, after opting for a selective approach to intervention it has taken a more "offensive" attitude to the problems posed by industrial adjustment.

This continued intervention appears to have been prompted by three main motives. In the declining and labour-intensive industries, such as steel, shipbuilding and textiles, there has been concern about the problems of unemployment. There has also been a desire to defend domestic industry against "savage" competition from the rapidly industrializing nations and from industrialized competitors.

But the most significant factor, according to Dr Green, has been the French Government's wish to catch up in the "new technologies" race and eventually to overtake West German, Japanese and American competitors.

It all boils down to an unashamedly pragmatic approach, a matter of picking likely winners, defending core industries and taking a hand in restructuring operations.

While distancing itself from the opinions and arguments advanced in the study, the Department of Industry's senior civil servants, and Sir Keith in particular, will no doubt find much in it to ponder—and possibly act upon.

Peter Hill

* *Managing Industrial Change? French Policies to Promote Industrial Adjustment*, by Dr Diana Green; HMSO, £5.95.

A long way from the bazaar . . .

Sir Anthony Burney should take a trip to Cardiff next time he goes shopping. He is the former chairman of Debenhams who severed all links with the company at the end of last year, roundly declaring that its stores looked like bazaars.

Debenhams believes that it has the answer to his complaints in a new flagship store in the St David's Shopping Centre, Cardiff, which was opened last Thursday and took £75,000 in the first day of trading.

Debenhams had invested £12m and six years of research and development at Cardiff to try to shed the bazaar image. It hopes that at last it may have the formula for reversing the slide in department stores' share of retail trade.

Students of retailing have become inured to the hope that springs eternal at Debenhams. Throughout the 1970s the company was marked as a recovery situation, whether it was voraciously going for growth or, shortly afterwards, rigorously retrenching.

Few of these new beginnings have yet produced happy endings. But even the disgruntled Sir Anthony might allow that the new Cardiff store looks excitingly different.

The inspiration is from America, where the continuing buoyancy of department store sales is attributed to the philosophy that the customer can be excited by putting less into the store and displaying what is shown more attractively.

Gone are the cumbersome three-tiered gondolas, racks, shelves, revolving stands and jumble sale counters pressing ever more tightly on to the cramped gangways. Promotional banners and signposts to the different departments are banished.

Instead, subtly contrasting colours and unobtrusive fittings identify the shop's different areas, with wide walkways, uncluttered views and clever lighting systems enticing the customer through the shop.

Each department has a colour scheme and decorative theme of its own, with fixtures, often in chrome, stainless steel, glass or Perspex, designed to show different kinds of goods at their best.

The interior decor and custom-built fitures which Chaix and Johnson, the American specialists, have created for the new shop are so diifferent from what is in the general run of Debenhams' seventy present stores that Mr Peter Davies, the Cardiff store director, says that he is having to break the habits of a lifetime to work with them.

Mr Peter Davies, director of Debenhams' new Cardiff store: making it "a day out for the family" again.

Luckily, it has so far been a short lifetime. Though he has been in retailing for 18 years since starting as a shop fitter's assistant, Mr Davies is still only 33. Given the pick of Debenham's staff for his management team, he has gone relentlessly for youth. Mr Geoff Burgess, the general manager, is 30. The assistant managers, responsible for a floor apiece, are 31, 28 and 28.

The average age of the departmental managers, each responsible for at least £500,000 of business a year, is only 26.

The view is that people have to be young to adapt to the new ideas that the shop represents. Indeed, many of the 600 staff will have had no previous experience in retailing at all. The advertisements which attracted more than 5,000 applicants for the jobs stressed that none would be necessary.

"We are going to put the excitement back into retailing", Mr Davies claims. "We are going to create a department store where you really might take the family for a day out."

Years ago the company's slogan used to be: "Have a day out at Debenhams". Now the company wants to replace "the service that has been lost over the years", Mr Davies says.

The American design and decor which make the Cardiff Debenhams so different have also confronted Mr Davies and his recruits with some unfamiliar problems. In a conventional store the goods for the first floor furniture department would not normally come into the shop over a delicately tinted carpet. Nor would there be carpets of different colours marking distinct areas, so preventing staff from moving goods from one place to another in response to the varying pressures of trade.

The fundamental difference is that the Cardiff store has to have far fewer goods than its size suggests. "The density of fixtures is only two thirds the usual", Mr Davies says, "but then the density of merchandise in the fixtures is only two thirds the normal as well.

"We can have little more than half the goods in the shop at one time that would be in a normal store of the same size. I can show the width of choice, but I cannot stock in depth."

As a result, there has to be a team of full-time shelf-fillers on call throughout the day and a squad of part-timers work every evening replenishing the stock and reorganizing the displays. "It is very much like a supermarket's way of doing things", Mr Davies says, "but our salespeople will be able to concentrate on selling."

His staffing arrangements depart from the norm in other ways. A large proportion of the staff are engaged as part-timers to work daily four-hour shifts. "We often found that the sort of smart, intelligent people we wanted were women who wanted a job for a few hours which would get them out of the home while the children were at school. They will look on the job as a pleasure rather than a career. Some of them have even had experience in the profession in their previous jobs."

Mr Davies adds that he believes that he gets good value for money from part-timers. A four-hour worker, he says, is 90 per cent efficient. Someone kept on the job eight hours only scores 40 per cent.

Of the part-timers, half work from ten until two and the others from noon until four pm. "That way we have 70 per cent of the staff on duty in the peak shopping hours over lunchtime", Mr Davies says. "In a normal store they tend to have full staffing at nine, when there is no one about, and then at noon, when there are ten times as many people to be served, a third of the staff troop off for lunch."

Walking round the store, Mr Davies says: "I can still hardly believe it. Some of our colour schemes would have been unthinkable before. And all this space—I keep thinking, 'Come on, we can get a bit more stuff out on show here!' Then I have to stop and say to myself 'No, that's not the idea'. I have to break all the old habits." This, Sir Anthony Burney might agree, is a long way from a bazaar.

Robin Young

County town and home of giants

Industry in the regions

Trowbridge, Wiltshire

A fact not generally known outside Wiltshire is that the county town is Trowbridge. This may seem surprising in a county which has populous Swindon and the cathedral city of Salisbury but it was because for the county councillors of Victorian times Trowbridge was the only town to which they could travel by rail from any part of the county and be home again the same day.

Trowbridge was then just one, though admittedly the largest, of a group of western towns still dependent mainly on the cloth trade, which had flourished there since the Middle Ages.

That trade has vanished, but the town, now with a population of 25,100, is still prosperous and growing steadily. About 40 per cent of its employed citizens work in manufacture (compared with about 30 per cent for the entire country) and the trend is increasing.

Local industry rests mainly on small firms, but Trowbridge has several giants as well. Among them are Ushers, the brewers, established in Trowbridge in 1824 and now part of the Watney Mann and Truman empire.

Thoroughly modernized over the past ten years, the Trowbridge brewery now serves an area covering the whole of south-western England and South Wales and has recently set up new depots at Taunton, Truro, Cwmbran and Pembroke Dock.

For many years Unigate Foods had its headquarters at Trowbridge, organizing the distribution of many millions of gallons of milk daily from 10,000 suppliers to dairies throughout the country. As it was obliged to take all the milk produced by the dairy farmers with whom it had contracts there was often a big seasonal surplus over demand—sometimes as much as 1½ million gallons a day—and this had to be turned into cheese, butter or skimmed milk at the company's St Ivel creameries.

In October, 1979, when the Milk Marketing Board bought sixteen of Unigate's dairies, the seventeen remaining creameries became the property of a new company, St Ivel, autonomous but an integral part of a re-formed Unigate.

Released from the necessity of dealing with all the milk available, St Ivel is now able to concentrate on producing what its customers want. Unigate, the parent company, has allocated £6m for new investment by St Ivel and the computer at the group's headquarters at Bellefield House, Trowbridge, is still at St Ivel's disposal.

At present St Ivel has about 600 employees at Trowbridge, but the work force should increase as projected plans develop.

Bowyers, another giant, which for more than 180 years has been processing meats, notably making pies and sausages from Wiltshire pigs, is now another autonomous member of Unigate.

Founded as a bacon factory by a local miller, Abraham Bowyer, in 1808, it steadily expanded its business until by 1972 it had an annual turnover of £30m. It was then acquired by Unigate, since when its turnover had increased to £100m (in 1979). From Trowbridge it controls factories at Malton and Sherburn in Yorkshire, Plymouth, Liverpool, Amersham and Witney.

At Trowbridge it employs more than 1,500 people.

Another company of national and international standing to have a factory at Trowbridge (or, in this instance, at the village of Staverton, three miles to the north) is Nestlé. Established there 83 years ago, it specialized until the 1960s in producing condensed milk and sterilized cream. Now it has switched to yoghurt, tomato sauce, creamed tomato soup and a variety of pasta and dessert products. A new plant is being built for converting tinplate into cans, for use there and in other Nestlé factories.

The Nestlé labour force totals about 560.

Trowbridge's unemployment figures have been well below the national average and the town is trying to ensure that the pace of industrial activity is maintained. The West Wiltshire District Council, in whose province it is situated, is looking for more land for industrial development and has adopted a favourable attitude towards planning applications.

Besides manufacturing industry, Trowbridge naturally attracts business through being the administrative centre of Wiltshire and about 200 people work in local government.

Ralph Whitlock

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Channelling investment into small companies

From Mr Michael Grylls, MP for Surrey, North West (Conservative)

Sir, The article by Oliver Stanley, "Have Small Businesses Been Let Down?" (April 6) is, I believe, less than fair in its assessment of the Business Start-up Scheme. The full details of this have now been published in the Finance Bill.

Despite Mr Stanley's efforts to pour cold water on the proposal, it remains a unique incentive to channel investment into new smaller companies. For this the Chancellor is to be congratulated. None of our main trading competitors have a similar scheme enabling individuals to invest up to £10,000 annually in new small trading companies and to obtain income tax relief at their marginal rate of income tax, including the investment income surcharge.

We were always aware that the scheme was designed for outside or minority investors, not the proprietor or his associates; that the capital must remain in the company for at least five years; and that relief would only be obtained if the investment was made during the first three years of operation of the company.

However, I do agree with Mr Stanley that the definition of the type of company has been too tightly drawn. We must try to enlarge it to include all manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. While service firms, such as advertising agencies and hairdressers are included, companies "dealing in goods" are not. The result would be, for example, that a garage that merely services cars would be included, but if that same garage started selling cars it would then be excluded. The confusion that would result from such a restrictive clause would be appalling.

Again, stockholders and distributors of parts for manufacturing industry would also be excluded. Surely we want to encourage new businesses in this area just as much as in the pure manufacturing industry?

I hope we shall move an amendment in Committee to remove the word "goods" in Clause 54(2)(a). That would make this excellent scheme more effective.

Also, there seems to be no valid reason why employees of the company should not benefit from relief. At the same time the maximum stake for outside investment of 30 per cent is too low. It should be increased to at least 40 per cent.

The basic concept of the scheme is to help to overcome the problems of attracting sufficient risk capital to new businesses in the critical early years. I hope, also, that it will provide much needed personal business experience which could be of vital importance to the new entrepreneur, as there is evidence that a major contributory factor to the failure of some companies is a lack of general management expertise.

Mr Stanley says "... helping small businesses has become a way of pretending to reduce taxes without actually doing so..." With respect, this is unfair. Any outside investor who backs a new company to the tune of £10,000, and is a top rate taxpayer, will not find any "pretence" in the reduction of his tax bill of £6,000 as a result of the investment. This is a real tax incentive and one which I hope will appeal to a growing number of higher income earners.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL GRYLLS,
Chairman, Small Business Bureau,
House of Commons,
London SW1A 0AA

Fuel tax blow to industry

From the Director-General, the Freight Transport Association

Sir, The Government is probably right to believe that elimination of the 20p per gallon increase in the price of fuel proposed in the Budget would have to be compensated by corresponding increases in taxation elsewhere. It is certainly wrong if it believes that the whole issue is therefore as broad as it is long—a storm in a teacup.

The fact is that the increase in fuel tax is a direct impost upon industry, adding 3-4 per cent to transport costs, setting back industrial recovery at home and inhibiting British industry in competition with Europe. That is in sharp contrast to the general strategy of the Budget. It also makes a strange bedfellow of the Government's continued protestations that it is aiming to help industry.

Moreover, in the case of derv, our prices are now far and away the highest in Europe, half as much again as France and Germany and twice as much as Italy. I would have thought we have more than enough problems in Europe without gratuitously adding to them.

All this on top of the well-publicized implications for employment and the rural areas. Surely, there is an overwhelming case for the Government to have second thoughts about this part of the Finance Bill.

H. R. FEATHERSTONE,
Director-General,
Freight Transport Association,
Hermes House,
St John's Road,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent TN4 9UZ.

Business Names Registry

From Mr R. K. D. Shah

Sir, It is regrettable that the Government is once again seeking to introduce the highly controversial proposal for the abolition of the Business Names Registry notwithstanding that it has already suffered one defeat in the House of Lords on this issue.

One inevitable result which will follow if the proposal is implemented will be an increase in legal costs in cases involving consumer, accident, personal and industrial injuries and employment claims where the precise person or body of persons to sue has to be identified by means of inquiries and searches. In turn such increase will be reflected in the budget of the Legal Aid Fund. There may be other adverse consequences too.

Surely far from doing away with the mandatory requirement that all business names be centrally registered what is required is a strengthening of the existing provisions so that those who now ignore them are caught and punished?

Yours faithfully,
R. K. D. SHAH,
Wayne & Company,
5 Laings Corner,
London Road,
Mitcham, Surrey CR4 2JA.

Deficit hidden by jargon

From Mr H. O. H. Coulson

Sir, I have for some time past been interested to note continual references to the "public sector borrowing requirement" or, as it is so frequently called, the PSBR.

It seems to me that it would at the same time be more honest and more enlightening if this item were described in the official account as the "deficit" on the year's account. Budgeting for a deficit would have been regarded as a heresy in the former days, but now it is concealed under this peculiar jargon. It is in fact of course a budget deficit.

The position might also be helped if the state accounts endeavoured to draw some distinction between revenue and capital expenditure. I recall shortly after the conclusion of the Second World War the late Sir Harold Howitt carried out some inquiry into government accounting methods and seemed only to have come out with some suggestion that the government accounts should be based upon double entry. I did endeavour to make clear to Sir Harold that the really important point was to distinguish between capital and revenue expenditure, and that so far as I knew, an old civil servant, the state accounts were compiled on a double entry basis, but of course double entry does not mean very much in terms of distinguishing between capital and revenue.

Yours faithfully,
H. O. H. COULSON,
4 The Little Boltons,
London SW10 9LP.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Aftermath of the Hedderwick affair

evitably, any organization that prides .elf, as the Stock Exchange does, on its ll-oiled machinery for rigidly controlling affairs is bound to face awkward ques- ns when one of its members founders. st Friday's hammering of Hedderwick rling Grumbar does then raise important ues for the Stock Exchange, not least out the efficacy of its internal monitoring stem.

The Stock Exchange Council requires mber firms to "conform to certain finan- l regulations with a view to detecting at early stage any significant financial aknesses". In addition to the annual lit by approved accountants, the Council ls for quarterly unaudited balance sheets l there are monthly checks as well. Over l above that, other financial information be sought at any time.

No system in the world is good enough pick up instances where member firms out deliberately to deceive or where kers are organizing their affairs contrary Stock Exchange rules. And at the moment circumstances of Hedderwick's default still too uncertain to be able to pin m precise reasons why it could not meet commitments last week.

ut given Hedderwick's history over the t couple of years, and the way its iness must have suffered because of the elations over its gilt-edged department, l the fact that it was seeking a merger h Quilter Hilton Goodison, the Stock hange authorities must have been keep- an even keener eye on its financial ition. The point that has so far not been wered adequately is why its gilts depart- it, which was being run down in any in advance of the Quilter merger, naged to land itself with the bad debt ch has brought the whole firm down.

Whatever the monitoring procedure, how- , one must accept that for one reason another brokers may go under. They ate in a competitive world where it is ival of the fittest. The Stock ange's main role then is to protect the ic and other member firms. Judging by authorities' action on Friday, and the of activity in the Tower yesterday, the Exchange has moved quickly to e its reputation will not be harmed. ler gilt-edged jobbers will find them- s helped through a difficult time this ing and the Compensation Fund is uate enough to protect Hedderwick's s whatever the loss eventually is.

equities

tors with overy potential

tock market may be running strong at oment, but it is going to have to run a deal stronger over the coming months he "index" investor to make much y during 1981. While the *FT* 30 share has risen by 17 per cent so far this the All-Share Index has risen at only half that rate and the same has been of the investment trust index.

short, this has been a market that has wide divergence in sector perform- Indeed, it has been all too easy to lose

ND OVERSEAS MARKETS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Nominal change %	Change in sterling terms %
.. .. ..	+6	+10
ll-share) ..	+9	+9
& P Composite)	−1	+9
.. .. ..	+2	+9
y	+4	+4
.. .. ..	−3	−5
ng	−10	−6

in certain key sectors, notably oils emicals — though the latter (effec- CI) now seem to be making up some ound.

erstandably, the market has been trating on sectors with recovery al this year, tentatively at first but creasing conviction as the feeling has stronger that the corporate sector has ssed through the worst of the finan- eeze.

e seems no reason why the emphasis change for the moment. Oils and may be dragged up by the rest of the if it continues to perform well. But s little reason to expect them to return to the forefront of fashion unless there are fresh signs of upward pressure on oil prices and/or clear signs that the cyclical downturn in interest rates has reached its bottom.

Compared with overseas markets, the United Kingdom equity market has performed relatively strongly so far this year, though once one allows for a weakening in sterling against a number of of currencies some of that advantage is diminished.

The interesting question now is the extent to which the major domestic investors will be prepared to chase the prices of United

MAJOR SECTOR CHANGES SINCE JANUARY 1.	
Contracting. Construction	+42%
Hire Purchase	+37%
Packaging & Paper	+29%
Textiles	+25%
Building materials	+25%
Mechanical engineering	+24%
Food manufacturing	+21%
FT 30 share index	+17%
FT All-Share Index	+9%
Investment trusts	+8%
Mining finance	+7%
Merchant Banks	+6%
Banks	+5%
Discount houses	+3%
Chemicals	−7%
Oils	−15%

Kingdom shares unless there is a general upward movement in markets overseas too. Increasingly, the United Kingdom investor is looking for value in global terms. He must also feel that we may now be fairly close to the levels that could bring a substantial new supply of corporate paper over the next few months.

Small business

Electra's novel venture

Electra Investment Trust and Messel have evolved an ingenious way of tapping the private venture capital market via Electra Risk Capital. In combining the 1980 Budget provisions for investment losses to be written off against tax with a broad portfolio approach, they have created the innovative form of capital which, presumably, two successive Governments have hoped to encourage.

In effect, it is an institutional channel for private capital which might otherwise be unable to find a suitable small business home. As such it offers a potential widening of the capital market for small companies and it is a widening which will offer the added bonus of an absence of any obligation to provide income for shareholders.

In two ways, however, it falls short of the type of financing breakthrough for which the Government may have hoped. The first and most obvious is that it stands as a major implicit criticism of the structuring of the £10,000 personal tax relief offered in the last Budget. Logically this should have slotted neatly into the Electra thinking but the thicket of clauses attached to that scheme in the Finance Bill rendered it useless for the ERC type of scheme.

The second point is that the success or failure of the offer will only provide evidence on one side of the financing equation —its success will prove that people want to invest, but the investment of the fund may simply be in companies that would otherwise have gone elsewhere. So the "additionality" on which the Government is so keen in the Loan Guarantee Scheme will not be proven. In the long term, such proof can only come from a proliferation of this type of vehicle as well as some evidence that the £10,000 allowance is being taken up as a positive investment incentive rather than a tax avoidance offering.

None of which, for the time being, is of the slightest interest to potential applicants for ERC's loan stock. Messel readily acknowledges that they are an unknown market and the issue could flop horribly. However, the probability is that small company growth possibilities, specifically in high technology, have now become sufficiently well known to attract £20m and more. That, in itself, may well be good enough evidence for the Government and the small business evangelists that the tide has turned and the risk has been reduced to the point where genuinely new money will be created.

A push in the right direction for British shipping?

'If confidence can be retained . . . the National Union of Seamen may paradoxically be helping the owners along the path they should take anyway—towards small, highly skilled and highly paid crews operating costly, specialized ships.'

Since the seamen's strike, which was finally launched in mid-January, first cast its shadow in December, nearly 100 British merchant ships have been sold or offered for sale.

The companies involved include great names like BP, Shell, and Esso; Furness Withy, British and Commonwealth, Ocean, Ellerman, Blue Star (part of the Vestey group), Bank Line (part of Andrew Weir), and Denholm—though it should be emphasized that not all their disposals are necessarily attributable to the strike.

This is *before* the dispute has been settled. An arbitration award, presumably somewhere between the 12 per cent eventually offered and now being paid, and the 35 per cent which is claimed, is expected from the three-man arbitration committee before the end of the month. The committee is made up of Mr Jeremy Hardie, accountant and economist, for the owners, Mr John Hughes, economist principal of Ruskin, for the seamen, and Sir Charles Carter, economist ex-vice chancellor of Lancaster University in the chair.

Getting rid of ships at the rate that has been taking place could reduce Britain's fleet—world leader for most of this century but now down to fourth place after Liberia, Japan and Greece—perhaps to seventh or eighth. Tonnage, already down from a peak 50 million deadweight in the early seventies to 36 million, could be down to 30-32 million by the end of next year, if the industry's worst fears are realized.

Whether they will be is not entirely dependent on the scale of the settlement, though a rise of anything like 35 per cent would be a severe blow to many owners and would put some out of business.

But in Britain's case seafarers' wages, though they are an important element in ship operating costs, are still far from being as crucial as they are in, for example, the United States, where their level precludes United States flag ship operation in other than artificially protected markets. What has happened over the past few years is that Britain's fleet has ceased to be a low-wage one and has become broadly average when set beside comparable fleets in Europe.

British seamen now enjoy an average wage of £141 a week, plus free keep and various other benefits (officers are paid anything from £6,000 to more than £20,000 a year with similar benefits). This is a quite good rate compared either with pay in other occupations in Britain or with what other seamen receive. It is, however, quite capable of being absorbed by alert enough to make the right investment and market decisions.

Manning costs on a typical British cargo ship—say £1,600 a day now—might rise to more than £2,000 a day in the event of a large award, compared with £1,000 on a Liberian vessel with a low-cost crew. But on the same ship, depreciation and interest might amount to as little as £700 or as much as £2,000 depending whether she was bought unwisely at the top of the market or wisely the bottom.

Earning power fluctuates even more. Daily earnings with the same ship could have been as little as $5,000 (about £2,200) or as much as $15,000 (£6,500) over the last two years.

Heavy as the financial impact of the strike may be, the emotional effect is probably greater. British shipowners, a proud and traditionalist breed, have been beaten by employees they did not expect to fight in the first place and whom, when the fight came, they expected to beat.

"The union had more influence on them as members than we did as employers", one owner said ruefully. "We miscalculated."

One upshot could be a return to sectional (coastal, deep-sea liner, tanker, tramp) or even company bargaining henceforth, a course that was specifically rejected by the owners in the run-up to these last negotiations. Many lines are unhappy about the way the dispute was conducted. But they have only themselves to blame.

So there is a loss of confidence that could lead many owners (either big ones that have already diversified into other fields, or small ones who often have family money salted away) to get out rather than struggle on with what they now see as costly and difficult seamen.

Yet if this confidence can be retained (and who can doubt, with the sea being in the British blood, that it will be) then the National Union of Seamen may paradoxically be helping the owners along the path that they should take anyway—towards small, highly skilled and highly paid crews operating costly, specialized ships.

British shipping needs to go up-market anyway to survive against low-cost competitors from the Far East and elsewhere. But to survive it also needs a new partnership between owners and staff to replace the paternalistic relationship of the past which has now been broken for ever.

That requires on the part of seafarers a new flexibility towards working practices and manning scales; and on the part of owners a display, now that their inherited advantages have just about all gone, of those qualities of managerial efficiency and entrepreneurial flair which their forefathers showed when the great names of British shipping were first blazoned.

Michael Baily

Tourism: why there is anxiety in the West Country

Early spring is a time of high anxiety in the seaside resorts of South Cornwall. The West Country is Britain's most popular tourist destination, attracting some 19 per cent of the country's holiday trade last year, but the prospects for this summer look disappointing at the very best—and, at the worst, disastrous.

The higher petrol price is particularly worrying for Cornwall, in view of the distances which holidaymakers have to travel. Yet tourism is a major industry. It employs, according to Mr Peter Mitchell, the county council's research officer, "at least 20,000 people and probably more".

It has also been increasing its share in employment terms, with agriculture employing fewer people, "though this decline seems to have bottomed out".

Of last year, Mr Mitchell says: "The feedback we had was that the trade was disappointed, particularly early in the season. But it did pick up later, so the slump was not as bad as some people feared".

If things turn out badly this time, the small seaside town of Looe stands to lose more than most. Its population of 4,500 grows tenfold in a good summer as tourists from the United Kingdom and abroad fill its guest houses, hotels and holiday camps. The tourist trade is its main employer.

According to Mr Roy Perriment, a Looe shopkeeper and market gardener who is chairman of the local chamber of trade, "tourism is absolutely vital".

"Most people are involved in the industry in the town. Nearly every resident is connected in some way or another."

Looe's position is both an advantage and a disadvantage as the British tourist industry faces up to what everyone expects to be a difficult year. While the number of Britons taking domestic holidays fell by two millions last year, Cornwall, Somerset and Devon maintained their share of the market. But Looe is a distant destination for many holidaymakers.

According to Cornwall County Council, 85 per cent of those visiting the region do so by car and it is small wonder that the local MP, Mr Robert Hicks, the member for Bodmin, was one of the Tory rebels who voted against the 20p a gallon rise in petrol duty in the last Budget.

Photograph: Peter Oliver

Hoping for a fine summer: Mr Harry Milne, chairman of the Looe Hotels and Guest Houses Association; Mr Roger Little, vice-chairman of Looe Fishermen's Protection Association; Mr Roy Perriment, chairman of the Chamber of Trade; Mr David Whalley, the mayor of Looe; and Mr Michael Stott, Looe publicity director.

Three years ago, too, Americans were common among the town's visitors, but the strength of sterling has cut their number. One local hotelier said that a few years ago he opened the season in April already half full and usually with at least one American couple. At the beginning of this month his hotel had only a single guest.

It is what large businesses have complained about so insistently and for so long—high interest rates and the strength of the pound—that small traders blame for a large part of their troubles. Mr Harry Milne, chairman of Looe Hotels and Guest Houses Association, who runs his own self-catering complex, says that many hoteliers have decided against improving their properties because of the high cost of loans.

However, of prospects for this year's holiday business, he says: "The number of inquiries this year is down, but the number of conversions into actual bookings is higher. The overall aspect is down, but it varies from establishment to establishment. Nobody is as well off as they were three or four years ago, but despite that nobody seems desperately worried at this stage."

Mr David Whalley, the mayor of Looe and a teacher, is unhappy about the way the town's dependence upon tourism leads to seasonal unemployment and he fears that this year fewer workers will be taken on by local employers. "One of the negative aspects of tourism is that employment is seasonal and the amount of skilled and unskilled work is very much reduced", he says. "Unfortunately, we lose a large number of children who have to go somewhere else to find work".

Apart from the tourist trade, the other big employer in Looe is the fishing industry. The town has a fleet of 35 vessels.

Just under half of the town's boats are used full-time for fishing and the remainder switch between commercial work and catering for tourists.

The Looe fleet is facing hard times. Skippers have experienced large rises in fuel costs and a fall in the wholesale price of fish.

Mr Roger Little, vice-chairman of Looe Fishermen's Protection Association, who has owned a boat for the past eight years, estimates that most owners cover their costs and those of the crew, but no money is left for reinvestment in the modernization of boats.

The town's tourist industry cannot be accused of not trying to stem the fall in the number of holidaymakers. The hoteliers have set up their own publicity unit and are trying to stamp out the last vestiges of local antipathy towards visitors. These are known, in the local parlance, as "emmets" a dialect word for ants.

Drinkers in the Three Pilchards pub in Polperro might be surprised to find, next to the RU18 number plate and the ludo board, a sign saying: "This corner is reserved for local fishermen, strictly no emmets!"

Mr Michael Stott, a Looe hotelier and farmer involved in the town's publicity drive, says: "We have people who call tourists 'emmets' but they are in a minority. Normally, they're not even people who come from here, they are outsiders."

The tourist trade has also cut its margins. It is keeping most of this year's price increases to around the 10 per cent mark when most of its costs have risen by far more.

If it were simply a matter of accommodation costs, places like Looe could undercut Spanish resorts without difficulty. Bed and breakfast starts at about £4.50 per person a night, or £50 for the week with evening meal. A local discount card has been introduced offering, for an initial outlay of £5, a reduction of 5 per cent at many hotels and shops.

In a recession such low pricing should lead to holidaymakers trading down from packages abroad to something cheaper if the savings are real overall. But while the town itself might be doing its best to remain competitive, the price of transport tends to defeat its most earnest efforts. The number of holidaymakers travelling by car will clearly fall this summer and the more distant destinations will be worst hit.

However, the prospects for public transport look more encouraging. New coach services are coming into operation which greatly undercut the expensive rail fares to Cornwall. The county's tourist board is also discussing with British Rail the possibility of special fares on tourist routes to the region.

If the sun shines on the Cornish coast this summer the weather alone will persuade sufficient numbers to pack their suitcases to bring takings up to last year's somewhat disappointing level. If it rains, the disappointment will spread far beyond the dampened holidaymakers.

David Hewson

Business Diary profile: Michael Sandberg and the Hongkong and Shanghai

Michael Sandberg, the n of the Hongkong and i Banking Corporation, ng on in London. He ather be in New York, his wife Carmel and hildren went at the d, but he is kept here by ings.

is the possibility that ay be a statement from iffen, the Secretary of or Trade, on whether ngkong and Shanghai's 00m bid for the Royal Scotland is to be re- o the Monopolies Com-

er is the outside that Hongkong and i's rival suitor, Stan- artered Bank, may im- s offer which values the Bank of Scotland at ess.

there still remain athers to be unruffled, lly at the Bank of where there is strong n to Scotland's biggest nd one that owns the clearing bank Williams —falling into the jaws ature huge, mysterious st important of all, in- ed and supervised in ng.

position — isolated, un- and with other hands important shots—is customary nor congenial ael Sandberg and his There are those in ng who say that the Colony is ruled by three one is the Hongkong anghai Bank and the he Jockey Club and the r—in that order. Others ferently, but perhaps the degree that they might alter the order of precedence one way or the other.

Either way, it makes not much difference to Sandberg, chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai for the past three-and-a-half years, for nine years Steward of the Royal Hongkong Jockey Club and for the past three years an unofficial member of the colony's Executive Council.

He is very much in the woodwork of Hongkong and, as he is likely to be reelected to a second five-year term at the bank next year, whatever happens to the Royal Bank of Scotland, he is going to be very much around for some time to come, as far as the colony is concerned.

The Hongkong and Shanghai is much more than a commercial bank. It has interests from airlines to newspapers and, for all practical purposes, it is the island's central bank, issuing its own notes and steering the local financial community through countless financial crises.

The reverberations that, under Sandberg's energetic direction, the Hongkong and Shanghai has sent through London and Edinburgh are not new to Hongkong's money men. Recently, Sandberg and his team have been instrumental in backing Chinese financiers in their assaults on the old British-controlled "hongs" or trading houses.

Only last month the innocent comment that the time seemed right for a £170m rights issue, twice as large as any other in the colony, was seen as a judgment that the Hongkong market had peaked. Sure enough, the local stock market is still sneezing.

If Hongkong comes to the high streeet . . .? Michael Sandberg, chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

What makes Sandberg so interesting is that, for all his readiness to upset the old school both here and at home, he is very much old school himself. He was born in this country, 54 years ago next month. His father Gerald, was with the Bank of England and Sandberg *fils* served in the Indian Army, first with the 6th Lancers and, after independence in 1947, with the King's Dragoon Guards.

Like many another before him Sandberg fell under the spell of the Orient and decided to work his passage back by joining the Hongkong and Shanghai in London on six months' probation in 1949. He was sent to Hongkong for a few months and then, for four years to Tokio, then under Allied occupation.

Here he met and played soccer with John Bremridge, later to become chairman of one of the Crown Colony's "hongs", the Swire Group operation there, and the man who next year becomes Hongkong's Financial Secretary.

Normally, officers of the bank serve a long time in the trenches, but Sandberg was moved briskly through Tokio, back to Hongkong, to Singapore and then back to Hongkong, where in 1971 he became chief accountant.

He attributes his rapid promotion to "shortage of staff after the war," but his flexibility and opportunism, so at odds with his pukka bearing, seem a more likely explanation.

Sandberg has improved financial and banking relations with Red China, scandalized some by ordering the demolition of the bank's historic building in Statue Square, yet at the same time, by replacing it with a 41-storey tower, reassured those who felt that by last year's takeover of Marine Midland Bank in the United States and now the Scottish bid the Hongkong and Shanghai was turning its back on the Colony.

One thing Sandberg has not changed is the bank's old rule that junior staff may not marry before they are 25 or before they have finished their first tour of duty. "There are two reasons", he says. "One is that many people come out (to Hongkong) when they are perhaps only 21 and have never left home before and it is sensible for them to find their feet. "The other one is that we accommodate our international officers and we just could not do so if they married as soon as they came out."

There were no such problems for Sandberg, who was 27 when, on leave in Dublin, he met his future wife. They were married within the year, though not at his first time of asking.

"I had to kiss the Blarney Stone before she would accept me", he says.

And now, when Standard Chartered announced from its London headquarters its intention of taking over Scotland's largest bank, the banker from Hongkong was as quick to assuage English and Scottish sensitivities as, all those years ago, he was those of the Irish. Within 18 hours of announcing his counter-bid in London, he was in Edinburgh answering questions.

Sandberg appears to have told the Bank of England that if the Scottish deal goes through, he will reveal all, including the true level of Hongkong and Shanghai's financial reserves. At one stage last year the Marine Midland deal faltered when Sandberg's bank gibed at New York's financial disclosure requirements.

And Sandberg is making headway in his present suit: he has delighted the shareholders of the Royal Bank of Scotland and tantalized thousands more with the prospect of putting a Chinese cracker under the complacent British high street banks.

Ronald Pullen
(in London)
Richard Hughes
(in Hongkong)

Inchcape move into South America in £12m takeover

Inchcape, the international trading group, has moved into South America with a £12m takeover of five businesses operating in four countries.

It acquired for £11.8m from Lloyds Bank International (LBI) a group of South American trading companies. These are distributors of agricultural and industrial machinery, motor vehicles, hardware and general merchandise with some operating as shipping and insurance agents, in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile.

The takeover, which will be satisfied through the allotment of 2.78 million shares to LBI, to be placed by Baring Brothers, will take effect from July 1, 1981.

The group of companies was originally part of Balfour Williamson, a merchant bank which was acquired by the Bank of London and South America, which is now a subsidiary of LBI. In March, 1975, Balfour Williamson was sold but LBI retained the South American trading companies.

LBI's decision to sell the companies reflects the bank's strategy of further development of its banking and related financial services activities.

The companies' book value of *net assets amounts to* £6.8m at June 30, 1980, and attributable net profits were £2.6m pretax and £1.8m after tax.

The companies fall into five groups consisting of the Colombian Tracey group, which is a wholesaler and retailer of industrial hardware and machinery, the Quito Motors Group, a Ford franchise dealer in *Quito, the Commercial* Anglo Ecuatoriana group, specializing in insurance and shipping agency operations, the Milne group in Peru, which distributes commercial vehicles and trailers and acts as *shipping* agents, and a fire fighting equipment group in Chile.

The acquisition, which is to be made through a wholly owned Inchcape subsidiary, will allow the group to develop inter regional and intra American trading and work across the Pacific with Inchcape's Far Eastern outlets.

Laird Group rises 26pc to £13.5m in full year

Laird Group's profits rose last year by £3m while turnover dipped slightly.

Pretax profits rose by 26 per cent from £10.7m to £13.5m in the 12 months to December 3[illegible], 1980, while turnover went from £207m to £194m.

But the anticipated £18[illegible] closure costs of the Patent Shaft Steel Works have been charged as an extraordinary *item. A provision for the* amount had been made in the 1979 accounts as a post balance sheet event. The closure, which involved 1500 jobs, was made a the beginning of last year.

The figures also include a first-time £448,000 contribution from New York Twist Drill which was acquired in October 1980 for £22m. In its last year to June 1980 before it was acquired the Corporation made $7.4m.

As forecast at the time of the takeover, the total dividend has been increased from 4.85 gross to 5.28p, with an improvement from 2.42p to 2.6p in the final.

Other extraordinary items comprise £5.83m for closure costs which have been offset by a net book profit of £1.68[illegible] on the Scottish Aviation nationalization settlement. Laird has agreed to a £3.75m settlement with the Government, which has all been received.

Profits double as Lyle Shipping tops expectations

Lyle Shipping's profits last year doubled and were ahead of expectations as the shipowning side showed a substantial improvement.

Pretax profits were £6.6m against £3.4m for the 12 months to December 31 and group turnover increased by a *third from £13.7m* to £21.5m, although figures from Scottish Ship management were included from its acquisition last May. Its profits were £900,000 compared with a forecast of £800,000 made at the time of the takeover.

In shipowning, which produced profits of £5.2m against £2.7m in 1979, Lyle Motorship took advantage of firmer rates and the group said that the ships had demonstrated their full earning capabilities.

Lyle Offshore recouped some of the first-half losses although over the year profits went from £166,000 to £230,000 losses. Profits on the sale of ships rose from £810,000 to £2.1m. The final dividend has been increased from 6p gross to 7.85p making a total of 13.57p against 10.7p.

Dalgety may sell Murphy to Dow Chemical

Dalgety, the international merchant which took over Spillers, the Homepride flour and petfood concern, is negotiating to sell its Murphy Chemicals business to the United States giant, Dow Chemical.

Murphy, which has a £10m annual turnover, sells "Tumbleweed" and other weedkillers and a range of products to farmers and horticulturists. It is understood to be making little money. Dalgety is negotiating for spot cash from Dow.

US regulatory dispute boils over

Briefing

New York.—Since 1975 when the United States Congress created the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to regulate the rapidly expanding commodity markets, there has been a simmering rivalry between it and the other, much longer established Washington watchdog, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The latter has responsibility in the main for stock markets and at first sight the distinction in authority between the two appears clear cut. But problems have arisen with the development of new kinds of investment media in particular commodity options, which give the right to buy or sell a financial instrument or futures contract at today's price some time in the future.

Are these an investment in the underlying commodity and therefore in the province of the CFTC? Or does the paper the option is written on have a separate existence, in which case it can be classed as a security, be traced on stock exchanges and come within the SEC's bailiwick?

It is not just semantics—there is big mone yinvolved. If options and commodities were still the trading backwater they were until 1970 no one much would bother who was in charge. But in the last 10 years the underlying value of commodities bought and sold has come to dwarf the stock markets.

The annual volume of contracts traded in the American futures industry has grown from 12.4m to 82.7m and the range of investment products has been developed with considerable imagination.

The need for a clear head at the top is manifest. But in keeping with its philosophical belief, to say nothing of its electoral promises of less regulation, the Reagan administration has appointed as heads of the commissions two men whom have spent their lives in the markets and who appear to lean far more towards expansion than towards regulation. Not only do they appear to favour *relatively unfettered expansion of their respective markets*, but the mutual respect that kept thm of feach other's turf for the last five years seems to have waned. Survival of the fittest is the new creed.

The immediate result is a public row. More than two years ago the Chicago Board of Trade, one of the more pugnacious commodity exchanges, applied for permission to trade options in what are known as Ginny Maes — government-backed mortgage certificates—a kind of fixed-interest security.

The CFTC under its Carter-appointed chairman, Mr James Stone, believed it had an obligation to assess the economic validity of a contract before authorizing it. Mr Stone did not see his role as simply *rubber stamping new forms of gambling*—so he sat on the application.

But the Chicago Options Exchange, which, ironically, is an offshoot of the board of trade and in the same building, though it is now totally independent, lifted the Ginny Mae idea, designed its own contract and applied to the SEC. Its permission came through last month, and it hopes to launch the contract in the autumn.

Not unnaturally the Boar of Trade is livid. "These guys upstairs went off to a different agency and got permission to trade a contract that we created", Mr Robert Wilmouth, the board's president, fumed. "We can't get one so we don't see why they should be able to get it."

Mr Wilmouth says he is not going to let matters rest. He vows that he will sue the SEC and the Options Exchange to block the new contract

Mr Walter Auch, chairman of the Options Exchange, is under no illusions about the causes of the fight. "This whole dispute over jurisdiction grows out of the fact that various exchanges want to get into each other business", he says. But he is sticking to his guns none the less. "We were set up to trade options. An option is clearly a security and the SEC has every right to determine where securities can be traded."

The trouble with that argument is that it opens the door to stock exchanges starting to deal in options and in fact the Philadelphia Stock Exchange (admittedly not one of the nation's largest) has applied to the SEC to do just that.

What makes this a serious matter is that options and futures trading has spread way beyond the *traditional world of* grains and cocoa and extend through *financial futures* into the very fabric of commercial life. The Hunt silver fiasco last year was a *warning* of how problems in commoditieis can affect the financial establishment.

But commodity exchanges are increasingly determined to expand by "proliferation of products" as if they were conventional businesses, so the need for regulation, or at least supervision, is in the eyes of many financial analysts greater than ever.

Anthony Hilton

Briefly

W. Canning: In his annual statement, Mr B. Tromans, chairman, says prospects for UK manufacturing in 1981 is still gloomy, with no sign of a significant upturn in demand from depressed levels experienced in last quarter of 1980. Order books on the process plant side are however, adequate.

Thurgar Bardex: Mr. G. A. Hunt, chairman, says in his annual review that 1981 started off in a similar pattern to last quarter of 1980, but there has been a significant improvement in sales in last six weeks. Margins continue to be squeezed, and operating and material costs are rising all the time.

House of Fraser: Announce the sale of the lease of Dingles furnishing store in Bournemouth to Wimpey Property Holdings for a price in excess of the recent valuation placed on this particular lease of £445,000. Completion will take place by January 31, 1982.

Angry tin-producing nations stormed out of the last day session of talks by the International Tin Council on Friday in protest against the rejection by consumers of their request to raise the underpinning world price of tin. The producers had asked for a 20 per cent increase in the levels of the ITC buffer stock range to take into account a 15 per cent fall in world tin prices this year compared with 1988.

Business appointments

Toronto Dominion director

Mr Alistair G. Frame has been elected to the board of directors of Toronto Dominion Bank.

Mr James Cook, Mr James R. Glancy, Mr Patrick P. Harkin, Mr Johannes H. J. McQueen, Mr E. Graham Meek, Mr Robert J. Openshaw, Mr Peter A. Rice and Mr Ian H. Stephenson have joined the partnership of Messrs Wood, Mackenzie & Co.

Mr Michael Hodgson has become a director of Eggar, Forrester (Holdings).

Mr D. G. Ainslie, Mrs L. A. Belton, Mr C. P. Dodson, Mr M. B. Hutchings, Mr A. S. Lamplough, Mr G. F. Pimlott and Mr I. D. Smith are to become partners in Lovell, White & King on May 1.

Mr Andrew H. Longhurst has been made chief executive designate of Cheltenham and Gloucester Building Society to succeed Mr Ralph Stow.

Mr David Warburton has gone on to the board of Fisons Scientific Equipment division as finance director with effect from mid-May.

Mr James Lee has become chairman of Goldcrest Films International. He is deputy chairman and chief executive of Pearson Longman.

Search is on for more evidence of recovery

The message from the stock ...rket rang loud and clear last ...ek. The worst of the reces...n is over and a recovery is ...w under way.

As a result the *FT* Index ...ded the week on a buoyant ...te as it surged towards the ...time high of 558.6 achieved ... May 4, 1979.

For further evidence of the ...overy the market will be ...king to companies that have ...d to bear the brunt of the ...ueeze. So this week is par...ularly interesting with trad... statements from a whole ...tch of leading industrials ...ose interests cover a wide ...ge.

Prominent on the list are ...wker Siddeley and mining ...ance group Rio Tinto Zinc, ...h with full-year figures, and ...xo Holdings and Smiths ...ustries, with interim ...orts.

On the economic front the ...k gets under way with the ...ex of industrial production ... February followed on ...dnesday by the indices of ...rage earnings for February ...m the Department of ...ployment and Cyclical Indi...ors for March.

On Thursday the Department ... Employment publishes the ...il prices index for March ...le the Bank of England ...ases the London dollar and ...ling certificates of deposit ... money supply figures for ...-March.

Glaxo's interim statement, ... out today, is expected to ...w a small improvement over ... corresponding period, ...ough estimates range from ...5m to £34.5m compared ... £30.3m.

The group's product mix is unlikely to show any great change, but several of its recently launched products should now be starting to make their presence felt and a small volume increase is expected. In addition, a slightly lower level of sterling will present a more favourable appearance to currency transactions from exports and overseas contributions.

While the group will have continued to experience destocking of its UK pharmaceuticals products by chemists, the general feeling is that the worst is over. Analysts are looking for around £40m in the second half, making about £70m, compared with £66m last time.

The interim dividend should be at least maintained with some experts looking for a 10 per cent increase on last year's payment of 5p gross.

Rio Tinto-Zinc where figures are due on Tuesday, is beginning to feel the effects of the collapse in industrial demand for metals and steadily rising capital costs. With gold from Bougainville as the only significant counter-cyclical element on the mining side, RTZ will be hard pressed to top last year's £150m in attributable profits by very much.

Earnings a share are projected to be around 62p net, compared with 59.4p in 1979, although they could reach 65p depending a bit on how the industrial interests fared. The financial position is strong, so the dividend is influenced more by the commitment to maintain steady dividend growth—and perhaps in these turbulent times to ward off unwelcome bidders—than by the capacity to pay.

A 15 per cent increase on 1979 would give a total of 17.25p net, say 18p, while a defensive payout could rise to 24p.

Smiths Industries has interim figures due out tomorrow and is expected to have made further progress, mainly on the back of its lucrative aerospace interests. Analysts are looking for around £11m compared with £9.3m last time with the interim dividend maintained at 5.3p gross.

Once again the main strength of the group has come from its aerospace operations where it is involved with the European multi-role combat aircraft, the Tornado.

In addition, its overseas interests continue to perform well with both the US and South African operations performing strongly. Indeed, this will have gone some way towards offsetting the group's UK manufacturing operations, particularly in the automotive trade, where the recession continues to make an impact.

Looking at the second half, the aerospace interests should maintain progress while elsewhere in the UK recent rationalization measures should start to filter through.

Hawker Siddeley unveils its full-year figures on Wednesday. These should continue to reflect the strong performance witnessed at the interim stage.

This week

Sir Austin Bide (left), chairman of Glaxo, and Sir Roy Sisson, chairman of Smiths Industries.

TODAY—Interims: Arbuthnot Government Securities Trust, Burton Group (amended), British Empire Securities and General Trust, and Glaxo. **Finals:** Beradin Rubber Estates, Edinburgh Investment Trust, Erith and Co, London and Continental Advertising, Mersey Docks and Harbour, Rugby Portland Cement, and Yorkgreen Investments.

TOMORROW—Interims: Bankers' Investment Trust, Cedar Investment Trust, Equity Income Trust, Ingall Industries, Land Investors, Martonair International, News International and Smiths Industries. **Finals:** Associated Biscuit, Aberthaw & Bristol Channel Portland Cement, Bambers Stores, Bank of Ireland, Bank of Scotland, Benford Concrete Machinery, CD Bramall, Clyde Petroleum, Horace Cory, Expanded Metal, Hallam Sleigh and Cheston, Hallam Group of Nottingham, Hambro Life Assurance, Helene of London, Homecharm, I. and J. Hyman, Luduva (Ceylon) Tea & Rubber Estates, Northern Engineering, Provident Life Association of London, Renown Inc, Rio Tinto-Zinc, and Savoy Hotels.

WEDNESDAY—Interims: Adwest Group, Audio Fidelity, Kalamzoo, Linread, and Wade Potteries. **Finals:** Air Call Ltd, Anglo American Investment Trust, Astbury and Madeley Berwick Timpo, Bristol Stadium, Burmah Oil, Cosalt, I. J. Dewhurst Holdings, Finlay Packaging, Hawker Siddeley, G. F. Lovell, Albert Martin, Pearl Assurance, Securities Trust of Scotland, Sun Life Assurance, and United Carriers.

THURSDAY—Interims: M. P. Kent. **Finals:** General Scottish Trust, Hewden Stuart Plant, London and Holyrood Trust, London and Provincial Trust, Mitel Corp, Rowan and Boden, Scottish Mortgage, Sheffield Brick, and Solicitors' Law Stationery Society (amended).

FRIDAY— Public Holiday.

Why the long arm of the state is looming on the horizon

Commodities

Expansion of the state, and with it of regulation, has been a prominent characteristic of twentieth century life. Indeed, in Britain is has prompted the suggestion that for the first time in the country's history, the state and the people merged. Nevertheless some areas of life have been relatively untouched by the long arm of the state. The City is one such.

But that is changing. The recent Banking Act introduced a degree of statutory control previously thought unnecessary and undesirable. The Stock Exchange is locked in battle with the Office of Fair Trading over its alleged restrictive practices. Lloyd's is coming more and more under scrutiny. Of the great markets, only commodities stays largely unfettered, without investigation looming on the horizon.

So far, the argument goes, it has simply not been necessary. The markets have run their own affairs very well. Physical markets are dominated by trade members who have a real interest in orderly business.

Somewhere at the back of self-regulation stands the unmeasured—and perhaps unmeasurable—authority of the Bank of England. Its influence in the markets has no statutory basis, and effectively grew in the post-war period from the Bank's administration of exchange controls. The Bank's power in the commodity markets today does not even extend to a proper supervisory role. It is more a watchdog, monitoring market movements with the assistance of the markets themselves.

"Speculation" is the magic word. When market traders and clients were well known to each other, and when turnovers were far smaller, the dangers from speculative outbursts were less. For these purposes it little matters how one defines speculation: it is a word the market uses freely enough, often approvingly. What matters is that the volume of funds available today, the speed of electronic communications, and the variety of markets mean that surges in price volatility are endemic.

London is changing in two vital respects. It is about to acquire a brace of markets which are highly prone to volatile fluctuations—gold futures and financial futurs. In the United States these are the markets favoured by speculators and hot money, so much so that in Chicago up to 70 per cent of turnover could be non-trade interest. Partly because of the SEC, some of this money will find its way to London.

A second feature is the arrival in London of the big American commission houses. So far, their direct trading involvement as floor members has been limited, a slightly sore point in certain quarters, but they can operate through other traders. The volume they could inject into the market is considerable, and must be seen in the context of gold futures and financial futures.

Looking further ahead, the commission houses are not the only new forces in the markets. The number of commodity firms in London is multiplying, although they may be connected with existing traders or brokers—as happened for instance with the International Petroleum Exchange. And one cannot ignore the possibility that the type of firm allowed to operate in the market will also change. Stockbrokers in the United States have moved into commodities: will their British counterparts do the same? Are hybrids of commodity firms and financial institutions on the increase?

Writing self-regulation's obituary is certainly premature. Yet it would be complacent to believe that the tide which has carried the state and regulation into so many parts that other forces have not reached will be stemmed at the gates of the commodity markets. All it may require is a change of government and of political climate. The 1974 Labour administration was concerned about the commodity markets. A conjuncture of market and political changes could spell the end of self-regulation faster than we think.

Michael Prest
Commodities Correspondent

...ears that Budget ...rojection is wrong

...illips & Drew in its latest ... publication states that ...ugh the Budget projection ... PSBR in 1981-82 is more ...stic than the previous ...s in some areas it appears ... unduly optimistic.

... S. J. Lewis and Mr C. G. ...ony suggest that unem...ent will be higher than ... Treasury expects with con...nces for prospective ...ing on social security ...its. In addition, public sec...ost increases may also be ...r, while nationalized indus... may face more severe ...cial pressures than cur... assumed by the Govern....

...ey note that with the ...rities' apparent reluc... to issue fixed long-interest ... preferring short and ...um dated issues and ...-linked securities, the un...ing tendency of longs is ...rds. However, institutional ... holdings are probably at ...rely low levels at present ...nay not be sufficient to ...le trength for a sus... rise in the market.

... they consider that the ... trend will be resumed in ...mmer even if there is a ...erm setback in the next ...eeks.

...ts will end this month ... on balance, reflecting ...d for stock from the ...g sector after the laps...s month of the Bank of ...d's request to the banks ... add to their holding of ...ith a final maturity of ...han one year.

...l-Cure Myers' retail ...has updated its view of ...tor post-Budget and says ... Sir Geoffrey Howe's ...es have hit the consum...e than previously feared ...he possible result that ...vill be a 2 to 3 per cent ... retail sales volumes.

...re to index-link per... allowances could bring ...n steeper decline. For ... the best outcome likely ...1-82 will be a 5 per cent ... increase and a 15 per ... improvement in food ...g.

Brokers' views

The team says that Fine Art Developments' recovery next year, after its rationalization, could fall short of expectations because of borrowing and the spending background.

Mothercare has also had its troubles this year as the recession's effects were deepened by the birth rate trends and the consumer trading downturn. European profits have been hurt by sterling's strength, and the American subsidiary has also been hit by the recession.

At W. H. Smith the book distribution losses and the diversification into DIY still cause some concern, while Capel-Cure Myers suggest that MFI could benefit from increased contact between management and the City to help restore full confidence.

They recommend selling Hepworth shares on the fundamentals of trading, as they are heavily dependent on asset value and bid talk, while Currys are also vulnerable.

Two brokers have looked at Hanson Trust since its results were published in December. Since then the shares have outperformed the All-Share Index by 30 per cent, but Mr Hector Sants at Phillips & Drew thinks the prospects for 1981-82 are bright, particularly considering newly acquired McDonough, which could take profits to £58m. This year industrial trading activities in the United Kingdom are more difficult, and he suggests an outcome of £42m, compared with £39m last time.

Carr Sebag's forecast for Hanson is for £44m and Mr Roy Owens is also recommending purchases as the United Kingdom businesses have shown themselves to be defensive in the past, while North American activities appear to be performing well at present.

Rosemary Unsworth

Brown Boveri slumps to £1.1m

Brown Boveri Kent, the industrial instruments group, saw profits plunge from £5.76m to £1.1m last year and the dividend has been passed.

Turnover increased during the second half, producing a £3m increase to £89.4m, but margins were eroded by the strength of sterling and increased international competition. Redundancy costs and factory relocations amounted to £900,000.

Mr J. Lutyens, the chairman of the group which is 54 per cent owned by the Swiss-based Brown Boveri organization, said that there was an absense of any firm indications of improving trends for the United Kingdom economy

...ank Base Rates

...N Bank	12%
...clays	12%
...CI	12%
...nsolidated Crdts	12%
... Hoare & Co ..	*12%
...yds Bank	12%
...dland Bank	12%
... Westminster ..	12%
...B	12%
...lliams and Glyn's	12%

* ...day deposit on sums of ...10,000 and under 9½%, up ... £50,000 9¾%, over ...50,000 10¼%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

...alisation ...00's	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
63	Airsprung Group	72	+2	4.7	6.5	11.4
50	Armitage & Rhodes	50	—	1.4	2.8	20.6
70	Bardon Hill	191	+1	9.7	5.1	7.2
39	Deborah Services	98	—	5.5	5.6	4.9
37	Frank Horsell	105	—	6.4	6.1	3.3
23	Frederick Parker	50	—	1.7	3.4	21.7
48	George Blair	68	−2	3.1	4.6	—
50	Jackson Group	106	−1	6.9	6.5	4.0
86	James Burrough	118	—	7.9	6.7	9.7
64	Robert Jenkins	320	—	31.3	9.8	—
20	Scruttons "A"	52	+1	5.3	10.2	3.8
15	Torday Limited	209	−3	15.1	7.2	3.6
04	Twinlock Ord	11½	+1	—	—	—
66	Twinlock 15% ULS	72	—	15.0	20.8	—
66	Unilock Holdings	45	−1	3.0	6.6	6.9
79	Walter Alexander	101	+1	5.7	5.6	5.6
51	W. S. Yeates	255xd	−5	13.1	5.1	4.8

Owners resistance begins to pay

Freight

The steadily increasing volume of tankers being laid up and the sale of vessels for scrapping are now two other firm indicators, besides that of low rates, by which to gauge the condition of the tanker market.

Over the last two months there has been a rise of some three million tons in the total tonnage of tankers lying idle, bringing the current figure to about 10.75 million deadweight tons. In January and February just over 600,000 tons of tankers were sold for demolition. *During March this* total rose to 1.75 million tons and this sharp increase has caused scrap prices for such vessels to slump.

However painful laying up tonnage or sending ships for *demolition may be for the* owners, in the prevailing circumstances of the tanker sector they are the only options available to help bring supply and demand into balance. No major change can be expected unless these trends are continued for some time to come.

Owners' resistance to the low rates paid over the last few weeks has brought about a limited success in that over the past seven days, levels for VLCCs and ULCCs have improved slightly. VLCCs booked from the Arabian Gulf have managed to secure worldscale of between 27.5 and 28.5 with up to WS 24.5 for ULCCs. This reflects an increase of up to 1½ points.

The current availability of tonnage in the Arabian Gulf, which is still a major problem, *numbers* 28 VLCCs and eight ULCCs with relet vessels in addition, according to one leading broker. The market for smaller tonnage out of this region saw little change compared with previous weeks.

Of the other loading areas both Indonesia and West Africa reported very quiet conditions, with few fixtures concluded. In the Mediterranean, rates continued to be under pressure and the level of new enquiries fluctuated. The situation in the Caribbean has worsened, especially for tonnage serving the United States East Coast routes where rates have sunk to such levels that they are now only covering less than half of the income required to meet operating costs. This situation cannot continue without some *serious resistance from owners.*

Europe has been very active with fixtures reported to several destinations.

As feared in the dry cargo market, the absence of a settlement to the US miners' strike is causing grain rates to come under pressure. While the strike is still in its early days and no transfer of tonnage from the coal to the grain trades has started, if the dispute is prolonged it could pose a real threat to the latter.

Through last week grain business was slow but improved later. Early on $15.75 was paid for bulk carriers of 54,000 tons and 70,000 tons from the US Gulf to Holland with shipment this month.

Certainly, the lack of US coal production was felt in the market and with the added problems of Poland and long negotiations in progress between Japanese *shippers and* Australian suppliers over contracts, the situation for spot tonnage was aggravating.

David Robinson

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev price
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	67¾	67¾
All Pls Hldgs 9½ Ln '93-97	68½	67½
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	58	58¾
Do 7¼ Ln '93-98	57¼	58½
Ass Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	65½	65½
Ass Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002	21p	21¼p
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	85	83*
Do 6¼ Deb '86-91	64½	64¼
BICC 7¼ Deb '90-95	61¼	61½
BL 7½ '98-2003	34½	33½
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	43	43
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	43	43
BOC Int 3¼ Deb '81-86	80¼	80
Do 6 Tonnage 1959	88¼	87½
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	58½	59
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	65¼*	66½*
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	64½	63
Bass Ltd 5¼ Ln '87-92	46	47
Do 7¼ '92-97	59¼	59¼
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	68½	67¼
Beecham 6¼ Ln '78-93	85	85½
Do 6¼ Ln '84-91	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birm. 10¼ Deb '94-99	76¾	78
Birmid Qual 7¼ Ln '87-92	55½	55½
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	64¾	65
Do 9 Deb '92-97	70½	71½
Boots 6 Ln '75-87	80	83½
Do 7½ '88-93	63½	65¾
Bridon 8 Deb '89-93	67	67
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	86	85
Brit Shoes 7 '80-82	94	95¼
Brooke Bond 5½ Ln 2003-08	30¼	30¼
Burmah Oil 6½ Ln '78-81	96¾	96
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	65½	63¼
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	77	77¼
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2005	66¾	67
Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	59½*	59¾*
Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07	33	34
Do 7¼ Ln '90-95	58¾	58¾
Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	48	48¼
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	66½	66½
Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96	44*	44½*
Do 7 '82-87	72	71¼
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	65	65½*
Debenhams 6¾ 2nd Deb	56¼	56¼
Do 6¼ Ln '86-91	55½	56
Do 7¼ Ln 2002-07	56¾	57
Distillers 7¼ '88-93	58¾*	57¼*
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	67¼	67¾
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	58½*	57½*
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	85	85¼
Fisons 6¼ '84-89	65¼*	65¼*
GEC 7¼ '87-92	65	65
Do 7¾ '88-93	63¼	63½
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	60¾	61¾
Glaxo 7¾ '85-95	29p*	30p*
Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99	73	74½
Grand Met 10 '91-96	73½	73
GUS 5½ Ln	38¼	36
Do 7¼ Ln '85-88	70½	71
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	65	65½
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	66¾	66½
ICI 5¼ '94-2004	40¾	43
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	64½	63¼
Do 8 '88-93	64½	65¼
Imperial Gp 10½ Ln '90-95	75*	75½*
Do 7½ 2004-09	53½*	53½*
Initial Services 8 Ln '89-93	65	65
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	56*	55¾*
Laporte 10¾ Deb '94-99	75½	76¼
Land Securities 8½ '92-97	63¾	63½
Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90	62	62½
Lucas Ln 7¾ '83-88	64	69
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	58¼	58¼
Metal Box 10¾ '92-97	74¼*	74*
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98	81	82
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	71¾	71¾
Rank Hovis 6¾ Ln '76-81	96¾	96¾
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88	62*	62½*
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	63*	63*
Reed Int 7¾ Deb '90-95	67¼	67½
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	48½	49
Sainsbury (J.) 7¾ Deb '87-92	64½	63½
Scot Newcastle 3¼ Deb	81½*	81*
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	65½*	65¼*
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	70	70
Smith (W. H.) 3½ Ln	33¾	34
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	87	87½
Do 7½ Deb '84-89	69	69¼
Tate and Lyle 7¾ Deb '89-94	60¼	61
Thomson Ord 5 Deb '84-94	73	73
Do 7¼ '87-93	63	65¼
Tilling (T) 8½ Ln '89-94	64¼*	64¼*
Tootal 4¼ Perp Deb	36	34½
Do 7¾ '85-90	67	67¼
Truman Ltd 7¾ Deb '88-92	63	62
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	66¼	65
UDS 7¼ Deb '85-90	66	66¼
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	77½	77¾
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	50¼	50¼
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	70½	73
Unilever 6¼ Deb '85-88	68¼	67
Watney 7¼ Ln '94-99	55½	56½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	62½	63½
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99	54*	53½*
Do 7½ Ln '96-2000	59½	60
CONVERTIBLES		
Allwest 10¼ '95-2000	220	200
AB Foods 7½ '94-2000	355	375
BLMC 7¼ '82-87	31¼*	33*
Beechams 5 '84-94	238	235
Bowater 7 '92-97	100	102½
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	75½	74
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	68*	69*
Ind & Gen 4½ '94-99	165	156
MEPC 5 '89-94	183	188
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	71½	71
Romney Tst 4½ '73-98	109	109
Tate & Lyle 13 '94-99	99*	99*
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	98	98

*Ex dividend

Rise in short-term rates causes sell-off

Euromarkets

As *prices* declined, medium-term note yields rose to 14.06 per cent on Friday from 13.83 per cent the week before. Similarly, yields of long-term bonds rose to 13.60 from 13.54 per cent, writes *A.P.-Dow Jones.*

In the London interbank market, three-month dollar deposits were quoted on Friday at 15.94 per cent offered, up from 14.63 per cent a week earlier.

A victim of *soaring short*-term rates was a ten-year 13.50 per cent coupon bond issue of Alcoa of Australia. The offering had to be reduced to $30m from $50m and the issue was priced at 92 to yield 15.10 per cent, a much steeper discount than planned. However, the issue performed well in the after-market at 91 bid, 91.50 offered.

In spite of the week's decline in prices, some market participants were arguing that the market was becoming inured to gyrations in short-term interest rates and would start reacting to perceived changes in the basic rate of United States *inflation.*

"If the picture for 1982 shows any prospect of lower inflation, markets should, if they act as a true barometer of expectations, rally from present levels", says Mr Ian Kerr, who manages the Eurobond ad*visory department* of Kidder Peabody International.

Among several unusually structured offerings during the week was an oil-indexed note issue of Petro-Lewis, a Denver-based oil and gas exploration company. Managed by *Blyth* Eastman Paine Webber International, the $30m, five-year issue is expected to be priced at par bearing 8.0 per cent.

To compensate investors for the relatively low coupon rate, the company will make a payment at maturity equal to the increase in price of 18.50 barrels of crude from a base price of $36.16 a barrel.

If oil prices should ease, investors will have the option of redeeming their notes on November 1, 1983, at a premium above par that will raise the yield to around 12.50 per cent.

Some analysts argued that the terms were less than *generous. According to one* specialist, the price of oil would have to rise to $65.89 per barrel in five years for investors to earn an annual return of 16 per cent under the indexing formula.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT

	Price	YTM
Sears 9 1982	99¾	13.79
Australia 8 1982	97¾	14.07
EEC 7½ 1982	95	14.64
Sweden 7½ 1982	95¾	14.00
BFCE 8¾ 1985	95¼	13.08
Norway 8¼ 1985	90¾	14.21
ICI 11 1983	94¼	14.15
New Zealand 8½ 1985	90¾	13.61
Canadair 8½ 1985	89¼	14.61
EIB 8 1984	85½	14.35
Sweden 9¼ 1984	89	14.05
GMAC 11 1984	91½	14.07
Elf Aquitaine 8¼ 1985	82¼	14.45
Roylease 11¼ 1985	91	14.25
IBM 10½ 1985	96¾	11.61
EDC 9½ 1986	85¼	14.43
Australia 8½ 1986	82¾	13.08
Midland 8¾ 1986	82¼	13.37
ICI 8¼ 1987	78	14.08
Exportfinans 11¼ 1987	89¼	14.06
World Bank 10¼ 1987	84¼	14.16
Reisteel 11½ 1988	81¾	13.90
EDF 10 1988	81¾	14.18
Shell 8¼ 1990	72¼	13.76
Anheuser Busch 11¼ 1990	84¾	14.36
Unilever 9¼ 1990	79¾	13.69
Utd Biscuits 11 1990	81¼	14.82
Norsk Hydro 9 1991	80	12.32
Hydro Quebec 11½ 1992	84¾	14.32
Australia 8¼ 1992	72½	12.99
Barclays 8½ 1992	71	13.63
Hudson Bay 10 1994	78¾	13.64
Dow Chemical 9¾ 1994	79½	12.97
EEC 11 1995	81¾	14.05
ECSC 8¾ 1997	67¾	13.75

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

	Price	Conv. Prem.
Alco Standard 9½ 1994	98½	5.26
Beatrice 4½ 1992	81½	13.77
Eastman Kodak 7½ 1983	90½	704.
Enserch 9¼ 1994	152	0.11
Ford 5 1988	64	61.92
Galveston-Houston 8 1994	150	2.61
I.N.A. 6 1997	150½	1.03
Lear Petroleum 8 1989	123½	2.97
J. P. Morgan 4¾ 1987	96½	3.79
Revlon 4¾ 1987	111	−1.38
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	108¼	0.45
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	72	55.75
Xerox 5 1988	67	76.75

DMK ISSUES

	Price	YTM
E.C.S.C. 7¾ 1986	97¾	8.36
O.K.B. 9 1987	96¾	9.74
World Bank 7¾ 1988	88¾	9.98
Kobe 8 1990	91	9.50
Austria 8¼ 1992	90	9.72

FLOATING RATE

	Price	Current Yield
American Express 1982	100¾	13.91
B.N.P. 1985	100¾	17.90
Bank of Tokyo 1984	100½	13.17
I.B.J. 1985	100¼	17.71
Offshore Mining 1986	100¼	17.71
Midland 1987	100	16
Credit National 1988	99¾	16.67
G.Z.B. 1989	98¾	18.18
Barclays 1990	100¼	20.07
B.N.P. 1991	99¾	17.90
Midland 1992	98¾	17.38
Chase Manhattan 1993	98¾	17.51
Nat. West. 1994	98¾	13.17
Barclays 1995	98¾	17.81

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Wall Street

The country found it easier to get along with a leader than Wall Street did last week. After falling heavily on Monday, the market experienced several half hearted and unconvincing attempts to rally. As institutional support came on Thursday and Friday it struggled back over the one thousand mark, but the sum total of the week's effort was the loss of 6.84 points at 1,00.27 on the Dow industrial *index.*

Those who believe shares are heading towards higher ground stressed the underlying strength of the market in the face of several uncertain factors.

The Wall Street and Canadian stock prices given in the table relate to Friday's close. Later publication is caused by the change to British Summer Time. *This will continue until* Eastern Daylight Time begins in the United States on April 26.

Institutions were holding off, they said, *because this was the* season of first quarter trading results and they did not want to buy in front of figures. But other reports show that they have already been extremely active. Not since September *1977, according to a Merrill* Lynch survey, has their proportion of uninvested cash been as low as it is now.

More unsettling in the short term was the confirmation that no one can be sure what is happening to interest rates and the money supply. A weekend report showing that the Federal Reserve Bank was squeezing far harder than most people realized sent stock prices tumbling on Monday, but thereafter the market shrugged off indications that rates may be moving back to the 21½ per cent record of last December.

Even on Friday when Chase Manhattan and Manufacturers Hanover, two of the nation's largest banks, announced increases in the prime rate from 17 to 17½ per cent, dealers dismissed this as no more than a sideways move.

Pyschologically, it was a bad week *for investors because* Wednesday is the day when Americans have to settle their tax debts for 1980 with the Internal Revenue Service. Many with capital gains tax to pay on last year's success were among the sellers.

It is also worth remembering that the market has already risen four weeks in a row. It may not sound much but at no time since 1973 has it managed more than five weeks consecutive increase. It was ready for a correction, however mild, dealers said.

The one real source of strength was American Telephone and Telegraph, the world's largest company. Several times last week turnover in that stock alone topped one million shares as investors reacted to news that it would be allowed to increase phone charges, and that it was getting the go-ahead to develop the mobile phone market, an area of huge potential demand.

ATT's strength filtered through to other special situations elsewhere in the market. Airlines did particularly well after reports from Mexico and Ecuador that both countries were seeking to cut oil prices.

Anthony Hilton

	Apr 10	Apr 9
Allied Chem	51¾	51½
Allied Stores	24½	24¼
Allis Chalmers	32¾	31½
Alcoa	36¾	33¼
Amax Inc	60½	60¾
Amerada Hess	32¼	34¼
Am Airlines	17¼	17¼
Am Brands	77¼	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	32	31
Am Can	42¾	43⅞
Am Cyanamid	33¾	32¾
Am Elec Power	16¼	16¼
Am Home	34¾	34½
Am Motors	4¾	4¾
Am Nat Res	43¼	43
Am Standard	36½	36¼
Am Telephone	54¾	53¼
AMF Inc	25¾	25¾
Armco Steel	39	38¾
Asarco	42¾	43
Ashland Oil	34¼	34¼
Atlantic Richfield	47¼	48¼
Avco	29¾	29
Avon Products	38¾	37¾
Bankers Tst NY	29¼	29
Bank of America	26¾	26¾
Bank of NY	33¾	33¼
Beatrice Foods	20¼	20¼
Bendix	59	58½
Bethlehem Steel	25¾	24½
Boeing	34	34
Boise Cascade	44¾	44½
Borden	29½	29½
Borg Warner	44¾	34½
Bristol Myers	54½	53½
BP	33¾	33¼
Burlington Ind	22¼	22¾
Burlington Nthn	68¾	68¼
Burroughs	50¾	50¼
Campbell Soup	31¼	31¾
Canadian Pacific	42¾	41½
Caterpillar	60½	63½
Celanese	64¾	65
Central Soya	13¾	14¼
Chase Manhat	46¼	42
Chem Bank NY	54	53¾
Chrysler	6¾	6¾
Citicorp	23	22¾
Cities Service	43¾	44¼
Clark Equip	37¼	36¾
Coca Cola	38¼	38¼
Colgate	17¼	17
CBS	56	56
Columbia Gas	38	38
Combustion Eng	47½	48¼
Comwlth Edison	19¾	19¾
Conoco	51	52¼
Cons Edison	27½	27¼
Cons Foods	29¾	29¾
Cons Power	17¼	17¼
Continental Grp	30	30¼
Control Data	72¾	69¼
Corning Glass	69½	68¾
CPC Intnl	68¾	69¼
Crane	43¾	43¼
Crocker Int	38¾	39¼
Crown Zeller	48½	49¾
Dart & Kraft	48¾	48¼
Deere	43½	43¾
Delta Air	71¾	71¼
Detroit Edison	11¼	11¼
Disney	61¼	61
Dow Chemical	38	35¼
Dresser Ind	47	48
Duke Power	17¾	19
Du Pont	47¾	46¾
Eastern Air	10¾	10
Eastman Kodak	84½	82¾
Eaton Corp	39¾	39½
El Paso Nat Gas	24¾	24¾
Equitable Life	12	12
Esmark	62¾	67¼
Evans P. D.	22¾	21½
Exxon Corp	67¾	67¾
Fed Dept Stores	36½	37¾
Firestone	12	12
Fst Chicago	16¾	16¼
Fst Nat Boston	40½	40¾
Fst Penn Corp	4¾	4½
Ford	23¾	22½
GAF Corp	13¾	12¾
Gen Dynamics	30¾	30¾
Gen Electric	69½	66
Gen Foods	30½	30¼
Gen Mills	34¾	34¾
Gen Motors	55¾	55½
Gen Pub Util NY	4¾	4¾
Gen Tel Elec	25¾	25½
Gen Tire	25¼	25½
Genesco	5¾	5¾
Georgia Pacific	30¼	30
Getty Oil	68	69
Gillette	32½	31½
Goodrich	26¼	26½
Goodyear	18¾	18
Gould Inc	26¾	26½
Grace	52½	52¾
Gt Atlte & Pacific	6¾	6¾
Greyhound	17½	17½
Grumman Corp	26½	27½
Gulf Oil	34½	34½
Gulf & West	17¾	17¾
Heinz H. J.	36½	36¾
Hercules	23¾	23¾
Honeywell	99	100¾
IC Inds	36¾	36½
Ingersoll	73¾	77¼
Inland Steel	34½	34¼
IBM	60¾	61½
Int Harvester	15¼	15
INCO	22¼	22
Int Paper	43¾	43¾
Int Tel Tel	32½	33¾
Irving Bank	51	51¼
Jewel Co	41¾	42¾
Jim Walter	27	27¼
Johns-Manville	24¼	24½
Johnson & John	107¼	106¾
Kaiser Alumin	25¼	24½
Kennecott	57	57
Kerr McGee	73¼	75½
Kimberly Clark	63	61½
K Mart	23	22¾
Kroger	25¼	25¼
L.T.V. Corp	23¾	24
Litton	72¼	70¾
Lockheed	27½	27
Lucky Stores	16¼	15½
Manuf Hanover	32½	32½
Mapco	37½	38¼
Marathon Oil	54¾	55½
Marine Midland	18¼	17¾
Martin Marietta	61½	65
McDonnell	41¼	42
Mead	22	21½
Merck	90½	90¼
Minnesota Mng	61¾	61½
Mobil Oil	62¾	64¾
Monsanto	72¾	72½
Morgan J. P.	50¾	50½
Motorola	74¼	73¾
NCR Corp	66	66¼
NL Industries	67½	66½
Nabisco	31½	31½
Nat Distillers	24¾	25
Nat Med Ent	44¾	45¼
Nat Steel	29¾	29¼
Norfolk West	45¼	45½
NW Bancorp	29¼	30¼
Norton Simon	17	17¼
Occidental Pet	29½	29½
Ogden	34½	34½
Olin Corp	21¼	24¾
Owens-Illinois	30	29¾
Pacific Gas Elec	20¾	20½
Pan Am	5½	5¼
Penney J. C.	37¾	30¾
Pennzoil	40¾	41¼
Pepsico	30	32½
Pfizer	52½	53
Phelps Dodge	44¾	41¾
Philip Morris	42	42¾
Phillips Petrol	43½	47¾
Polaroid	30¼	30¼
PPG Ind	57	56¾
Procter Gamble	69¾	69¾
Pub Ser El & Gas	17¾	17½
Rapid-American	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	100
Scott Paper	[illegible]	21
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	20	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Rly	85	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Calforn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	28	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunbeam Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brands	[illegible]	14
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
West'n Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhauser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

	Apr 10	Apr 9
Abitibi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	43	44¼
Algoma Steel	47¾	48
Bell Telephone	19¾	19¾
Cominco	71¼	70¾
Cons Bathurst	29½	29
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker-Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	37	37
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	34¼
Int Pipe	13¾	13¾
Mass-Ferguson	5	5¼
Royal Trust	19¾	20¼
Seagram	[illegible]	62½
Steel Co	40¾	40½
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCT	14¾	14¾

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 551.3 + 11.7 (2.2%)

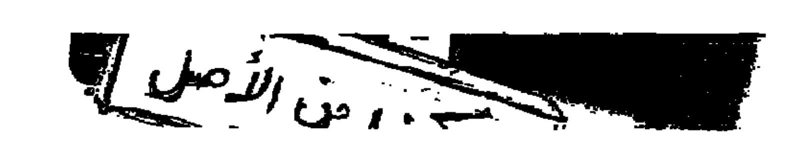
Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
Authorized Unit Trusts					
Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks 0296-5941					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]



Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 10. Dealings End, April 30. § Contango Day, May 1. Settlement Day, May 11

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
2,158,000	Calcutta Elec	30	+1	6.8	22.6	..
1,181,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33	..	500	15.2	..
18.4m	Gt Nthn Tele	£25	+½	146	5.8	9.3
296.3m	Imp Cont Gas	226	+13	10.1	4.4	10.8
1,021,000	Milford Docks	131	-5	9.8	7.6	..
3,953,000	Nesco Inv	190	..	10.8	5.3	..
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33½	..	500	15.4	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Public and Educational Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
COMPUTING LABORATORY

RESEARCH IN SPECIFICATION AND VERIFICATION FOR SECURE SYSTEMS

Applications are invited for a position of Research Associate with a project at the Computing Laboratory, University of Newcastle upon Tyne. The project is concerned with the formal specification and verification of computer systems, with particular reference to their security, and is funded by the Ministry of Defence.

The current project is a continuation and expansion of a previous 2-year study which led to the development of a new approach to the design and verification of secure systems. The successful candidate will join one other Research Associate and will be expected to take part in the further development and extension of current work and to investigate its application to the practical verification of an existing security kernel.

Candidates should have a Ph.D. or equivalent research experience in relevant topics, such as formal specification techniques, program verification, formal semantics, mathematical logic or automatic theorem proving.

The appointment will be for two years commencing as soon as possible and salary will be at an appropriate point in the Range 1A scale £5.505 and £9.595.

Applicants should send a *curriculum vitae* and the names and addresses of three referees to Dr. T. Anderson, Computing Laboratory, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU (Tel. Newcastle (0632) 29233), from whom further particulars can be obtained. The closing date for receipt of applications is 8 May 1981.

BIOCHEMISTRY FELLOWSHIP

To stimulate research into the biochemistry of inherited retinal dystrophies, we are funding a Fellowship, initially for three years, commencing Autumn 1981. The successful candidate will be either a first class honours graduate in biochemistry or a post-doctoral biochemist with a research background in neural tissues, molecular biology or tissue culture. The Fellowship will be tenable by negotiation at any U.K. University and salary will be fixed by discussion on University scales. Generous research funds are available and a Technician's salary will be allocated in the case of a senior appointment. Prospective candidates should apply to the Secretary of the B.R.P.S., including a full C.V., the name of the preferred host institution, and in the case of PhD's, a brief indication of the intended area of research.

BRITISH RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA SOCIETY,
24 Palmer Close, Redhill, Surrey RH1 4BX.

GIRTON COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

ROLLS-ROYCE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN ENGINEERING

Girton College invite applications from able young men or women keen to conduct research at Cambridge in collaboration with industry on topics that could influence the technology of aircraft engines. The fellow appointed would be encouraged to take part in the activities of the University Engineering Department's Whittle Laboratory.

The tenure of the fellowship will be for three years from 1st January, 1982. The fellowship which carries free residence in college and free commons throughout the year has, in addition, a stipend of £4,000 p.a. (increasing to £4,200 p.a.) for a candidate holding a Ph.D. and £3,300 p.a. (increasing to £3,500 p.a.) for a candidate without a Ph.D. The stipend is pensionable under U.S.S. Any fees that are payable to the University will be funded by the fellowship fund.

Particulars are available from the Secretary to the Council, Girton College, Cambridge CB3 0JG to whom applications should be sent by 15th May, 1981.

university college of swansea

Lecturer
(Re-advertisement)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Computer Science.

Candidates should have a first or good second class honours degree in mathematics, computer science, or closely-related subject together with substantial postgraduate research experience. Applications will be welcome from candidates with research interests in any area of computer science.

The appointment will date from 1 September, 1981, and will be made at the lower end of the salary scale £6,070-£12,860 per annum.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to which office they should be returned by Friday, 1 May, 1981.

As applicants from the first advertisement will automatically be considered, there is no need to re-apply.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL HORSHAM

There will be a vacancy for a young, highly qualified member of staff to teach English throughout the School, and up to Scholarship level from 1st September 1981.

Applications with Curriculum Vitae and the names of two referees to:

The Head Master,
Christ's Hospital,
Horsham,
West Sussex, RH13 7LS

University of Birmingham
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

RESEARCH STAFF IN THE FIELD OF LEXICOGRAPHY

The University is recruiting and, subject to funds being made available, hopes to appoint two full-time posts of Research Fellow in Lexicography from 1 June 1981, or as soon as possible thereafter, and to six part-time posts of Research Associate in Lexicography from 1 September 1981. Applications are invited from candidates who have experience in some or all of the following: lexicography, TEFL, project teamwork.

Salary scales £6,070-£10,575 (Research Fellow); approx. two-thirds £5,285-£7,700 (Research Associate).

In the event of no suitable candidates being found for the posts of Research Fellow appointments may be made on a lower grade.

Applications (six copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 11 May 1981 to Assistant Registrar (Arts), P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

The University of Leeds
SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY
DEPARTMENT OF CHILD DENTAL HEALTH

Applications are invited from registered

DENTAL PRACTITIONERS FOR THE CHAIR OF CHILD DENTAL HEALTH

vacant by the retirement of Professor D. Jackson on 31 March 1981. The salary will be within the range for clinical professors and the appointment will be made from 1 October 1981 or from a date to be arranged with the successful candidate. The University reserves the right to consider for appointments persons other than those who submit formal applications.

Applications (two copies) stating age, qualifications and experience and naming three referees should reach the Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT (from whom further particulars may be obtained) not later than 27 May 1981, quoting reference number 87/33/A. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

The University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF RUSSIAN STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of

LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR

in the above Department for a fixed period of up to two years available from 1 October, 1981. Candidates must be native speakers of Russian, preferably with teaching experience.

Salary on the IB scale for Other Related Staff: £5,285-£7,700, according to age, qualifications and experience.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 16/31. Closing date for applications 30 April 1981.

MILTON ABBEY SCHOOL
BLANDFORD, DORSET

DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

required for September 1981

Please apply with C.V. and the names of two referees to the Headmaster.

The City University
CENTRE FOR LEGAL STUDIES

LECTURER IN LAW

Applications are invited for the above post, which is concerned both with the existing Diploma in Law course and with the Centre's expanding range of responsibilities. Applicants should possess general common law and commercial law interests and should have a good Honours Degree in Law. The appointment will, in the first instance, be temporary and will be for a period of three years from September 1, 1981, or by arrangement.

Salary will be on the scale £6,070 to £12,860 per annum plus £967 London Allowance.

Application forms and further information may be obtained from the Deputy Academic Registrar's Office, The City University, Northampton Square, London, EC1V 0HB (Telephone: 01-253 4399, ext. 338). Please quote reference 15/367/T. Closing date: May 12, 1981.

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PHYSICS AND ELECTRONICS

Applications are invited from graduates in physics, applied physics or materials science for a post of

SENIOR DEMONSTRATOR IN APPLIED PHYSICS

tenable for three years from October 1, 1981.

Depending upon qualifications, starting salary will be in the range £5,285 to £7,290 on National Grade 1A or 1B, plus superannuation.

Applications (three copies) naming three referees should be sent by May 15, 1981, to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Aberdeen

LECTURER IN CLASSICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Classics from 1 October 1981. Candidates should be prepared to teach a variety of courses in the Department and should have special interests in the field of Ancient History. Salary on scale £6,070 to £12,860 per annum, with appropriate placing.

Further particulars from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 1 May 1981.

EXPERIENCED GRADUATE TEACHERS

of 'O' & 'A' level standard will be required in the following disciplines from this September at this well established 5th & 6th form college:

English, Mathematics, Physics, Economics/Business Studies, History, Computer Studies & Chemistry.

SEND C.V. FOR FURTHER DETAILS IN THE FIRST INSTANCE TO THE SECRETARY, ALBANY COLLEGE, 23/24 QUEEN'S ROAD, HENDON, NW4 2TL.

University of Bristol
The University intends to make an appointment to a

LECTURESHIP IN MODERN HISTORY

from October 1, 1981. Applications are invited from candidates with special qualifications in either seventeenth century English history or in the history of the twentieth century other than British domestic history. Initial salary within the range £6,070 to £10,160 on the Lecturer scale. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, to whom applications should be submitted by May 15, 1981 (please quote reference EB).

TEACHER REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY

For minimum 1 year to tutor 9 year old boy, must be qualified at primary level, aged 25-35, be highly adaptable and enjoy travel. Must have clean driving licence. Salary £100 p.w., tax free, 7 weeks paid holiday + 1 return flight to UK annually. Accommodation & car provided. For further details: Phone 01-493 3101 (9-12 a.m.).

Royal Holloway College
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)
EGHAM HILL, EGHAM, SURREY

MICROPROCESSOR DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

A graduate with one or two years' postgraduate experience to assist with microprocessor developments in the College, in both teaching and research applications. The appointment will be for two years in the first instance. Salary on scale £6,252-£9,892. Candidates should preferably have experience of both micro-electronic hardware and systems software. Send for further information to Mrs D. J. Odds, Personnel Officer. Tel: Egham 34455.

TEACHING IN SUNNY GREECE

A vacancy has arisen in our private school in Thessaloniki, Greece. An experienced English teacher is required to teach structure and conversation to young children. Please apply in writing to the following address. Miss K. M. Triantafilla, 70 Latton Green, Harlow, Essex CM18 7ES.

ENGLISH—SCALE 1 POST
LONDON, SE22

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL

EAST DULWICH GROVE, SE22. Required, if possible in April, but otherwise in September, 1981: Graduate to share in the teaching of English throughout the Senior School to Advanced and Scholarship levels. Training and experience are desirable.

Salary—James Allen's Girls' School Scale (ie. Burnham plus) with Inner London Addition (A higher scale would be considered for a suitably qualified and experienced candidate).

Apply with testimonials and the name of two referees to the Head Mistress.

The University of Manchester
WHITWORTH ART GALLERY

Applications are invited for the post of

KEEPER OF TEXTILES

who will be responsible for the most important Textile Department outside London. A good Honours Degree in the History of Art is required and experience with textiles would be an advantage. Salary range p.a.: £10,160-£12,860. Particulars and application forms (returnable by May 14th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref. 71/81/T.

University of Edinburgh

FOREIGN LANGUAGE ASSISTANT

Native Russian speaker wanted to take practical language classes, including conversation, at all levels. Good knowledge of English essential. Appointment is for one year from October, 1981, to June, 1982, inclusive. Gross salary £4,779 for the period. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary to the University, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh, EH8 9YL, with whom applications must be lodged by 30th May. Interviews will take place in June. Please quote Reference 7003.

Appointments Vacant

Senior Regional Officers (2)

(a) MIDLANDS—Headquarters in Birmingham, covers the area from South Humberside to Worcestershire.
(b) WEST—Based in Wellington near Taunton, covers the area from Wiltshire to Cornwall.

The successful candidates will have proven managerial experience and be responsible for the development of new activities to meet the needs of cerebrally palsied people: for promoting and co-ordinating the work of local volunteer organisations: for fund-raising and for liaison with statutory authorities and with other bodies which provide services in similar fields.

The posts call for men and women with skill and experience in communicating and organising, in addition to initiative and the gift of leadership.

Salary is in the range £8,379-£9,312. Benefits include a contributory pension plan, 20 days annual holiday and an attractive car loan scheme.

The Spastics Society

Application forms and further particulars from:
Head of Personnel,
The Spastics Society
12 Park Crescent
London W1.

GENERAL VACANCIES

FLOTILLA ENGINEER

required to maintain 28 ft. GRP yacht in Greece. Good working knowledge of diesel engines necessary. Would suit cheerful, enthusiastic 20-30 year old. Must have sailing experience. Please call Chris on 01-351 3030.

TRAINEE MILLIONAIRES WANTED

If you are ambitious and between ages 25-45 ring Harry Modell on

01-439 0595

EXPERIENCED RESIDENTIAL NEGOTIATOR
BATTERSEA

Preferably qualified, 25-27 years old, early management-partnership prospects. Good basic salary, generous commission. Apply in writing: 24 HOMEFIELD RD, CHISWICK, W.4.

EXPERIENCED Advertising Manager required for new Mens Fashion Publication. Earning potential £10,000 per annum plus. 01-439 2084.

COMMISSIONAIRE sought by friendly Kensington-based professional organization. An ideal position for a person retired from the Services, the Civil Service or a similar environment. Hours 1-8.30 p.m. Salary £5,000 p.a. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

IN A RUT? Consult the specialists. Career Analysts, 90 Gloucester Pl., W.1. 01-935 5452 (24 hrs.)

GENERAL VACANCIES

City of Southampton

CURATOR OF ART GALLERY AND MUSEUMS
£9,576-£10,731

Applications are invited from suitably qualified people for this second tier post in the Department of Leisure Services. Removal and relocation expenses may be available in circumstances.

Further details and application form available from The Personnel Manager, 4th Floor, Arundel Towers North, Portland Terrace, Southampton SO9 4ZF or telephone (0703) 23855, ext. 642/641. Closing date for applications 30th April, 1981.

GEOLOGISTS TO £20,000 + EXPENSES

Good consultancy or oil Co. experience. Able to travel.

01-584 6992

KP PERSONNEL AGY.

SHE, Cosmopolitan, Company and Harpers and Queen Magazines need an efficient, good-natured person (male or female), aged 30-45 to assist in their Offers Department. Typing essential + ability to reply in warm, helpful manner to readers' written and telephone queries. Please ring Beverley Flower on 439 0558.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, HORSHAM. —There will be a vacancy for a young, highly qualified member of staff to teach English throughout the school.—See "Public and Educational Appointments."

SMALL, SUCCESSFUL W.1 Agency, wishing to expand, offers excellent opportunity to interviewer with initiative, capable of creating business. Generous remuneration and excellent prospects.—Call 01-734 4154.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

HOTEL BARGE OPERATORS

Have two vacancies for experienced Chef and Housekeeper aboard 6 passenger luxury barge cruising in France, mid-May to September. Interviews on April 23rd, 24th, 25th in London.

Please telephone 01-228 8671 for applications or write with c.v. to Continental Waterways Ltd., 127 Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W.11.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757

LOS ANGELES. Cheerful adaptable nanny 20+ wanted immediately, for 14 month old Daisy. Experienced driver essential, other duties include light housework. One year minimum. £60 p.w. pocket money. Telephone 589 9201 (before 11 am and after 5 pm) or write Carrington, 8, Port Street Mews, London SW1.

PARIS, Athens and Geneva. Super posts with rec families. Try 7 High Street, Aldershot Tel: 315369.

EDUCATIONAL

FOREIGN language learning for executives. See Bus Service.

STEPPING STONES

COLLEGE LEAVER.—Secretary £4,500. To step into a first job and also a career. Join our client, an Int. Shipping Company and be trained in all secretarial duties. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

BILINGUAL German college leaver. Here is an exciting opportunity to put your skills into practice working as second secretary to the legal executive in an expanding firm of computer consultants in W.C.1. You should be prepared to do audio typing, some shorthand and have a good knowledge of German. Age 19+. Salary c £4,500. Ring 628 4835. Crone Corkill, Recruitment Consultants.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

WEST END publishers require part-time dog's body to help out on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in Publicity Department. Accurate typing, neat hand writing and an organised mind essential to cope with mountains of tedious paperwork and harassed boss in return for embarrassingly low pay.—Please ring Gulliand Sutherland on 437 2075.

TEMPTING TIMES

NEW HORIZONS are always interested to hear from experienced secretaries with compatible skills to join their team of professional Temporary Staff. 01-499 9192.

SECRETARIAL

FLUENT SPANISH Secretary, £5,300 neg. For a successful Advertising P.R. Consultancy. Good organiser needed with English sh./typing and plenty of social confidence.—Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITING CONSULTANTS.

SEC./P.A. Trainee word processor. Col. leaver, £5,000, City.—Fitzroy Rec. Cons. 434 1004.

£6,500. NEAR GREEN PARK. International Company requires Capable enthusiastic Secretary, 23-35, to work in lovely offices looking after Senior Executives. Good secretarial skills essential. Bonus and amazing fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 8

SECRETARIAL

ADVERTISING STANDARDS
£5,000+

An interesting position in a Co. doing research into advertising. Lots of involvement with the public as any who have found any advertisement offensive is welcome to phone in to query. You would be acting as back-up to one of their Complaints Officers. Excellent prospects for someone well-educated, responsible and with excellent secretarial skills.

For further information phone GERALDINE QUINN on 221 5072.

DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

MARKETING AND SALES £6,000

A world renowned company: luxury executive offices and a charming vice-president; a perfect package for the ideal PA position. Plan extensive travel and meetings, research projects and handle expenses with the discretion this position requires. Top benefits include cheap travel, LV's, and STL. Call PAULA LANGMUIR on 734 0911 DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

SECRETARY
£6,050

Our client situated close to Charing X and Waterloo seek a Career Secretary 21+ to join their professional team. A good educational background and shorthand 90+, typing 55+ are essential. Excellent working conditions plus free restaurant, sporting facilities, social club and other benefits.

Tel. VERONICA LAPA
CENTACOM STAFF (AGY)
937 6525

MARBLE ARCH EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

two medical specialists 5-day week. Salary negotiable.

723 4151

ABOVE AVERAGE—Junior Shorthand/Typist for busy advertising office involved in the theatre. Must have at least 3 years office experience, be able to do simple bookkeeping (ie Petty Cash) and have excellent references. Additional qualities as well as hard-working and conscientious nature should include good knowledge of West End area and ability to ride a push-bike. Should enjoy theatre going, be bright, ambitious, career minded and have excellent telephone manner (simple telephone system to operate). In a phrase a person Friday for two busy young(ish) directors in a busy environment. Salary £4,750, busy environ plus for exceptional applicant. Hours 9-6 (if lucky). Suit ambitious person with outgoing personality—Telephone: 01-499 6640 for an appointment and prepare a C.V. prior to interview. No agents please.

EXECUTIVE SEARCH. The senior partner of this international company is looking for a top flight P.A. with good secretarial skills (including audio). He has many outside interests, so you must be flexible, well educated and capable of organizing his hectic life. Salary £6,800 + bonus and free lunch. Brompton Bureau, 10 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3. 01-584 9854.

PA SECRETARY, £6,500. Property company, working for young managing director in beautiful modn offices. Flexihours, 4 weeks hols and regular salary reviews.—For an immediate interview phone Mrs Haik on 589 4545 or call in at Rand Services, 124 Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Emp Agency).

£8,000. Bi-lingual Senior Secretary. There is "Room at the top". If you have a good command of English and French shorthand. At 30+ your stable working background will impress this boss in the City and you will mix with staff at all levels and enjoy super perks.—Ring Anita for an early interview. 01-439 0376 B.I.S. Career Point.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Sloane Ranger style. PA/Sec (immaculate s/h) for talented team of investment advisers handling the confidential affairs of well known clients. £5,500-£6,000. 20+.—Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 01-353 7696.

£6,000-£7,000 neg. Bilingual Secretary, 28+. The opportunity to use your spoken French, get involved in admin. and run the office. English shorthand essential, audio useful, shipping experience desirable. For an early interview please phone Anita 01-439 0376 B.I.S. Career point.

LANDED estate management is one of the many property matters handled by two young and lively City men. They are seeking a well-educated vivacious P.A./Secretary, 22+, with S.H., to become involved and interested in their diverse companies. To £7,000. Ring 408 0444. Berkeley Appointments, Rec. Cons.

WEST END Chartered Accountant. Small friendly firm of Chartered Accountants operating in West End require experienced accounts typist who would be willing to perform other secretarial duties. Competitive salary commensurate with experience. Ring Guy Rigby on 580 4644.

MEDICAL SECRETARY for Consultant Gynaecologist, private practice in Harley Street. Experience essential. Salary negotiable. Tel. 636 5808.

DOCTORS practices, S.W.1, require 2 secretaries: one with nursing £5,200, the other is a senior post and audio to £5,500.—M & S Emp Agy. 629 6821.

SECRETARY for St. Stephens Constitutional Club. Hours 10-4. Lunch included. 5 day week.—Tel.: 01-222 1382.

LEGAL SECRETARIES, Knightsbridge. A small friendly firm of solicitors requires permanent secretary mainly conveyancing and Temporary secretary mainly litigation. Legal experience preferable. Salary negotiable. Ring 01-581 1957.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.

THE FIELD requires a Secretary with good shorthand and typing. Would suit someone with country interests. Apply the General Manager, The Field, Carmelite House, EC4Y 0JA (Tel.: 01-353 6000, Ext. 1056).

GERMAN/ENGLISH P.A., 26+. English sh. £6,000. Language Staff Agy 455 8922.

GIRL FRIDAY—24+. Due to the patter of little feet, this family firm of Architects are seeking someone (m/f) with 2/3 years' commercial background to join them as audio secretary/gen. assistant. Good prospects, c. £5,250+. Contact Sligh Appointments. 403 4372.

SEC./ADMIN. ASST. (100/60). Director Advertising. 25-40. S.W.3. c. £5,500. Daven Agy. 734 4154.

LANGUAGE SECRETARIES needed. Bilingual English/German s/h for City chairman, to £6,000. English/French for engineering Co. North France, experienced. 25+. Ring Polyglot Agency 247 3242.

WORLD FAMOUS CITY COMPANY require competent secretary for mining department. Good skills and track record essential. £6,350. 5 weeks' hols and super fringe benefits. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.

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FRENCH/ENGLISH Secretary, 30 plus with shorthand in English and preferably French, for an Investment Bank in EC2. Salary negotiable from £6,500 — 377 8600. SECRETARIES PLUS—The Secretarial Consultants.

TRAINEE LEGAL SEC., £5,000. To join a well known W.1. firm of solicitors. They need a bright secretary, keen to take initiative. You'll also have the opportunity to attend court. 1 years secretarial experience needed. Good audio ability essential, rusty shorthand an asset.—Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

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DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

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CONSCIENTIOUS male, 27, with banking and aviation experience, seeks challenging position with career prospects.—Write Box 2876, The Times.

LET me run the office. Educated/conscientious P.A., 28, exp. gen. trading/shipping (M.E.), seeks demanding/lucrative post. Box No. 2797 F, The Times.

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CONTACT JENNIFER RUDNEY
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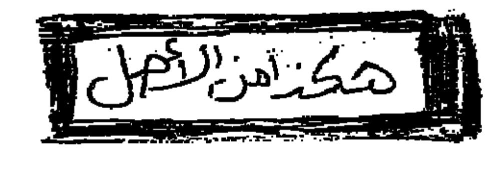


PERSONAL CHOICE

…da Day George and Mel Ferrer in a new three part …enture series The Return of Captain Nemo (BBC 1 7.20).

…he recently completed Warsaw Pact manoeuvres once again …ght the spectre of the Red Army to our television screens …ther with comments on the might and efficiency of the …sian fighting machine. World in Action's COMRADES AT …MS (ITV 8.00 pm) examines the Russian claims that they have …best equipped armed forces in the world. In the programme …ner Red Army servicemen talk about Soviet fighting equipment … the men who operate it. Some surprising facts emerge. The T-…nk, for example, has an engine that was originally designed …a 1930s aircraft and when it changes gear a heavy hammer is …ded to push it into position. The recently built version has an …matic gun loader which is more likely to incapacitate the …ner rather than load the shell. Alcoholism, drug-taking, racial …mination together with inadequate training and inferior …pment smashes the myth, spread by the Soviets and some …agon spokesmen, that they are an invincible fighting force.

…n Panorama's UGANDA — DEADLINE FOR DISASTER (BBC …10 pm) Jeremy Paxman examines the recent history of Uganda …speculates on what will happen to the country when the Amin-…ating Tanzanian forces leave in June. Since 1979 there have … three rulers — Lule, Binaisa and the present democratically …ted ruler Milton Obote. None of these men have been able to … the famine and starvation, the farming industry has been …ost eradicated and inflation is rampant. Law and order is …ually non-existent, the soon-to-leave Tanzanian forces being … only people capable of keeping the country's fragile façade of …mality. With their going what can be done to avoid another …edy? Jeremy Paxman might have the answer.

…ESOLUTION ON SATURN — THE MOONS (BBC 2 9.30 pm) is …zon's second programme about the mysterious planet and its …lites — in particular the largest of the 15 moons, Titan. The …t NASA Voyager space craft journey has revealed that the …osphere contains hydrogen cyanide, the chemical scientists …ve was the starting point for life on earth. Because of the …eme cold it is unlikely that there is any form of life on the …et-sized moon but when the sun expands in about five million …s the Earth will be destroyed, Titan will de-freeze and there is …ssibility that life will begin there as it did on Earth.

…HE LAND OF HONOURABLE DEATH (Radio 3 10.15 pm) is …irst of two readings, on consecutive nights, from the last …rs and journals of Lord Byron. They have been compiled by …ela Morrell and they cover the period shortly before his death …n he was on the islands of Cephalonia and Messholonghi. In … extracts, Byron, through the voice of Ian Holm, dabbles in …ip, gives family news and comments on politics.

…AT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND …ITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Genetics; 7.05 Neurophysiology; 7.30 Frequency Analysis. Closedown at 7.55.
9.35 Roobarb. Another adventure narrated by Richard Briars (r). **9.40 Jackanory.** The first of a ten-part adaptation of Tolkien's The Hobbit (r). **9.55 The Banana Splits.** Children's entertainment (r). **10.25 Lassie** (r). **10.50 Play Chess!** with Jeremy James and Bill Hartson (r). Closedown at 11.00.
12.45 pm News.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One. The history and present plight of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company is examined. **1.45 Heads and Tails** (r). Closedown at 2.00.
3.15 Songs of Praise from The Barnado Children's Village, Barkingside, Essex (r). **3.55** *Play School.* **4.20 Cheggers Plays Pop.** Live music plus games. **4.40 The All-New Popeye Show. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround. 5.05 Blue Peter** goes to Staffordshire to see the maintenance work carried out on the world's largest Corkscrew Dipper. We also hear the story of a six-foot *model of HMS Pandora* which ran aground when bringing home the Bounty mutineers.
5.35 Fred Basset. Bone of Contention (r).
5.40 News with Richard Baker.
5.55 Nationwide. Regional news including Hugh Scully's Watchdog.
6.55 Ask the Family. The Wilkinsons of Dunnington challenge the Tysons from St Albans in a quiz chaired by Robert Robinson.
7.20 The Return of Captain Nemo. The first of a three-part adventure serial based on Jules Verne's underwater hero.
8.10 Panorama: Uganda — Deadline for Disaster. Jeremy Paxton reports from post-Amin Uganda. (See Personal Choice.)
9.00 News read by Peter Woods.
9.25 Film: A Fistful of Dollars (1964) starring Clint Eastwood. The original spaghetti-Western loosely based on Kurosawa's Yojimbo. A stranger rides into a town on the Mexican border *and becomes embroiled* in a feud between two rival gangs.
11.00 Grand Prix. Formula One motor racing from Buenos Aires with commentary from Murray Walker and James Hunt.
11.30 Education Shop. Maths at Home is the title of this the fourth in a series of eight programmes for parents with school-aged children.
11.55 News headlines and weather.

Regions

BBC1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales 1.45 pm-2.00 Pili Pala. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 7.20-8.10 Pileri Brau. 11.55-12.15 am The Hope of Glory. 12.15 News and weather. Scotland 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.55 News and weather. Northern Ireland 3.53 pm-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 6.20-6.55 Land 'n' Larder. 11.55 News and weather. England 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 12.00 Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Hogarth's Paintings 7.05 The Fall and Rise of the Small Baker. 7.30 Drawings of Seurat Closedown at 7.55
11.00 Play School. Chole Ashcroft's Elbow Grease is the story and the presenters are Lesley Nightingale and Fred Harris. **11.25. International Snooker.** Live coverage of the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championships being played at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield (further visits at 6.55, 9.00 and 11.30).
4.50 pm Open University: Classical Greece: Games and Festivals. 6.15 Stereochemistry of Addition Reactions 5.40 Maths: Completeness 6.05 M101/8 Inequalities 6.30 Engineering Statics.
6.55 International Snooker. The latest news from the World Championships plus a recording of the outstanding frame of the day so far.
7.15 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.25 The Easter Experience. The first in a series that *examines* birth, death *and* resurrection. In this programme the parents of Simon Kelly, who died before he was a year old, explain how they came to terms with the loss of their only son.
7.40 Roots of England. Brian Trueman in the last of six films featuring communities of England with a link with the past, visits Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
8.15 Marti Caine. Her guests for this last show in the series are Rita Moreno, Roy Hudd and Judie Tzuke.
9.00 International Snooker. More live coverage from the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield.
9.30 Horizon: Resolution on Saturn. The second of a two-part look at the planet Saturn and its moons. The narrator is Ian Holm (see Personal Choice).
10.20 Say It with Baby Grand. The bizarre band this week bring their own version of the Eurovision Song Contest.
10.45 Newsnight. Up to the minute news and analysis of today's leading stories.
11.30 International Snooker. The final visit of the day to Sheffield for highlights and results of the day's play in the matches featuring Perry Mans and Ray Reardon. The programme ends at 12.15 am.

Thames

9.30 am Who's Afraid of Opera? Joan Sutherland with the help of some puppets introduces the young and old to La Traviata.
9.55 The Nomads.
10.20 Film: The Love Boat (1976). Four stories featuring couples who fall in love on a cruise ship. **11.55 Betty Boop Cartoon** (r). **12.00 We'll Tell You a Story.** Christopher Lillicrap with a story and music for the very young. **12.10 pm Rainbow.** Educational puppets. **12.30 Vet.** The last programme in the series takes us behind the scenes for a typical day in the life of a vet.
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons. **1.20 Thames News** with Robin Houston.
1.30 Crown Court. A titled lady is accused of stealing and disposing of allegedly scandalous photographs. **2.00 The Riordans.**
2.30 Film: Easter Parade (1949) starring Judy Garland and Fred Astaire. A legendary musical which includes the famous duet A Couple of Swells.
4.15 Five Magic Minutes with Ali Bongo. **4.20 Graham's Ark.** Graham Thornton with all you want to know about dogs as pets. **4.45 Ad Lib.** Non-stop entertainment for young people.
5.15 Money-Go-Round takes a look at the question of data privacy and follows up a report that new cars are being stockpiled for such a long time that when they reach the road they are already rusted.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.
6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Nature Watch. Julian Pettifer talks to Harry Haju who has the responsibility of trying to keep the coal and uranium rich state *of Wyoming a wildlife preserve.*
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 World in Action Special: Comrades At Arms. A look at the state of the Red Army (see Personal Choice).
9.00 The Sweeney. An ex-convict and a friend of Jack Regan wins the Pools and is then killed. His friend investigates (r).
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: The Wrath of God (1972) starring Robert Mitchum and Rita Hayworth. A disparate trio are forced to act as agents for a leader of a revolution in a Central American republic when he tells them he has enough evidence on their past to have them executed.
12.30 am No Vain Sacrifice. Leonard Parkin with the first of seven programmes tracing the history of martyrdom.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 BBC Sound Archives.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 *Poustinia.*
11.00 News.
11.05 Songs for the Times (2).
11.50 Poetry Please!†
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Cliche (5).†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World At One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: Crisis, by Peter Whalley.†
4.15 Transformation.†
4.45 Greenwich (5).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 A Murder of Quality (3).
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Just a Minute.†
7.50 Play: The Magician of Lublin, by Isaac Bashevis Singer.
9.20 Senses of Occasion (5).
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 Serial: Billy Budd, by Herman Melville (1).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.

VHF
10.30 am-10.45 Listen with Mother.
11.00 pm Study on 4: *World Powers* in the Twentieth Century (25).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: The Hormones and Membranes Transport: Education Bulletin.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Bach, Handel† Mozart (Sym 36).
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Delibes, Smetana, Elgar, Franck.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composers: Glazunov (incl Sym 1).
10.00 Ensemble: Vivaldi, Albinoni.†
10.35 Piano (Foldes): Bartok (incl Son).†
11.45 BBCSO/V. Ponkin: Rimsky-Korsakov (Scheherazade), Prokofiev.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Trio (Brainin/Schidlof/Lovett — live from St John's): Mozart (K563).†
2.00 Matinee Musicale.†
3.00 Pianists in Profile (2): Horowitz.†
4.00 New Records: Offenbach, Falla, Sibelius.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Record: Dvorak (Sym 7).†
7.45 Talk: Let the Present Serve the Past.
8.00 *Operetta: Pomme d'api,* by Offenbach.†
9.00 Talk: France is a widow.
9.45 Jazz in Britain.†
10.15 What a Task for a Philosopher!: Byron.†
10.35 Membra Jesu nostri (2).†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Marais.†

VHF
5.55 am-6.55 Open University: Energy Use in the Food System; Welfare from Above: Cadences (1).
11.15 pm-11.55 Open University: Uses and Abuses of Definition; A Community to Retire In?

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 David Hamilton.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 Much More Music.† 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Folk On 2.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 10.00 Movie Quiz. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew. † From 12.00. 2.00-5.00 am You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 *Simon Bates.* 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 & 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-four Hours 7.45 Short Story 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Masters of Early Music 8.30 Thirty-Minute Theatre 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from an Observer 9.20 Theatre Call 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 D J Roundtable 10.15 Take One. 10.30 Moments of Being 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 New Waves 11.30 Fiesta 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 pm Brain of Britain 1981. 12.45 *Sports* Round-up 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours 1.30 The Book Programme 2.00 The Best of Beecham 2.30 Thirty-Minute Theatre 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Sarah and Company 7.45 Stars in Their Eyes 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 8.30 Sports International 9.00 Network UK 9.15 Europa 9.30 The Best of Beecham 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Round-up 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Short Story 11.30 D.J. Roundtable 12.00 World News 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Little Dorrit 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK 2.30 Sports International 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Fiesta. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections 5.00 World News 5.09 Twenty-four Hours 5.45 The World Today

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

ATV
As Thames except: 9.30 am Wild, Wild World of Animals. 10.00 The Adventures of Niko. 10.25-12.00 Film Courage of Kavik, The Wolf Dog (Ronny Cox). 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Run a Crooked Mile (Louis Jourdan). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.10 News. 11.15 Rockstage. 12.15 am-12.30 Something Different

Southern
As Thames except: 9.30 am Children of the Lotus. 9.55 George Hamilton IV. 10.20 Animated Classics. 11.20 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 11.45-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Jacqueline* (John Gregson) 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Welcome Back Kotter 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 10.35 Film: Dion Brothers. (Stacey Keach). 12.20 am Weather followed by Artist Looks at The Cross.

Granada
As Thames except: 9.30 am The World We Live In. 9.50 Spiderman. 10.15 Tarzan. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Flaming Frontier (Stewart Granger). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.30 Rugby League. 11.15-12.40 am Film: Foreign Exchange (Jill St John).

Tyne Tees
As London except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25 News. 9.30 Survival 9.55 George Hamilton IV. 10.20 Hanna Barbera Classics. 11.10 Wonderwheels and Posse Impossible. 11.25 Beachcombers. 11.50-12.00 Sally and Jake. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Purple Plain (Gregory Peck). 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy 6.00 News 6.02 Mr and Mrs. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Northern Report. 11.00 BJ and The Bear. 12.00-12.05 am Real Resurrection

Westward
As Thames except: Starts 9.15 am Faith for Life 9.25 Target The Impossible. 9.55 Lost Islands. 10.20 Cities. 11.10 Spiderman. 11.35-12.00 Valentine's Day. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Blue Peter (Kevin Moore). 3.42 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.32 News. 10.36 Twenty Years*. 11.35 Rockstage. 12.30 am-12.40 Faith for Life.

HTV
As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am World We Live In. 10.10 Sea Canoeing. *10.40 Fangface. 11.00-12.00 Sesame* Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Grizzly and the Treasure (Susan Backlinie). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-700 Report West 10.28 News. 10.30 Quincy. 11.30-12.30 am Rockstage.
HTV CYMRU/WALES As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam 2.00-2.30 Hamdden. 4.15-4.20 Good Snooze Tonight. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.00-8.30 Punchlines. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos. 10.30-11.30 World in Action.

Channel
As Thames except: Starts 12.30 pm-1.00 Vet. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Blue Peter (Kevin Moore). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.20 Cartoon. 6.30-7.00 Mork and Mindy. 10.28 News. 10.38 Twenty Years*. 11.35-12.30 am Rockstage.

Grampian
As *Thames except: Starts 10.05 am* Thing 10.10 Larry The Lamb. 10.20 Stars on Ice 10.40 Lost Islands. 11.05 240 Robert 11.55-12.00 Cartoon 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.00 Film: Squeeze a Flower (Walter Chiari) 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 North Tonight 6.30-7.00 Country Focus. 10.30 Lou Grant 11.30 Rockstage 12.30 am-12.35 News

Scottish
As Thames except. Starts 9.55am Really Rosie. 10.20 Spread Your Wings 10.45 Stars On Ice. 11.10 Wild, Wild World Of Animals. 11.35-12.00 Call It Macaroni 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film. Brothers O'Toole (John Astin, Steve Carlson) 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today 6.40-7.00 Crimedesk. 10.30 Amazing Years of the Cinema 11.00 Late Call and Immortal Heritage. 11.30-12.30am Rockstage

Yorkshire
As Thames except Starts 9.30am Sally and Jake. 9.55 Tarzan 11.30 Laurel and Hardy* 11.55-12.00 Captain Nemo 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film Love Boat (Cloris Leachman) 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs 6.00-7.00 Calendar. 10.30 Rugby League 11.15-12.15am Rockstage.

Ulster
As Thames except Starts 10.35am Call It Macaroni. 11.00-12.00 Wilderness Alive 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Film: Matt Helm (Tony Franciosa) 3.45 Money-Go-Round. 4.13-4.15 News 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster 10.28 Mercy of God 10.30 By This I Live. 11.00 Soap. 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

Border
As Thames except Starts 9.30am Bailey's Bird. 9.55 Jabberjaw 10.20 Anna and the King. 10.45 Chopper Squad. 11.35-12.00 Mork and Mindy. 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.30 Film. Matt Helm (Tony Franciosa) 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Collectors 6.30-7.00 Mr and Mrs. 10.30 Snooker. 11.15 Rockstage. 12.15am-12.18 News

Anglia
As Thames except Starts 9.30am Call It Macaroni. 9.55 Rocket Robin Hood 10.20 Friends of My Friends 10.45 Animated Classic 11.30-12.00 Bowling Crown Green 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.00 Money-Go-Round 2.30 Film Ring of Fire (David Janssen). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge 6.0 About Anglia 6.30-7.00 Welcome Back Kotter. 10.30 Lou Grant 11.30 Rockstage 12.30am Programme for Holy Week

". . . FOR the Lord GOD will help me; therefore shall I not be confounded: therefore have I set my face like a flint, and I know that I shall not be ashamed."—Isaiah 50:7.

BIRTHS

ACTON.—On April 9th, 1981, at John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Katalyn (nee Bowerman) and Paul—a son (Benjamin).

AYLETT.—On 27th March, 1981, to Liz and Martin—a son (Andrew John).

BATTEN.—On April 9th, to Rosemary and John—a son (Nicholas) a brother for William and Joanna.

GRANVILLE.—On April 10, 1981, to Jane and Beril—a son who only lived a few hours.

GOLDSMITH.—To Hugh and Ana Luisa—a son Max on April 11, in Santiago, Chile.

GOVETT.—On April 10th to Rosalind (nee Fawn) and John—a daughter (Joanna).

HADDEN-PATON.—On April 10th, at Westminster Hospital, to Bumble and Nigel—a son (Harry Frederick Gerard).

HAPPE.—On 8th April, 1981, to Janice (nee Wilson) and Eric—a daughter.

VALLANCE.—On April 10th at The Middlesex Hospital, London, to Wendy (nee Alston) and Philip—a daughter.

WAGGITT.—On April 7th at Aldershot to Wendy and Peter—a son (Michael Charles William).

DEATHS

AGAR.—On 11th April, at home, *in her 83rd year,* Barbara, widow of Herbert Agar and formerly widow of the Rt Hon. Euan Wallace, beloved sister of Elisabeth and Mary Lutyens and grandmother of Laura Morland and Davina Howell. Funeral private.

ANDREWS.—On April 11th, peacefully at Stone Cottage, Beenham, Berkshire, F. Lindsay, aged 85, *at one time on the staff of* Cheltenham Ladies College. Funeral at 11 a.m. on Thursday, 16th April, at St Mary's Church, Beenham. Flowers to Camp Hopson Funeral Directors, Newbury, Berkshire.

ANNETT. HENRY. — On Friday, April 3rd, at Marseilles, France.

BICK.—On 9th April, 1981, peacefully at West Middlesex Hospital, George William Bick, M.B.E., aged 83, formerly Chief Wayleave Officer of Central Electricity Board and Staff Side Secretary of the Board of Trade. Funeral service at Cheltenham Crematorium on Thursday, 16th April, at 2.30 p.m.

BRAMWELL.—On April 8th, 1981, at Mayday Hospital, Croydon, Anthony Robert Southby Bramwell. Dear husband of Jean, father of Peter, Richard and Michael, Professor of Aeronautics at The City University, formerly of R.A.E. at Farnborough and Bedford. Funeral service at Croydon *Crematorium on Wednesday,* 15th April, at 12.50 pm. No flowers, please. Donations, if desired, to Friends of Mayday Hospital.

BROWNING. — On 11th April, *peacefully at South Brent,* Nita, widow of William Maurice Browning, and mother of Jeffrey. Cremation, Torquay Crematorium, 2.30 p.m. Thursday 16th April. No flowers, please.

COLEY.—On 10th April, 1981, Howard William Maitland Coley, suddenly, at home, aged 70, of New House Farm, Mamble, Worcestershire, beloved husband of Jill and much loved father of Diana and William. Service on Wednesday, 15th April at 4 p.m., in Mamble Church, following private cremation. No flowers, donations if desired to British Heart Foundation, 57 Gloucester Place, London, W.1.

COWLES-VOYSEY.—On 10th April, 1981, peacefully at home, Charles, widower of Denise, in his 92nd year. Cremation at Golders Green on Tuesday, 14th April, at 3.30 p.m. Enquiries to Leverton & Sons Ltd., Golders Green.

EVANS.—On 7th April, peacefully, Joe Evans B.Sc., Ph.D., A.R.C., [illegible] Private funeral in Devon today. Memorial service at St. Michaels Church, Windhill, Bishops Stortford, 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday 15th April. No flowers, but if desired, donations may be sent to The British Heart Foundation Appeal, 57 Gloucester Place, London, W.1.

FOX.—On April 10th, peacefully, Dennis Edmund of Fordcombe, Tunbridge Wells, beloved brother of Sheila Leach and of all her family. Cremation at Tunbridge Wells on Thursday, April 16th, at 2 p.m. No flowers.

GIBBS.—On 9th April *in her 86th year,* peacefully, at Skomer Nursing Home, Penarth, Nancy, widow of Alan Gibbs and formerly widow of Howard Williams, mother of Aubrey (Bill) Williams *in Toronto and* [illegible] Kerr. Service at All Saints Church, Penarth, Tuesday 14 April at 10.15 a.m. No flowers please, donations if desired to Gardeners Royal Benevolent Society.

HODGSON.—On 9th April, 1981, peacefully, Jack Hodgson, husband of the late Jean (nee Morrison), former Chief Ship Surveyor, Lloyds Register of Shipping, Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights and fellow of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects. Funeral service, Bournemouth Crematorium at 2.15 p.m. 22nd April. Flowers and enquiries, Deric Scott, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

HOLLINS.—On 9th April, at Beguildy Knighton, Powys, John Charles (Jack), 2nd son of the *late William and Mary Hollins of* Berry Hill Mansfield, Notts., much loved brother, uncle and great uncle. Private funeral.

LAMBERT.—On April 6th, 1981, Alexander Pollock (Sam), aged 77, of 46 Sussex Street, London, S.W.1. Sadly missed by his wife Helen, children Sophie and Marc, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Benton and family. Very quiet family funeral, April 16th, Appledore, near Ashford, Kent. Donations to The Parkinson Society.

OAKLEY.—On April 9, 1981, his birthday, very peacefully at home, Prebendary George Cecil Oakley, M.A., *beloved husband* of Joan and dear father of Robert and James. Funeral on Thursday, April 16th, at St. James's Church, Sulgrave, at 2 p.m., followed by cremation at Oakley Wood Crematorium, Warwick, at 3.30 p.m. Family flowers only, please, donations, if desired to The Leonard J. Sparke Fund, Wilsden Parish Church (Treasurer E. W. Jermey), 17 The Lodge, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

RODDAM.—On 8th April, 1981, in an accident, Nicholas, deeply loved son of Juliette Roddam.

DEATHS

NEY.—On April 11th, peacefully at her home, MARIE NEY (Mrs T. H. Menzies) widow of Thomas H. Menzies, in her 86th year. Enquiries please to E. B. Ashton & Co., 90 Fulham Road, Chelsea, S.W.3.

PATTERSON.—Peacefully after a long illness bravely borne, at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, on Friday, April 10th, 1981, Joan Sibald Maddick, aged 54 years, *Dearly loved wife of Edward* Patterson (of the University of Aberdeen), 12, Hillview Road, Cults, Aberdeen. Dear mother of Mrs Christine, daughter of Mrs Evelyn Maddick and the late Thomas Maddick, of Goole. Service at Aberdeen Crematorium, Hazelhead West Chapel, on Thursday April 16th at 11.15 a.m. All friends respectfully invited.

ROBB.—On April 11th, at her home, 20 Hawbush Close, Welwyn, Herts, Rose, aged 88 years, dear mother of Pamela. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Welwyn, on Wednesday, April 15th, at 11.00 a.m.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BOHANE.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of the late Betty Evelyn Bohane will be held at St Peter's Church, Hever on Saturday, 25th April, at 11 a.m.

OLDFIELD.—A memorial service for Sir Maurice Oldfield, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., will be held in the Chapel of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich on Tuesday, 12th May, 1981, at 11 a.m. Admission will be by card only. Please apply by letter to Sir Maurice Oldfield Memorial Service, Northern Ireland Office, Great George Street, London S.W.1.P. 3.A.J.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ROYAL United Services Institute for Defence Studies, Whitehall. The 150th Annual General Meeting will be held on Tuesday, 12 May 1981 at 2.30 pm to receive the Report and Account for 1980 and to transact any other business. The Chair will be taken by General Sir Harry Tuzo, G.C.B., O.B.E., M.C. *Copies of the* Accounts and the Agenda together with the Annual Report may be had on application to the Secretary after 1 May 1981. By Order of the Council, B. G. R. Thompson, Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

INVENTOR seeks sports/leisure outlet. See Business to Business.

WHAT HAVE YOU MISSED ?—See JBD Furnishings. For Sale Column.

IQ test-membership details from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel.: 0902 26055.

THE BENTLEY GIRLS are back. See "Car Hire".

FOR HIRE. Alfa Romeo Giulietta 2.0.—See Motors.

SPRING FURNISHING OFFERS.—See Norfolk furniture For Sale cols.

ANOREXIA/BULIMIA. Compulsive fasting/stuffing. 748 4587.

ENTERTAIN superbly in the elegance of Mayfair. See Services.

BALLOONS OVER LONDON wish all their customers a Happy Easter. We will be re-opening on Tuesday, April 21st.

RESISTA CARPETS bulk purchase. —See For Sale.

RESPONSIBLE careful tenant Nursing Sister seeks s/c accommodation.—See Rentals.

TEACHER, for residence abroad.—See Public & Educational.

THE FIELD requires Sec with country interests.—See Sec Vacancies.

PATRICK. Easter greetings, hope to return soon, with love, Kate.

4th ALL-ENGLAND bram race at Henley, May 24, in aid of the Berkshire Red Cross Society Holiday for Handicapped Young People. Entry details from Mrs Gillian, 15 Grosvenor Place, London SW1. Tel: 01-235 6050.

GOLF open week. House.—See Sport and Rec.

EXPERIENCED Graduate Teachers required.—See Pub & Ed.

LOS ANGELES. Nanny required *immediately.*—See Domestic & Catering.

EXPERIENCED COOKS needed for Wine Bar.—See Domestic and Catering.

EXPERIENCED Cordon Bleu cook *for your cocktail party.*—See Services.

CREATE YOUR OWN job or start your own business.—See Business Opportunities.

LECTURER in Classics for Aberdeen University.—See Pub & Ed.

DON'T PATRONISE the past, capitalise it. Commissioning a 300-page illustrated book telling the story of the people who built and are still building your firm costs less than a flash on a television screen or a single full-page advertisement in a national newspaper. Entrusted to experienced industrial historian with readable, jargon-free style and publishing house with prestigious imprint. It takes 15 months to research, write, be vetted and published. It then has a life not of a day but of years. Find out what it involves by writing to Box 2812 F, The Times.

PLEASE HELP. I'm a lovely black cat needing a loving home or I'll be put to sleep. 693 5718, *evenings.*

FIND-A-FACE. Over 30,000 portraits. See Collectors.

KENT. Converted Oast House. See rentals today.

IAN, sincere thanks for the "Wright man" in the "Wright" place at all times. F.H.

JULIE'S Restaurant and Julie's wine bar will be closed for Easter on Good Friday, 17th April and will reopen on Tuesday 21st April.

ANTIQUE panelling and pews. See For Sale.

GEORGE. Heat is on, come home soonest, need you. John.

HOTEL barge operators—chef and housekeeper for luxury barge France. See Domestic and Catering.

ANSWERER: A telephone answering machine in U.S. terms. *Cheaper than a five one. Phone* Phonemate we have the answers on answerers and other things 01-431 0266.

BRIAN (Tattersal, Knife & Fork, Dame Edna) S. (slim, fair) urgently wants contact. Box No 2866 F, The Times.

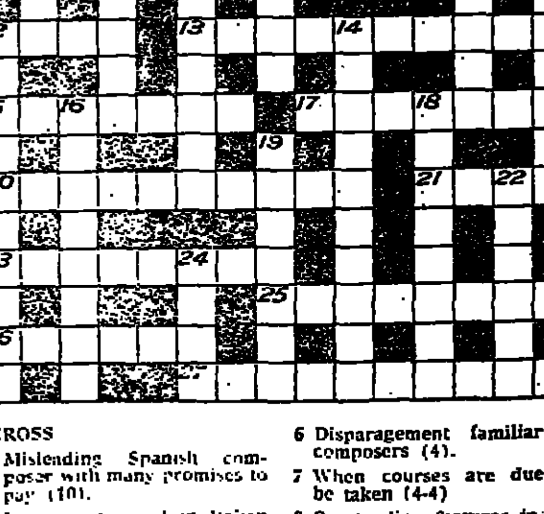
FINE WINES. Ch Mouton, Rothschild, etc. See For Sale.

TEACHING in sunny Greece. Experienced English teacher. See Public & Education Appointments.

LPG bulk propane tank wanted. See Bus to Bus.

FOREIGN language learning for executives. See Bus Services.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,499



ACROSS

1 Misleading Spanish composer with many promises to pay (10).

9 Learning to read in Italian place of pilgrimage (6).

10 Adam's farewell to the animals (8).

11 From Hill Farm a Mexican maize cake (8).

12 Not a steadying influence? (4).

13 Emergency diet for the anaemic? (4, 6).

15 Nourished on soft cheese, as instructed (7).

17 Chaucer's fellow-poet's about fifty—looks very angry (7).

20 Replying for Dr Ennis, GP—nothing wrong (10).

21 Those Hamlet knew being rather more hearable? (4).

23 Enlighten one Scottish isle backward in English (8).

25 Features in good health, some say (4-4).

26 "The Way of an Eagle" for him? (6).

27 Get a parson to arrange a [illegible] feature (5-5).

DOWN

2 The [illegible] twins? (6).

3 Machine in daily use (8).

4 Many a [illegible] bird put up to be [illegible], at (4-6).

5 Might be standing at the party conference (7).

6 Disparagement familiar to composers (4).

7 When courses are due to be taken (4-4)

8 Outstanding features in the Forum (5, 5).

12 Sedate person bores wild sporting sets (10).

14 League fear concerning diplomatic mission (10).

16 Rude lines, not otherwise printable (8).

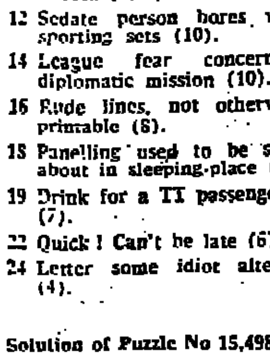
18 Panelling used to be seen about in sleeping-place (8).

19 Drink for a TT passenger? (7).

22 Quick! Can't be late (6).

24 Letter some idiot altered (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,498



ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

Where more of your money goes on research. The campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity, and is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer. Please help with a legacy, donation, interest free loan or gift "In Memoriam." Cancer Research Campaign, Dept. TX6, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AR.

I NEVER SAW MY FATHER NUDE BECAUSE HE THOUGHT IT VERY RUDE

Nottingham University CONVOCATION

Annual General Meeting will take place at 11.45 a.m. on Saturday, 16th May, 1981, in the S.C.R., Portland Building, followed by a lunch on which and visits to departments.

FULL DETAILS FROM SECRETARY, CONVOCATION OFFICE, UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM.

EPSOM COLLEGE

The Council of Epsom College announce that the Headmaster, Mr. O. J. T. Rowe, M.A., will be retiring in July, 1982.

BRITISH SURGEONS are among the best in the world—a reassuring fact when you or someone close to you, through illness or injury, need their skills. Responsibility for the standards of surgical care throughout the country is vested in the Royal College of Surgeons *of England. The College also* undertakes major research projects in fields such as anaesthesia, arthritis, asthma, birth defects, blindness, cancer, dental decay, organ transplantation and thrombosis. *Yet it is an independent* body, financed largely through gifts. Help continue its vital work. Your gift, covenant or legacy will be gratefully received by the Appeal Secretary, *Royal College of Surgeons of* England, 35/43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PN. (Registered Charity No 212808.)

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

YOUNG CHELSEA BRIDGE CLUB and school.—373 1665.

THE GASLIGHT of St James's London's more interesting businessman's night club. 2 bars, restaurant, dancing, cabaret spots Happy Hour 6-9 p.m. with *all bar drinks at half price.* No membership required. Open Mon-Fri 8 p.m.-2 a.m., Sat., 9 p.m.-2 a.m. 4 Duke of York St., S.W.1. 01-930 1648/4950.

THE DIRECTORS' LODGE CLUB LUNCHEON, 3 courses—£10. Beautiful girls, unbeatable value, non-members welcome. 13 Mason's Yard, Duke St., St James's S.W.1. Mon-Fri 12.00 noon to 3.00 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. to 3.00 a.m. Tel 930 2540.

YACHTS AND BOATS

CHARTER AND HIRE

CORNWALL CRUISERS. —Charter new 27ft. luxury motor cruisers and cruise the delightful and sheltered Falmouth and Helford estuaries. Phone Penryn (0326) 74454.

SPORT AND RECREATION

LARGE BOX with separate dining room (maximum 20) available *for Goodwood meeting.* 19th, 20th, & 21st May, 1981. For further details telephone Mrs Martin-Jenkins, 0428 4172.

OPEN TOPPERS—DERBY DAY.—Luxury restaurant buses with awnings for Royal Ascot. Full catering service available.—Timothy Ashton Buses. Epsom 21767.

GOLF OPEN WEEK.—To let complete house, Deal, 20 minutes from course. Sleeps 8. All facilities (service and breakfast optional): £1,000 for week.—Phone 65415 (after 6 p.m.).

SEASONAL SALES

GAS LOG/COAL FIRES from £75. Sale now on. Free survey. Ideal Fires, 378 Upper Richmond Rd. West E. Sheen, SW14 876 5877.

EASTER SPECIAL. — Take your phone fishing, or if you get seasick, why not take it for a round of golf.—Phonemate, 289 Finchley Road, N.W.3. 01-431 0266.

UK HOLIDAYS

PEACEFUL old farmhouse annexe avail. Easter-Aug., mid-Devon. County Services. (0626) 890257.

NORFOLK.—Idyllic cottage, beautiful, rural views. Sleeps 5 + cot. Avail 18th July-30th Aug. From £85 p.w. Tel Reepham (060520) 8172.

SOUTH DEVON.—Riverside village house, sleeps 8, own quay, garden. Prices from £125 p.w. Tel: (060421) 518.

ARDNAMURCHAN Cedar wood chalet. Sleeps 7. May & June from £50 p.w. 031 556 2748 (eves).

ANGLESEY farm mews cottage to let, May 23rd onwards. Sleeps 6. Fully equipped, TV, near sea. From £70 p.w. incl. Tel.: Moelfre (024 888) 429.

CORNWALL, nr Sea, peaceful, rural farmhouse. Sleeps 6½. Architect *converted.* Log fires. 01-455 8131.

CORNWALL.—Roseland Peninsula. Peaceful cottage, sleeps 6. £50-£70. Tel. Dawlish (0626) 862777.

NR. WESTERHAM. Detached country house, 4 recep., 6 bed. Tennis court, from £80 p.w.—Tel. 870 [illegible] (eves).

CAERNARVON BAY. Idyllic farmhouse, own beach; 50 acres. Sleeps 8. 31 year *brochure.*—051-724 3004.

WALES.—Radnor Forest, cottage, slps 5, superb views newly dec., avail now £50 p.w. Ring 01-351 1170.

ARTISTS cosy cottage between Wye valley and Black Mountains, idyllic country setting close Offas Dyke Path and Border castles. Cared for sunny garden orchard. Sleeps 4-6, mod cons, £95-£100 incl. p.w. Tel 01-703 8141.

SCOTTISH BORDER. — Top quality furnished cottages on private estate in Tweed Valley 4 miles from Coldstream. Fishing. Telephone Berwick-on-Tweed (0289) 82 215.

WANTED TO LET AUGUST. Secluded house, sleep 5, near sea, South Dorset or Devon. Careful family. Up to £100 per week. Tel 01-837 6281.

TOC H SUMMER SCHOOLS—1, 1 to 8 August: Cuddesdon House, nr Oxford. Theme: "Peace". Speakers, discussions, time to walk, read, think, share interests in relaxed surroundings. Comfortable accommodation, no single rooms. (B) 15 to 22 August: Alison House, nr Matlock. Theme: Understanding our Heritage. A chance to explore the Peak District in all its aspects. Single or shared accommodation. Enquiries: Summer Schools, 1 Forest Close, Wendover, Bucks. HP22 6BT.

CORNWALL in May. Quiet seaside cottage nr. Padstow. £100 p.w. includes return train fare for 2 adults and 2 children. Paddington or Reading. Tel. Orpington (0689) 30565.

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ALSO ON PAGE 22

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Crete	Gatwick	Hotel HB	1	7	25, 30 April
			1	14	16, 23, 30 Apr
Greece, Loutsa or Glyfada	Gatwick	Hotel HB	3	7	20, 27 April
			3	14	20, 27 April
Yugoslavia	Gatwick	Hotel HB	2	7	25 April
				14	25 April
Corfu	Luton or Gatwick	Hotel HB	2	14	19 April
Majorca	Gatwick*	Hotel HB	2	15	25 April
	Gatwick	Hotel FB	1	7	5, 12 May
			1	14	5, 12 May
Neapolitan Riviera	Gatwick	Hotel HB	2	7	7, 14 May
			2	14	7, 14 May
Adriatic Riviera	Gatwick	Hotel HB	2	7	1, 8 May
			2	14	1, 8 May

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ATOL 129 PORTLAND HOLIDAYS

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MALTA / CYPRUS/ a/c/hls Htl	9 16 18 / 25 Apr	var.	Bon Aventure	01-93
SYMI GREEK VILLA PTY. 2 wks.	27 May	209	Small World	01-24
KOS Villas / Hotels/ Flats. 3 wks.	29 Apr	109	Timsway Holidays Rickmansworth	
CORFU Villas/Apts. 1-2 wks.	May	145	Villa Seekers	01-857
BEACHCOMBER 1-3 wks.	May	109	Medina	01-836
CORFU / Villas/ Apts/Tavernas	May 7/21/28	115	Minerva Holidays	01-73
GREECE / Sailing/ wind surfing 2 wks.	7 May	140	Dinghy Sailing in Greece	01-33
CORFU/Villas/Apts. 2 wks.	May-Sep	159	Sunburst Holidays	01-26
VENICE Mobile Homes 2 wks.	May/Sep	127	Sunburst Holidays	01-26
FRENCH RIVIERA Caravans 2 wks.	May-Sep	109	Sunburst Holidays	01-26
COSTA BRAVA Mobile Homes 2 wks	May-Sep	113	Sunburst Holidays	01-26
EILAT RED SEA/ Hostel. 7nts.	25 Apr	130	Twickenham Trvl	01-89
EILAT RED SEA/ Flotilla sail 8 nts.	23 Apr	150	Twickenham Trvl	01-89
TEL AVIV 4 Htl. 8/11 nts.	21/22 Apr	150	Twickenham Trvl	01-89

Atol Nos. respectively: 331B 879B/488B/1107B/1163B/1090B/1172/1174B/1174B/1174B/1174B/334B/334B/334B.

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(continued on page 2[2])

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